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MINUTES, DEBATES AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO
IN THE
FIFTY-THIRD PARLIAMENT

OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO
IN THE
FIFTY-THIRD PARLIAMENT

Monday, June 11, 1951

at 10:00 a.m.

at 10:00 a.m.

Present: Mr. Speaker, Mr. G. A. Healy, Mr. J. A. ...

Mr. G. A. Healy, Mr. J. A. ...

Mr. G. A. Healy, Mr. J. A. ...



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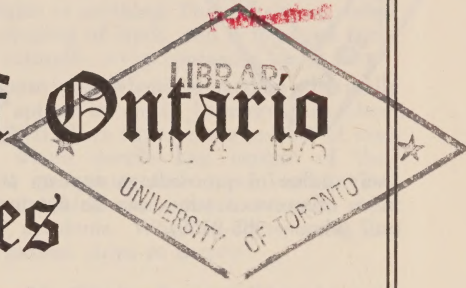
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Legislature of Ontario Debates



ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Standing Resources Development Committee

Chairman: Mr. R. K. McNeil

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, June 9, 1975

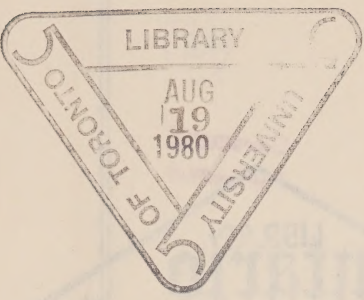
Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1975

The committee met at 3:25 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

(continued)

On vote 2304:

Mr. Chairman: On item 2, design.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Mr. Chairman, I have one or two things on design of provincial roads. I give the ministry credit for going ahead and doing a number of things to improve safety on the roads, with regard to the overpasses and so forth, putting up steel railings, and also these barrels—whatever they have in them. I don't know what they have in them but I hope I never hit them some day.

Hon. J. R. Rhodes (Minister of Transportation and Communications): There is nothing in them. That was the item I was referring to this afternoon in the question period that the member for Sandwich-Riverside (Mr. Burr) had asked about. There's nothing in them.

Mr. Ruston: I missed that part of the question period. That's fine. I think that's good.

What I'm concerned about is the initial design of the highway in some areas. In particular what I had in mind is mile 115 and mile 116 and thereabouts where the median strip is so narrow. I don't know whether, when they were buying the land, there appeared to be about as much property on either side of the paved section as in the rest of the highway—perhaps not. I wonder why they made this median strip so narrow in that particular area. There are other areas on the 401 that are like that.

In the construction of four-lane highways in Quebec, where they have a median strip, I notice they have a much wider strip than most of ours. It might have something to do with the acquiring of property at times. In the State of Michigan theirs are constructed considerably different too—in a lot of areas they'll have their lanes completely separated, where you're travelling on one side of a little wooded area and you don't even know where the other highway is. There is no problem with meeting

headlights or anything. That, of course, means the acquiring of lands, and if it's good farmland, naturally, we're concerned about that.

In these areas where the median strip really didn't appear to me to be more than about 25 or 30 ft, there have been a number of accidents where people lose control of their vehicle, go across and come head-on into another vehicle—and, those are the most severe accidents. Why, in some areas, are these median strips so narrow?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: You're talking about the old 401 where there are, I think, about 28-ft median strips. I'll ask Mr. Wilkes to comment on that; he's quite familiar with that.

Mr. J. B. Wilkes (Executive Director, Design Division): Our standard, for a number of years, was 30 ft in width. Probably it was the consideration of money which is a pretty serious affair, and every foot you go wider in the median is another foot in every bridge. That standard was widened some 10 years ago, and all construction now is in the neighbourhood of 70 to 90 ft in width. We're much wider in all our modern construction.

Mr. Ruston: In these narrow locations is there anything you can use that might be a deterrent, especially where there are major curves? There are some fairly major curves on the 401—a lot of people don't realize it. Where the median is so narrow, is there any type of construction that would be of any assistance without getting into major walls, which I don't think we'd want because of problems with snow? Have you anything in mind that might be of any help there?

Mr. Wilkes: We have several designs of median barriers which we use in the appropriate location. The simplest is the three-cable guiderail that you may see up Highway 400; around Holland Marsh is one area. It's quite a sound and inexpensive system, the six-cable being the guiderail that you see across Toronto. Just lately we've introduced the New Jersey barrier which is a concrete wall. Each of them has its place. Probably in the rural areas the three- or six-cable guiderail is the most appropriate.

Mr. Ruston: I have one thing that's parochial. Of course, it's right in Essex county and I realize that you don't like to get too parochial in these matters. But with regard to the building of an overpass on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—I think that's still the name of it—on No. 3 Highway. It's a C and O crossing, near Oldcastle to be exact. I notice in an article in the paper June 2 that the railroad apparently isn't used all that much. I know you are having quite a time trying to lay out an overpass, considering the Oldcastle Co-op and township firehall and so forth. Is it a consideration now that maybe in building this you may put up barriers and go over the track rather than build over it?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Are you suggesting a grade crossing?

Mr. Ruston: There is some thought of that now. Since the railroad may even be depleting its use, even from what it has been. It is not used nearly as much as it was 20 years ago, of course.

You are saying here, "Instead of an overpass, the ministry now proposes to improve the highway but leave it at a two-lane road with the level crossing."

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We have been considering that, because of the fact, as you just pointed out, that there appears to be a declining use of that particular railroad, and doubt about whether or not rail traffic would warrant an overpass at this time.

Mr. Ruston: Yes, I can realize that, because the cost of an overpass would be up to \$1 million or more. Of course, the federal transport department would be involved. It's been in the discussion stage, I think, for two or three years now.

Mr. H. F. Gilbert (Deputy Minister): Negotiations are still being finalized with the railway on that.

Mr. Ruston: That's a single track, is it not?

Mr. W. Bidell (Assistant Deputy Minister, Planning and Design): Yes.

Mr. Ruston: It just has bells and not arms?

Mr. Bidell: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Just a single track.

Mr. Ruston: Okay, that's all for the time being.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty, followed by Mr. Germa.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): I thought you might have missed my name again, Mr. Chairman. I want to discuss something I tried to discuss the other night. I was ruled out of order and I was told it comes under this particular vote, design. That deals with signs indicating directions to certain local points in a municipality, particularly the town of Fort Erie. I'm sure the minister is well aware of the problems since regional government came into those areas. There were smaller municipalities such as Stevensville, Ridgeway, Crystal Beach and Fort Erie that are now one. But these are still local points in a community. They have certain industries that need servicing. I am wondering if there isn't some method of changing the policy of the MTC in the signing of these municipalities.

Travelling from Fort Erie, we go north and then northwest to Hamilton, that's at Stoney Creek. I made some notes the other day and there are very few signs that I noticed in the area going from Fort Erie to, say, Niagara Falls that indicate certain points of interest of Niagara Falls. But then we come almost to the Garden City overpass. I notice there is a big sign there to indicate the Shaw Festival, Fort George, and another sign indicates St. Catharines downtown.

Then we come to Ontario St. in St. Catharines. On the Queen Elizabeth it says "North" and "South" directing the motorists to either direction, north or south Ontario St. Martindale Rd., I guess it is, north and south. You come along and you run into Charles Daly Park. There are two signs indicating that park. Then we come to Jordan Rd.—Beacon Blvd., I guess they would call it. Big signs indicate that, and that's indicated three times by signs to the ministry. There is one sign for Jordan Station. We continue about two miles or maybe a mile and a half farther northwest on the Queen Elizabeth toward Hamilton and we come to a good-sized sign which indicates Prudhomme Blvd. and that's about a mile and a half from the site.

Then we come to another sign that indicates Welland and Port Colborne regional road; I don't know the exact name of the road but it's the one that goes up through Vineland in that particular area, but tells the motorists that this is a road that you can take to the city of Port Colborne and the city of Welland. I'll bet you that took—well, the member for Welland (Mr. Morningstar), I know, for years tried to get the signs put up in that particular area indicating these two municipalities. I guess it was just directed within the last couple of years.

Then we come to the Garden City Motel—that's a different name for Prudhomme—the

Garden City. There is a big sign there, and then it comes all of sudden again to say Prudhomme Blvd. You look at these two places and what are they? They're not a municipality, they're just hotels or motels. Any other time you see a sign up on the road on any of our four-lane highways it indicates fuel and accommodation or meals. They're the only signs that you see, but in this particular instance, you have all those signs indicating that.

Then we come again to another regional road which indicates Vineland and that's the one that says it takes you to Port Colborne and Welland. Then we come to Ontario St., Beamsville; there are two signs indicating that. Then there is a sign that says "Grimsby", its population, and "next three interchanges"—and these are all leading into these communities. Then we have Bartland Ave., and then we have a sign that says "campsite", a big sign there, then Maple Ave.—there are two signs indicating that—and then another final sign that says "campsite" and there is another one there that says, I think it is, "Maple St." and then "Ontario St." and "Christie St."—all big signs there.

Then we come to the Casa Blanca Motel and it says first, "Casa Blanca Blvd." and then there is another sign that follows, and it says "Casa Blanca Blvd." again, two big signs there. Then we come to Stoney Creek, it says "two interchanges," and then "Hamilton downtown" follows.

It's rather frustrating when you consider what a municipality has to go through when it tries to get this signing done to indicate a certain area of interest in that municipality. In the Niagara Falls Review of May 14, 1975, this appeared:

TWO DIRECTIONAL SIGNS ILLEGAL, THEY'RE DOWN

Wayward travellers looking for Jarvis St. will have to go back to navigating by the north star rather than by road signs. Tuesday afternoon, Ministry of Transportation employees took down two road signs near the Central Ave. cutoff of the Queen Elizabeth Way pointing the way to Jarvis St.—Fort Erie town centre.

That's the downtown business centre. That's where you have all the banks, all the other municipal offices are located there, and all the business stores and that.

The Metro Niagara traffic department put the signs up two or three weeks ago at the urging of the north-end businessmen's association. But it did so without getting permission from the provincial ministry.

Regional officials hoped the ministry people wouldn't see the signs. The hopes

were in vain, however, as the person in charge, Cam Pellerin, foreman of the ministry at Bowen Rd. depot, spotted the signs last week. "I saw them on my daily patrol" he told the Review. "They stuck out like a sore thumb. What caught my eye was the colour of the post. It was the wrong shade of grey. [I thought they were green on the Queen Elizabeth Way, light green.] They weren't regulation signs, and while the differences may not be noticeable to a member of the public, they really stand out to one of us."

Mr. Pellerin said he checked the signs out with his superior and found that the regional traffic department had not applied for permission to put up the two signs. One was located on Central Ave. directly across the street from the provincial police office facing the traffic coming off the Central Ave. North ramp. The other was just north of there, on the west side of the Central Ave. south exit ramp.

The two signs are now sitting in the Bowen Rd., ministry depot and the region can claim them any time. But if the region should decide to re-erect the signs, this time it would probably be done through channels, said a regional official Tuesday.

The region has not received notice that the signs were taken down by Tuesday afternoon and is waiting. If the application by the region is filed, a decision by the ministry could come in a few weeks or a few months, noted Mr. Pellerin. On the brighter side, if the ministry consents to put up the signs, it will be done at provincial government expense.

I have gone through this patter about signing throughout the region in past estimates. Your former deputy minister, Mr. McNab, was very adamant in his stand toward the signing of different localities along the highways. But I suppose if I were to take the reverse order—instead of starting from Fort Erie to Hamilton, start from Hamilton to Fort Erie—I would see the same number of signs on the other land of the provincial highway indicating those two particular points, Prudhomme Blvd. and Beacon Blvd., which is nothing. It is not a municipality; it is nothing but a motel—food and accommodations. How can they obtain those?

The municipality has made efforts here; I know the council of the town of Fort Erie has made every effort to have signs put in. For example, if you are coming out of the municipality of Fort Erie, which is about 15 miles across, running from west to east, and about nine or 9½ miles from north to south, there

were four localities under the local government, before the regional government was established, indicating Crystal Beach.

The only sign that the MTC will allow at Sodom Rd.—how that road got in I don't know—just says “Crystal Beach.” It does not indicate Stevensville, which has perhaps one of the largest feedmills in the Niagara Peninsula. There are numerous trucks bringing in and taking out supplies to accommodate the industry in the area.

Ridgeway is another locality of maybe about 3,000 people. You don't indicate where that is. That's at the Sodom Rd. When you are travelling farther east to Fort Erie itself—you have just completed the two overpasses there—you have got the Gilmore Rd. I think it is, and the Thompson Rd. that leads into the racetrack, the Concession Rd. and then Central Ave. In that particular area off the Gilmore Rd. you have Fleet Industries; Hart and Cooley which is another industry there, and Horton Steel. The racetrack is in that area; so is Hooker Chemicals. Yet there is nothing to indicate to the motorist that this is the route to take to that particular area, which would lead to downtown Fort Erie.

The businessmen have been asking for signs to indicate these. You come in and you say “Fort Erie,” as you leave the boundaries of Niagara Falls. As I said, it is 10 miles one way and 15 miles another way—it may be 150 square miles. You have got three important points there of interest. Yet it seems like trying to get blood out of a stone to get signs put up.

You can travel anyplace else on your four-lane highways and have big signs across the overpasses indicating directions to the airport or, for example, downtown Hamilton. For some reason, if you get a municipality that has 23,000 population—it increases to almost 60,000 in the summer time with the Americans coming over—you can't get the proper signing in the municipality.

I bring this to the minister's attention again and hope that he will give consideration to their request. If it is going to cost that much money I am sure the town of Fort Erie will pay for the signs and put them up. They have done it before so they might as well continue with it. For example, at the Bowen Rd. overpass—that is the one that feeds another area of downtown Fort Erie—you have a sign that says Stevensville. Coming into Fort Erie you bypass Stevensville. You go five miles past it, then the sign says “Stevensville,” and you have to backtrack about six or seven miles to get to it. At the Sodom Rd., that's where the sign should be. But try to get somebody to change those signs! I suggest somebody from

your staff go down and meet the council and the businessmen of Fort Erie to see if they can't agree upon the signs required in that area to indicate to the public where they are going.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I am very sympathetic in the signing situation. If those are the circumstances—and I certainly don't question your relating of the circumstances, then I say our people do indeed have to go in and discuss the problem with the people in Fort Erie, and the other communities, and come up with a rational sign situation.

I am always concerned about the other side of the coin—the great criticism we get about too many signs on our highways. I think directional signs are very necessary; a person who doesn't know the area very well is lost without them. If we have this sort of a problem in that area, I think we have an obligation to go in and attempt to resolve it with the people most immediately affected. But I would like Mr. Wilkes to comment on it because it is in his area of responsibility.

Mr. Wilkes: I might mention first that the sign you read about in the paper, sir, has been put back up again—as a matter of fact, it was put back up the next day I think. It does confirm that that is the direction to the business area, and we won't object to it at all. It's at the end of a ramp.

I might just briefly mention our problems of signing for municipalities. In the first place they come in all shapes and sizes these days. We have new towns being created from the regions. We have them everywhere—from the large municipality, like Toronto, which is relatively simple—we sign at the boundaries, and we tell people how to get downtown. We do that in the large cities like Hamilton and Burlington. Mississauga, we have just done.

The small villages and small towns are relatively simple because at the intersection with the freeway we indicate the fact that one municipality is down the road. We try to limit it to one municipality on each road in each direction, because going beyond that would create quite a large number of signs which would be very confusing to the motorist. We let the council of the municipalities decide which one they would like signed if there are several down the road, that is rather difficult sometimes because you have three councils all wanting the sign.

As to the problem of indicating the way downtown, we are still evolving a better policy in the light of all the various types of municipalities that have been created. We do indicate the number of exit points to a municipal-

ity. Fort Erie has four, and that's indicated at the boundary. We felt it was not necessary to indicate the downtown area for the smaller municipalities because in some of them it is pretty obvious where it is—the town is small enough. Others just don't have one—the town of Vaughan in York region is an example. I have no idea where the town centre of Vaughan would be. But we are looking at the municipalities in the area, like Fort Erie, and maybe there is a need of a better indication to something that we can call downtown.

Mr. Haggerty: I bring this to your attention because I think there are certain circumstances that should be taken note of. For example, Fort Erie is perhaps one of the largest ports of entry into Canada. I was just reading the newspaper clipping I have here, and according to the authority's annual report issued recently, traffic increased by 63,685, while total revenues were increased by \$173,239, primarily because of the truck crossings which reached an all-time high of 447,347. You are almost talking 1,200 trucks a day that come within that area. That's quite a few trucks coming across that bridge going in different directions.

Many of them go to the trucking yards in the area, and there are a number of them in the town of Fort Erie that are the local points for the trucking industry. I could name almost a dozen of them that are located in Fort Erie. So that is a big industry, the trucking industry, in that community, and you can be sidetracked 10 or 15 miles sometimes trying to get to a particular point of interest.

I hope you will give consideration to this, and perhaps those new overpasses will be signed properly, indicating to the motorist what direction they are heading. I mentioned the other industries in the area, and I think this would help solve some of the problems and I think the businessmen will be happier in the downtown area.

Mr. Gilbert: I would like to mention one thing. We were talking about these various roads and the names that are on them and everything else—the names are put on by the municipality. We don't go down and generate these names. The municipalities say this is the name they want applied to this particular road.

I know it does cause problems. In fact, in some places the municipality gets pressure from one particular group, and it decides to go in that direction, and then another group comes along and the municipality comes back to us and says, "No, no, we would like to call it something else." But I think you can appre-

ciate that the municipality has to make up its mind what it wants to call these various roads, and then we'll sign them accordingly.

Mr. Haggerty: I haven't got the file with me. I suppose I can go back to the file and pull it out and go through the whole thing. There have been difficulties in getting the signs put up.

Mr. Gilbert: I know that's a problem area. You are quite right, Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: I don't want to take the time of the committee to go into that in any more detail. I've been on it long enough. But the point is, I think, we are both overlooking one of the points I have raised here—Beacon Blvd., and the Prudhomme Blvd., you know, are nothing.

Mr. Gilbert: They were requested by the municipality.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes? Well, if that's the case then surely you can give consideration to the municipality of the town of Fort Erie.

You know, they were having problems getting the signs located on Central Ave. So they took the bull by the horns and said, "We'll put them up," and so the region put them up for them. And then they were taken down. Now, they are back up again, but they shouldn't have to go this direction.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Strangely enough, it seems to me that that is a good case where the region didn't request that they be put up, and then tried to cover its own tracks by having them put up without going through the usual channels.

Mr. Haggerty: If I showed you the letters that I have on file it would be of no use. It just seems that you go so far and that's it—they say that is your policy. Sometimes you have to take the bull by the horns and do it yourself. They want the proper signing, and this is one way to go about it.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I don't want to prolong it either, but I can tell you, whether it's proper signing or not is I suppose like beauty—it's in the eye of the beholder.

Mr. Haggerty: The only thing that was wrong with it was the colour of grey.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That's in the eye of the beholder. We'll try and fix it up.

Mr. Haggerty: All right. Fine. Can I continue again?

I have raised this problem a number of times in committee and it concerns Highway 3.

Mr. Allen is here. Maybe he can help me along with this. Travelling west from Port Colborne through Wainfleet up to Haldimand county and, I guess, right up into the town of Dunnville—I travelled that road just the other day and the speed limit on Highway 3 can vary from 35 to 60 miles an hour. I guess where the road is pretty good you can travel about 50—it averages about 50, but in this particular area I think it's 50 miles an hour.

You should reduce the speed limit. In the first place it is a hazard to drive 50 miles an hour on that stretch west of Port Colborne through Wainfleet. The condition of the road is so terrible you can hardly keep a vehicle on the road at 50 miles an hour. It's broken up.

Last year I raised the matter with the ministry. The patching that was going on, asphalt patching, could be anywhere from 10-ft strips to a 75-to-200-ft strip, and that is what you have been doing with this road for the last 10 or 15 years. The road is in rather poor condition and it is not actually safe enough to be called a provincial highway.

Certain roads in the towns around that area are in better shape than that portion, and I think it's time that the ministry either got on and rebuilt it or repaved it.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I do know that that particular stretch of highway has been placed into what is called the five-year programme. There is probably going to be a beginning on that next year—on the work that's required on Highway 3.

Mr. Haggerty: There's a bad curve there, halfway between the city of Port Colborne and the village of Wainfleet. There are two there that are a real hazard. At 50 miles an hour you are right upon the curve and you can almost go off it. There's been a number of accidents through there, fatal accidents. I was hoping there would be some programme in that area to correct this situation.

Mr. Gilbert: As the minister says, we certainly have it on the five-year programme. After you raised this last year, we took a good look at it and we had to agree with what you are saying. The patching that was going on certainly wasn't doing that much good, and that's why we looked at it from the point of view of putting it on a five-year programme to see if we can't do something more permanent.

Mr. Haggerty: You have to look at the development in the Nanticoke area, and if that's proceeding as it should be, it's going to increase the traffic on that highway tremend-

ously. I think you will have to move a lot faster than you have been indicating.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Germa.

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): There are a couple of things I'd like to raise under design. I see an expenditure of \$560,000 for urban transportation studies, operational improvements. Just what does that entail?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The \$560,000?

Mr. Germa: Yes, where are we spending that?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That is money that is paid to the municipalities in the transport payment area—the traffic flows that are going on in municipalities, some of the accident reduction programmes. John, did you want to comment on that?

Mr. Wilkes: It's a programme designed to improve the operation of the streets of municipalities to try to increase the capacity, improve the safety and generally make better use of the existing streets.

We will agree to enter into or join with a municipality and carry out a study. We'll contribute 75 per cent to the study, and we've had quite a number of them under way now. They've ranged from large cities like Ottawa down to the towns of Welland and St. Catharines, and I know the village of Stouffville carried out one last year.

I think they are a very good way of improving the existing street system rather than concentrating on new development, new construction.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: One of the things, for example, is to go in and do a study in a municipality where perhaps a one-way street system, if it was established within that municipality, would give better capacity and better traffic flow within the municipality.

Rather than just going in and saying, "Okay, we are going to make these streets north and south and these east and west," it is better to go in and study the traffic flow, take origin destination studies, and then assist the municipality in developing, for example, the one-way street system.

Better traffic lighting, perhaps better timing on traffic lights, and corner cuts are the sort of things that can facilitate the movement of traffic on existing street patterns without having to go into very expensive widening programmes and perhaps creating all kinds of problems in the municipality.

As you know we are running into a lot of problems in municipalities where the town itself and the council of the municipality itself would like to do a widening programme. But you have all sorts of opposition to this, and rightly so, for it involves the cutting down of trees and what have you. So we try to help them find other ways of increasing their capabilities.

Mr. Germa: Do you just participate on a dollar basis, or do you participate with expertise?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think it's a combination of both.

Mr. Wilkes: It's done under the direction of a committee consisting of our technical people and the municipality's technical people. Usually a consultant is engaged to carry out the actual work. They do the fact-finding and report their suggestions to the technical committee.

Mr. Germa: That's usually how I've seen it happen; that some consulting firm is brought in, and it's their ultimate recommendation which is adopted.

Do you people not have the staff or the expertise to preclude the municipality going out and hiring private consultants or do you rely exclusively on private consultation? There's study after study going on in every municipality. In my little city I think we've had five traffic studies in the past 10 years, and we're still going around in circles there. We're changing one-way streets to go in one direction this week, then next week they will go in the other direction. We haven't gone any place in 10 years except to pile up documents. Eventually someone is going to have to decide what's best for our municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Is that not really a responsibility, in a sense, of the municipality itself? It has the studies. It is the one who asked for the studies. We participate in the studies through financial and through whatever technical capability we may have. But the implementation of the finding of the studies should rightfully lie as a responsibility of the municipality.

Mr. Germa: What capability does the ministry have?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Certainly not the capability to go in and do the number of studies that have been requested of us by various municipalities and in the type of detail that would be required; the various traffic counts; the assimilating of the information; putting it

together and getting it out in the form of a recommendation to the municipality. No, we don't have that staff capability.

We can act as a co-ordinating agency and do studies on considering the study when it is completed and assisting, perhaps, on the implementation of it, but to do the exact detailed study, no, we don't have that capability.

Mr. Germa: Say a municipality is thinking about computerizing its traffic lights. How would you people participate? By dollars, so that some private consultant would take over?

Mr. Wilkes: That's just one of the examples of a study. In Ottawa we are doing just that. We are co-operating with them in a study being carried out by a consultant, but under the direction of technical people both from our staff and the region and the city of Ottawa. This should improve the operation of Ottawa's streets appreciably as its done in Toronto. But it has to be done by outside experts because our staff, or the municipality's staff is not big enough to carry it. It's capable but it's not large enough to carry out that sort of work.

Mr. Germa: How many people would be in the municipal section of, say, the design branch or the engineering branch?

Mr. Wilkes: There isn't anybody in the municipal section.

Mr. Germa: There is a municipal section, is there not?

Mr. Wilkes: There's a traffic control office which has expertise in all aspects of traffic control. That covers the King's highway system as well as work in the municipality.

Mr. Germa: Can I change to another topic? When a municipality is designing or building a structure such as a bridge or an overpass, what participation does, say, the design branch have in that?

Mr. Wilkes: Every structure is sent to our structural office for approval from a capacity point of view. The design of the structure is approved by our structural office.

Mr. Germa: Do you recall the Drinkwater St. overpass in Sudbury which was closed down on account of a structural defect for about six months?

Mr. Wilkes: Yes, I do sir.

Mr. Germa: Can you explain how that came about, how, if you had inspected the plans, and after the steel was up on its abutments, nothing happened for six months?

Mr. Wilkes: I can only explain that the design was approved and there was nothing wrong with the design. That particular type of structure has certain characteristics that you have to know, and you have to be careful when you're building it. It's a perfectly good structure but in the pouring of the concrete you have to be sure that everything is firm and properly stabilized to handle the wet concrete.

We only approved the design and we have nothing to do with construction. That's the municipality's responsibility to call the contract and supervise the construction of the bridge.

Mr. Germa: So you weren't involved in that debacle when the thing was closed off for six months?

Mr. Wilkes: No, sir.

Mr. Germa: You don't know what happened to it? Or why?

Mr. Wilkes: We know there were problems and we checked the design again. We are quite sure the ultimate design was quite satisfactory.

Mr. Germa: Except it didn't work.

Mr. Wilkes: There were problems.

Mr. Germa: There was talk for six months—should we tear it down and start from day one again, after you had spent about \$3 million.

Mr. Wilkes: Yes. Due to some problems in the method of construction, but not in the design.

Mr. Germa: So there is no participation after the design is approved, then. It's up to the municipality to accept the responsibility.

Mr. Wilkes: That's right.

Mr. Germa: These mopeds, Mr. Minister, are going to come on pretty strong—with your new legislation. Are we going to see a change in design of our highway system on account of these mopeds? Are we going to have bike trails? Or are we just going to struggle along with these two incompatible modes of transportation fighting for the same right of way?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, I don't think we're getting into any massive bicycle paths programme. One of the things about all of the various modes of transportation—be they mopeds, motorcycles, automobiles, horse-and-buggy, bicycles, everything—they all want to use the right of way. I think you're probably right that in many areas they're not compatible, that the only alternatives are to ban

them from the main highways and retain them only for urban use, or to get into a very massive programme of bicycle paths. But we're not contemplating getting into that at this stage; I think the cost would be prohibitive at this stage. Quite frankly, there's a lot of highway work to be done in various parts of this province before we start looking at bicycle paths.

Mr. Germa: When you passed the legislation for mopeds did you not think of what would happen to the highway, of whether some design changes would have to be made?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, I don't think that was a consideration. I don't think we were looking that we were going to have to redesign our highway system for the sake of the mopeds. Quite frankly, if we had thought that we would have banned them entirely—at least that's my immediate reaction. To start spending the sort of money that would be required to put in an exclusive laneway for mopeds or bicycles, I really don't think I could face up to the criticism that would be due me from many parts of this province where major highway construction has got to have a higher priority than bicycle paths.

Mr. Germa: I'm thinking of the criticism you might get, or some minister of transport might get, in about a five-year period. I think Quebec sold 18,000 of these things last year. If we reach the same limits for the next five years—if you have 60,000 or 70,000 of these things—they're going to be out on the provincial highways. I think someone should be sitting down and looking at a solution to that problem.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I'm hoping if there are that many on the highways, there will be that many less automobiles.

Mr. Germa: I think you can't compare them with motorcycles. A motorcycle is compatible with an automobile—I don't see any problem there—whereas a moped is not. I think you're talking about two different things altogether.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I'm not going to make any mad predictions, but I doubt very much we're going to see the mopeds used for any great long-range travel. It may well be. Bicycles are being used more and more, especially when you have people promoting the use of bicycles—I see where the federal government is promoting "Bicycle Your Way to the Olympics." Good luck.

Mr. Germa: There's nothing going on in the design department for that problem at all?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, there is not.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. P. Taylor (Carleton East): No speeches.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Mr. Chairman, when you were talking about signs, there's an intersection on Highway 24 just north of the village of Erin—it's on a curve. A few years ago there were two intersections. One was when you were coming west from Caledon toward Erin. As you were going through to Hillsburgh, which is the municipal capital of the township of Erin, you took that intersection. Well, that one was closed, and you made one intersection on the curve, where the county road comes down and comes in on the curve. In the daytime, it's not too bad, but at night it is very dangerous.

In fact, I came into that Saturday night. You are coming around the curve, and there are signs at the intersection but you can't see them if your lights are showing and suddenly you are on the intersection. I live in there. In fact, my great-grandfather was there before the city of Guelph was founded. A stranger coming in there who wanted to go to Hillsburgh would be right on to the intersection before he knew it, and then he might not see it if there was a car coming around the curve the other way and shone light in his face.

I believe the county approached your ministry about getting a turn lane there so that the traffic that are turning onto the intersection could get out of the way of the high-speed traffic coming around. It wasn't acceptable, and I think I made another suggestion and I am going to repeat it. If you want to leave the present sign there, you should put a light over it so that people coming around can see the sign before they get to the intersection. Right now if you are coming west at night, you won't see the sign until you are almost on to it.

It is not a good intersection on to a county road. There is a lot of traffic in the area, and I would like you to have your people take another look at it.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I am not familiar with that and I have just checked it with my people here. They are not totally familiar with that particular spot but we will certainly have a look at it.

Mr. Root: Yes, it is just north of the village of Erin where the highway comes through from Caledon and meets the curve coming into Erin.

On behalf of the people I represent, I would want to thank you for the way you signed the village of Hillsburgh, which is my home muni-

cipality. Everybody was very pleased about that. That made more marks than to build a whole highway. The other thing was a little bit of—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Two-lane highway, not a controlled access.

Mr. Root: No, it isn't. And the extension of that third lane up in the village of Shelburne really pleased a lot of people. Now you can get into the liquor store without blocking the traffic.

But the one at Erin, I wish you would take a look at that some time at night. If you are driving, you will know what I am talking about. If you want to go to Hillsburgh and you are coming around, you will be lucky if you don't miss the corner altogether.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Taylor.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. On the item under design I just have one series of questions to put.

I think Mr. Bidell was here a couple of sessions back when I was talking about the Queensway and how it was—not just in my opinion but in the opinion of a lot of people in the Ottawa-Carleton region—perhaps the worst-designed urban expressway in Ontario.

I would like to know if anybody here remembers that operation and how it was allowed to take place. Perhaps you have an idea in round numbers and percentages as to what the provincial government's financial support was for the construction of that expressway.

I would also like to know to what extent the ministry has any sort of input or control over the design of urban expressways. Is it just to the extent of your financial input? Do you have an opinion to express because of your financial input or is there a statutory control over the design of these things? I think you know that some entrance ramps and some exit ramps have been closed because it is just too dangerous to keep them open. I don't want to go on forever. Maybe you have an answer ready.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think one thing that we should remember about the Queensway is that it is one of the first urban expressways ever to be developed in the Province of Ontario. It goes back to 1955-1956. You are talking 20 years ago.

Mr. P. Taylor: Excuse me. I moved to Ottawa in 1964 and it wasn't even finished.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): You are a carpetbagger, are you?

Mr. Gilbert: It was designed prior to that. It had to be designed prior to that. The first committee that was set up was right around 1956-1957.

Mr. P. Taylor: And the Gardiner wasn't built.

Mr. Gilbert: It would be being designed about the same time or a little later.

Mr. Bidell: About the same time.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: But I think what you have to remember, and I am certainly familiar with the Ottawa area at that time as well as with the Toronto area, is that no one at that time could have even remotely conceived what was going to happen in that Ottawa area as far as growth is concerned. The traffic volumes have increased, and certainly the designs of urban expressways have changed considerably over that 20-year period. I think it is a good example if you go down around the Kitchener area and see the urban expressway that's to be developed there. There's a tremendous difference in the design. I don't think there is anyone here who was involved with that design who wouldn't readily admit to you that if it were being designed today, it would be designed on a much different standard.

Mr. P. Taylor: Okay, I appreciate the frankness of that answer. Do you, as a ministry, feel any responsibility toward helping the region clean up that act called the Queensway, in helping them modernize it and make it less dangerous?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We are prepared to be involved with the region on any sort of projects that they place priorities on. If you're going to improve traffic flows and improve the safety of a facility, certainly that's one of our reasons for being involved. Usually it's a cost-sharing project that we get involved with. The municipality, the region or whatever it may be has to determine where on its priority list this particular type of work would be. Far be it from us to try to pick their priorities for them. I'm sure you're more familiar with this than I am. The Queensway may have been handling, at the beginning, primarily local traffic, but it has now become much more than that. It handles through traffic. Therefore it's becoming of greater provincial importance.

Mr. P. Taylor: I would think that the impetus to build the ring road around the south side of the region would be enhanced because of what you say; that would be a much better way to move traffic through the region—on the ring road rather than along the Queensway.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: As we talked about in one of the prior sessions, we're in continual discussion with the region and with the National Capital Commission and, as you so aptly put it, that over-governed area.

Mr. P. Taylor: Right. What's your ministry's input on urban expressway design and—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We participate on a technical advisory committee that is made up of people from the ministry, and from the region. We work together with them on any of the design that may be going on and the technical information that's required in order to develop that sort of facility. We do have a part in that.

Mr. P. Taylor: So you would set design standards and safety standards and things like that?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Jointly. The committees together would set these standards, in conjunction with the region.

Mr. P. Taylor: And to get the extent of your funding, they would have to meet those standards, would they?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes. We would set certain standards and they would have to be met, again in conjunction with the region. It's agreed upon, and this is the sort of standard we would require for the funding to be made available.

Mr. P. Taylor: Do I detect that this is a negotiated thing rather than a statutory or regulation matter?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Negotiated cost-sharing, you mean?

Mr. P. Taylor: Negotiated in the sense that your dollars would be predicated on the region meeting certain design standards.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: What we do in these areas is to enter into a specific agreement with the municipality as to what sort of cost-sharing will go on for that particular facility. We have these agreements with various municipalities throughout the province. They may vary from municipality to municipality.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, it doesn't sound to me as if the ministry has any set of standards that are related to its ability to participate financially. In other words, the ministry doesn't come along and say to municipality X, "Unless you build this road according to certain standards"—and we're not talking about where the road will go, we're

talking about how it is built—"then you won't get the ministry's money."

I would hope that there would be some help, because the ministry has the staff and expertise to give a municipality very valuable direction in this area. It sounds to me from what you have said that it's a negotiated factor now and that doesn't seem to be right.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, when I said negotiated, I was talking about the agreement between the municipality and the ministry as it related to the financing of that particular facility.

As far as the design and the standard is concerned, that is worked out through studies carried on at the technical level—in this case, you were talking about Ottawa, between the regional technical staff and the ministry technical staff. You don't negotiate whether it's going to be so wide or that sort of thing. That's developed from the technical information that may be gathered. It may be that a consultant is called in to provide part of the data or it may be compiled by the staff of both of us. We don't negotiate the standards.

Mr. P. Taylor: I don't want to prolong it, but it doesn't sound to me as if you have the kind of relationship with the municipalities that would prevent another Queensway.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I would disagree. I think that we do have. Remember when you're getting into the type of highway or the type of facility that you're talking about, you have to consider whether it is a controlled access or a limited access road. These are things which are determined by the volume of traffic to be anticipated. Will the majority be through traffic or will the majority be local traffic? All of this has a bearing on the sort of arrangement you would make in an agreement. Also, it has to have some effect upon the type of design and the standards to which you'll go.

If you want to use the Queensway as an example, probably a good example would be going back to when it was originally designed. For the volume of traffic you had, you certainly aren't going to design that type of highway if you were building the Queensway today. Your standards would certainly be a lot higher and a lot more demanding with controlled access and entirely different sorts of ramps and the whole thing, because of what has been developed there.

I mentioned Kitchener. Take a look at what has been done there.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring to the attention of the minister that the city of Chatham has two access roads to Highway 401 in southern Ontario. The northern access road was a very dangerous road where, in general, there was an accident every week practically last year. Your department has put up a flashing light at the north access road into the city of Chatham, which has done away with many of the accidents taking place. But as you leave 401 and go up the ramp to the northern access road into Chatham, you have to stop. You look to the left and you see nothing but the railing of the overpass over 401 which hides your view of the traffic coming from the town of Blenheim or from the south over the overpass.

Do you have any other plans or are you going to leave that light in existence there? It's doing a pretty fair job but there is a feeling that if that railing on the eastern side of the overpass was cut down a foot, it would give a clear view to the travelling public using the ramp to get on to the northern access into the city of Chatham.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Our people are aware of that problem, Mr. Spence, and our traffic control people are now in the process of dealing with the problem. Hopefully, they will do it to everyone's satisfaction.

Mr. Spence: Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 2 carry? Mr. Ruston.

Mr. Ruston: Mr. Chairman, I brought this up about a year ago and I was just wondering if the minister and his people are giving any consideration or reconsideration to it. It's with regard to an interchange on country road—in Kent county. I think I mentioned it last year and I won't belabour it.

There were about 11 miles between the interchange going into Chatham, called the west interchange, which is the Bloomfield sideroad, and No. 2 interchange with 401 on the easterly end of Tilbury. The problem was with regard to the township of Tilbury East and the township of Raleigh. County road 7 is a county road between the two townships. It serves Merlin and Fletcher which has a tally yard and a large grain mill business there. With the trucks going on to the 401, it is a serious matter, especially in the half-load season. They have to go around county roads and it is difficult for them to get on to the 401 to head east or west when they're going to haul grain or whatever it might be to Toronto and area. We had a petition at that time, and

I wonder if there is any reconsideration as to the possibility of an interchange in that area?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mr. Bidell will comment on that.

Mr. Bidell: You are talking about an additional interchange between No. 9 and No. 10?

Mr. Ruston: That's right.

Mr. Bidell: No, we do not have any plans at this time for any additional interchange. When the roads were first designed and discussions were held with the municipalities, the east-west road that goes through North Buxton would provide—in other words, people who wanted to go to Fletcher would have to get off at interchange No. 10 and then—

Mr. Ruston: Which is the Bloomfield side-road.

Mr. Bidell: That's right, the Bloomfield side-road and proceed westerly along the existing east-west county road to get to that point. But at the time the highway was designed, there wasn't any need felt for an interchange at that point. We would be certainly prepared to have a look at the whole traffic pattern here to see what the situation is.

Mr. Ruston: It would be interesting. That area is, of course, building up. The population and the business are not getting any smaller that I am aware of.

There is a large grain elevator also at Merlin and a lot of the grain is hauled out year round by trucks, especially in the busy season. They have to use trucks because the railroads can't take it fast enough. That seems to be one of the areas that should be kept in mind because I think 401 is meant to serve the areas it goes through. We know we don't want building right on it, but we know that it is supposed to serve the whole area.

You would probably save a lot of money by improving the county roads around there so that you wouldn't have to have the half-load limit. Maybe what you save might help build an interchange. I think it is something you should keep in mind anyway, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to perhaps deal with the costs involved here. I see there is almost a \$400 million increase now.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Which?

Mr. Haggerty: Four million dollars, I should say. There is a \$4 million increase and—

Mr. Ruston: You are listening, John, anyway.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: You bet.

Mr. Haggerty: Looking at the word "services", I suppose with salaries and wages that is a normal increase you can expect in the payroll and that—

Mr. Stokes: The Liberals aren't concerned about a million. But \$4 million to \$400 million?

Mr. Ruston: That is a lot of money, Jack.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Haggerty: I was looking at the word "services." Does this include the roads needs study reports through the different communities in Ontario or what? Is this some new design that you have on the drawing boards or what does it include?

Mr. Ruston: The Premier (Mr. Davis) spent \$25,000 to go to Lambton the other day to hand out cheques.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I missed that one. I missed the last one. You just gave me a compliment for listening and I missed that one.

Mr. Haggerty: In your transfer payments you have urban transportation studies and I was just wondering what that included—matters that you have on the drawing board? The design and that for—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The total services will include your consultant fees which will be involved with traffic control, engineering services, and systems design. So it's those three particular areas. We've got certain costs—rental services, staff training, special services, purchase, repair and maintenance, all of these things are involved in services.

Mr. Haggerty: Do you find when you are hiring consultants that there is an overlapping of jurisdiction?

I recall some of the studies that were being carried out in the Niagara Peninsula. It just seems that with almost every engineering project that goes on there is about two or three different consultants involved in it. Let's take the canal crossing in Port Colborne. I think it was Smith—there was a study made in the city of Port Colborne on it.

Mr. Bidell: Damas and Smith.

Mr. Haggerty: Damas and Smith, all right. And I think there is a firm by the name of Dillon Consultants. I think the region had another group of consultants in on it.

I was wondering if there isn't perhaps overlapping of the different consultants when they are dealing with these studies and reports?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think part of it is that there are different types of studies going on. You mentioned Dillon; Dillon is a pure traffic consultant.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, he deals with the 406 in one part. Then you have another engineering consultant up at the north end of the Peninsula dealing with another study in the St. Catharines area. I was wondering if there isn't some—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: From my point of view, we like to make sure there is not any overlap.

Mr. Haggerty: Are you checking into it closely—that it doesn't happen? That one isn't going in one direction and the other going in another direction? Are you combining their efforts so you do have a pretty sound report when it comes out?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We certainly try to watch that for the very obvious reason that we're involved with the lion's share of the funding of these. Secondly the region itself doesn't want to have any overlap because it's money out of its budget as well.

Mr. Haggerty: As the member for Sudbury has mentioned, study after study has been made and some only come before me—right now I'm thinking about the study made by the county back in 1965 or 1967; it was just completed. Margison Associates made a study and then about a year or two years after another consultant came in and made another study throughout the region. You can see the consultants in that area working on it. I don't know who is looking after the one for the Niagara region; what do they call it—the Niagara Region-Lake Erie study? Who is responsible for that? What consultant?

Mr. Bidell: The consulting firm?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes.

Mr. Bidell: We are doing that primarily with our own staff, sir.

Mr. Haggerty: With your own staff? You are picking up all the information which has been relayed to you from some of those studies?

Mr. Bidell: That's correct. We don't want to hire anybody to do any duplicating work.

Mr. Gilbert: I think you have a good point, Mr. Haggerty, and it is a concern of ours to

make sure that what is going on in the region and other places is not being duplicated when we get into it. I think particularly over the past few years we have developed a better liaison with these people to make sure that studies go together even though, as the minister was saying, there are different people doing different types of studies. At least they can use the material being developed when a new consultant is hired for a certain thing.

You have a good point. It is a problem; you have to really work at co-ordinating the efforts of the various consultants hired for the various tasks.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Another problem we get into, too—this is digressing perhaps a bit but it goes back to something Mr. Germa said earlier. I've experienced the same thing. A municipal council will decide it wants to do a study. The councillors will hire a consultant firm and go ahead and do this study. When the study is brought in and the findings are made available, the council changes. The new council comes along and says, "We don't agree with what that council of the day did." They don't agree with what that consultant said so it gets shelved. I know that I can list them all over this province and they've been shoved in the corner.

Mr. Haggerty: I think now, though, the policy when you are funding assistance to a municipality for road work—the maintenance and construction of new roads—you've indicated in the past four or five years that you have to have a study made in a municipality to know where it is going, what roads require top priority and construction work and that. So I think direction comes from the ministry here particularly. Of course, you may have a change in council but they don't change that much; you may get one or two new members on a council but there isn't that much of a drastic change in council.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: You'd be surprised at some of the changes you see in some of the councils you deal with. Right after the election you have a whole new ball game with a new mayor and about four or five new councillors who change the whole direction of the municipality. I'm not trying to pass the buck. I say that's one of the reasons. It's not the only reason.

We are attempting, as the deputy has said, to make sure that whatever studies are done, that information is there and it is available to be used and to be co-ordinated. In the case of the Niagara region one, it is information out of those studies which is being co-ordi-

nated by our own staff, in conjunction with people from the region, using information which has been gathered.

Mr. Haggerty: That will be completed shortly, if not sooner, will it?

Mr. Bidell: Yes, it was mentioned before that we actually have completed it. What we are waiting for is the regional official plan to be finalized.

Mr. Haggerty: As long as you are keeping tabs on this, to see it doesn't happen.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, I have only one brief thing I want to bring up. Your staff have four pictures that were taken and sent to me by the Gull Bay Indian band. While this road isn't primarily under your jurisdiction it is an extension of tertiary road 800 from Cap Lake up along the west side of Lake Nipigon to Armstrong. Those pictures—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Is this to the reserve?

Mr. Stokes: It is a part of the reserve yes, but it is a provincial highway. It is not directly under your ministry, but the Ministry of Natural Resources, with north funds. The reason I bring it to the minister's attention is because of the design. One of those pictures really shows just how dangerous it is. You can't get in or out of there with a bus or anything larger than a private vehicle without running your wheels down into the ditch. I think it is about a 14 ft road off there. To what extent do you people insist that roads built anywhere in the province on behalf of the province come up to certain standards?

They were down here to see me, and left those pictures. They didn't give me anything in writing, so all I have to go on is their word and those pictures, but one of them demonstrates very well just how narrow that road is. It is almost like a question mark getting off a provincial highway on to the access road to the reserve.

The reserve road itself is maintained by the band—by funds provided to them by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs—but surely you people are the authority responsible for maintaining a decent design and acceptable safety standards for access to a provincial highway—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think it is fair to say that as far as the standard as it now stands at MNR through their NORT committee—they develop these roads and they put them in and then we usually enter into some sort of agree-

ment with them to try to maintain them—ploughing and that sort of thing.

Staff from my ministry have been getting together with the people at MNR and attempting to come up with a higher standard. We do that with, I think, a degree of selfishness, if you wish. Eventually these are going to become the responsibility of my ministry—many of these have been taken over and have become our full responsibility. We would like to see them up to a provincial highway standard.

I think even MNR will admit that that has not been the case up until now. There is a limit to the funds that are available. It is primarily an access road, not intended to be, as I am sure you are aware, a full-blown provincial highway. But eventually if they are going to become that, we would like to see them built to a little better standard so that we could eventually take them into our system.

As far as the access road into the reserve is concerned; you are right. The money that comes from the federal government—we have some difficulty there too—we try to fund them on a 50-50 basis similar to municipalities. We will match with funds whatever the federal government puts in.

We get into difficulty in this thing though, and when I am telling you this I am talking to someone who is well aware of it. The federal government will say to a reserve, "You have X number of dollars and out of that you will have to set your priorities." If the reserve says that their priorities happen to be power, or housing—housing is usually the big one—they allocate so much of their funds for that. Then they are only left a very limited amount to go ahead so they can do their road work. We try to match that and I have met with them many times asking them to increase that so we can do more road work for them. Sometimes we are successful to a degree, but most times, quite frankly, we are not.

Mr. Stokes: I am just wondering if the minister will send one of his people in to take a look at that?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Sure.

Mr. Stokes: There is one of those photos that really shows it is almost like a question mark.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That one?

Mr. Stokes: Yes. You can imagine even your grader trying to negotiate that—the difficulty he is going to have.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: He is going to have a problem getting in there.

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We certainly will have someone go up there.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 2 carry?

Mr. Ruston: Mr. Chairman, on the design item, I was wondering about the use of traffic lights at some intersections. I'm sure there are similar situations in other areas, but I am thinking in particular of one in Essex county where a number of accidents happen on what we call Manning Road, or I think it is county road 19, where it intersects the No. 2 bypass. I am just wondering what your attitude would be with regard to traffic lights on a road like that.

I realize Highway 2 is a main road, that the 60-mph limit means that a lot of cars are of course going 65 to 70 and that there is a slight curve on Highway 2 for a fair distance, but the number of accidents at that corner seems to me to be quite high.

The bypass has been in for a number of years now, and I know that when most bypasses are built the first year or two seem to be the worst for accidents. I think people have to get used to them, but having serious accidents is a bad way to get used to them, although it seems to be the trend. However, this one doesn't seem to be getting much better over a period of years.

How do you classify traffic on one highway and what rate of traffic must you have on another one joining it before you consider traffic lights? Look at what used to be Highway 98, a provincial highway that is now a county road and also intersects with this same county road 19. Since they have had traffic lights on that road, I am almost positive there hasn't been an accident. If there ever has been, it has been very minor.

I think something we should be looking at as a safety factor in designing highways is when we should have traffic lights. Have you got any criteria you work to when it comes to setting up traffic lights at intersections?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I am going to pass that one, because I am not a fan of warrants; my staff well know that, so I'll pass it over to them.

Mr. Wilkes: We don't have any warrants but we do have a criterion that says when the volumes get so great that traffic crossing or entering the highway cannot find a reasonable number of gaps in the traffic on the main road so that they can carry out these manoeuvres safely, then it is time to start thinking of traffic lights.

Unfortunately, traffic lights do cause other types of accidents. People come upon them unexpectedly, and they have rear-end collisions or angle collisions. So they have to be treated with care. The basic principle is when the gaps aren't sufficient to allow you to cross or enter the highway safely.

Mr. Ruston: Well, I don't know about gaps and so forth; I would think the number of cars using an intersecting road would have some bearing on it. It seems to me we have this same problem on the outskirts of many cities.

As for them causing other accidents, I don't know that I see them as being all that bad. At the one intersection I have mentioned, when the province had it, they didn't think traffic lights were necessary. When the county took over the road, reluctantly—they were forced to—they put up traffic lights, and I think they are a great asset. You can see those lights for miles, so I don't think they are much of a problem in terms of causing other types of accidents.

I think we should be looking at the installation of traffic lights at heavily used intersections on the outskirts of many of these builtup areas because I don't know how else you are going to control heavy traffic. People get frustrated waiting to get on the highway and sometimes they think they've got time to cross, only to encounter somebody driving at 60 who should be driving at 40.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think that is exactly what Mr. Wilkes was saying to you. I think you are both saying the same thing; that is, if the volume of traffic on one particular road is such that the intersecting traffic cannot safely find a way of getting on to the highway or across it, then that is the time when we look at installing traffic lights; there is no question. I think you are both saying the same thing.

Mr. Ruston: This county road 19 really serves as an access to 401 from the eastern end of the city of Windsor; it is really the only access from the eastern end of the city. You get on either from Walker Rd. or farther out where the east-end is really building up—Windsor is building east instead of west. The major proportion of it is going east, and we don't have a provincial highway access to 401 for that whole east-end corridor of the city and the town of Tecumseh. That road probably should be a provincial highway, but I don't suppose it will ever come to that. The county has rebuilt it; county road 19 is a pretty good road but it serves as a main access to 401 for the whole east end of the city of Windsor. It's really a busy road and I—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Has the county requested a traffic light there?

Mr. Ruston: I have seen in the paper where they have, but how long ago it was, I don't know.

Mr. Wilkes: We will look at this intersection and see what—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I can't recall that request.

Mr. Wilkes: I can't recall that particular one, no.

Mr. Ruston: It seems to me I read it some place, but I will let you know. You get so many that it is hard to remember them all. But I know that's one location that is bad. I think the county is thinking of putting up one themselves—on county road 42 and this county road 19—because of the problems they have had there, a number of accidents.

Mr. Wilkes: All right, we will have a look at it.

Mr. Ruston: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Young.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): This is on item 3.

Mr. Chairman: Item 2 carried? Carried.

On item 3; Mr. Young.

Mr. Young: On item 3, Mr. Chairman, there is a matter which I want to raise which could also perhaps be raised as well under the municipal roads programme. But perhaps we can deal with it here because it may be more widespread than simply in municipal programmes.

I have before me a contract which certain road contractors are asking dump-truck operators to sign. Now, as you know, over the last few months the independent operators have had a pretty thin time, and many of them are pretty hungry because their trucks have been sitting there—lack of snow, lack of work, all kinds of things have conspired so that these fellows are having a very tough time finding work, and some of them are losing their trucks. Some are finding it almost impossible to keep up their payments, their insurance and so on.

There came into my hands a contract—which I will pass to the minister for his information—this came from the O'Leary Construction Co. which are working on a regional contract in the Ottawa area. They are just not taking truckers on, or paying them, until they sign this contract.

I don't want to read the whole thing—it's there for the information of the minister—but a couple of the sections are very pertinent:

1. The operator agrees to keep the dump truck or trucks to be provided under this agreement fully licensed in accordance with all provincial and municipal laws and bylaws during the term of this agreement.

2. [In this we come to the crux of the matter] The operator agrees to supply to the contractor such dump trucks as it shall require for the transportation of its materials within the regional municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, provided that it shall be required to furnish such dump trucks only to the extent that it shall have the same available and in proper working condition.

3. The operator agrees that should he refuse to supply trucks that are available and in operating condition during the term of this contract, the contractor may set off against any moneys owing by it to the operator pursuant to this agreement the amount of any loss or damages sustained by the contractor by reason of a failure of the operator to provide trucks as required by paragraph 2 hereof and may hold back from the operator any moneys owing by it to the operator until the amount of such loss or damage has been ascertained.

5. All operating costs of the dump trucks including comprehensive automobile, public liability insurance, minimum coverage of \$300,000, shall be paid by the operator.

The significance here, Mr. Chairman, is that the contractors are asking the truck owners to provide the trucks for whatever work they want, but there is no undertaking that work shall be provided. In other words, if I own a couple of dump trucks, and if I am going to get work with this contractor, I have to sign an agreement to be ready and available, yet there is no agreement for the contractor to provide me with any kind of sustained employment.

Unfortunately, many of the truckers are in a position where, if they are going to get work at all, they are quite ready and willing to sign because they have to. They sign these agreements, I believe, and don't get copies of them. We were able to obtain a copy but evidently some of the truck operators have been given a couple of weeks and unless they sign they get no work.

I bring this to the attention of the minister because I think this is a kind of a situation which we don't want to see intruding into either provincial or municipal contracts, because it ties down the little independent operator to an impossible situation where he is tied to this contractor—he has to provide the trucks and yet he has no promise that those trucks will be kept working.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I hope that this particular contract of this type was presented by someone at the inquiry that Mr. Rapoport carried out for us, because that section 3 in there is purely one-sided, loaded entirely on one side. I agree with you 100 per cent that the contractor there is saying that the operator should supply trucks that are available, and yet if the contractor doesn't want trucks, the fellow's trucks could sit in his yard for God knows how long. Yet with this sort of thing hanging over his head, if he was to attempt to get other work for his trucks and make a commitment and this fellow came back to him and said, "We need your trucks now," he would be caught in a terrible position.

Mr. Young: That's right. He could assess damages at that point. I doubt if this was presented to the commission, because most of these truckers have already made their submissions—

Mr. Gilbert: Was it presented, did you say?

Mr. Young: No, I doubt if it was, because most of the truckers have made their submissions and this just surfaced within the last few days, just last week. It is an insidious kind of a thing which I think should be looked at and looked at very carefully, because my impression from this contract is that while it is made out to be used in the regional municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, it may also spread into provincial contracts.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I would like very much to look into the legality of that particular section. I'd like to have a look at it. I do appreciate you giving me this contract, Mr. Young, and I'd like to have it looked at by some of my legal people just to see what sort of legality is involved in it. I am not a lawyer, but that contract—

Mr. Young: This is an insidious kind of a thing and I don't think it should be allowed, because after all we are subsidizing the municipal contracts. That is why I say it might have come in the other vote, but here it covers the whole territory. Certainly if a contractor like this can get away with—and I have names of other contractors who are also presenting their truckers with the same sort of thing—if they are allowed to get away with it here, then it could well spread right across the province and I really think that would make an impossible situation for this government or for this province.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I would like very much to have a legal opinion on that.

Mr. Young: And we can get an answer within a reasonable time?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Very shortly. Within the next couple of days.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Germa.

Mr. Germa: On the maintenance vote, generally speaking—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We are on capital and construction—item 3, vote 2304.

Mr. Germa: Could I ask—I notice you are up \$17 million there this year—is that just increased construction?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: A lot of that is the inflationary factor; jobs that we went back to and required more money for, as I mentioned in my opening statement. We had \$15 million added in. A lot of it is just a straight inflationary factor on that.

Mr. Germa: Okay. That's all I had there.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, I have a series of things I want to bring up under this vote. The first one I want to bring up concerns Highway 11 from Geraldton to Beardmore. I notice we reduced the 49 miles of bumps down to 35 miles of bumps. Now you have let a contract for a further 17 miles, which brings it down to about 18 miles. I had a poem that I presented last year making reference to that. I don't know what happened to the author this year. Maybe he thought that since he could see daylight it wasn't worthwhile writing a poem.

Your map, for the Thunder Bay district on page 99 shows the entire route under construction from the junction of tertiary road 801 through to Geraldton. That isn't the case. Construction projects on page 104, shows contract number 74-142 on Highway 11 from tertiary road 801 easterly, including development of sandpad area, Beardmore patrol yard, 17 miles. Then you've got another contract, 604-71-1 on Highway 11, from 17 miles east of tertiary road 801 easterly for a distance of 17.4 miles.

Does this mean that you are going to let a contract concurrently? Armbrö is just starting to work, I think, on the first 17-mile contract easterly from the junction of 801. According to your map, on page 99, that too is going to be let.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: There will be another contract let and the whole thing will be under contract by this fall.

Mr. Stokes: Excellent.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I thought you'd like that.

Mr. Stokes: Okay. Now, on the stretch of Highway 17 between Raith and Upsalda—and I talked about this in an earlier vote—are you going to reconstruct that, or what are you going to do? In the middle of winter, I suppose it could be construed as maintenance, but it's my understanding from the explanation I got from Mr. Adcock in an earlier vote, that the only way you're going to overcome that heaving and capillary action is by reconstruction. You go by there—it can be 30 or 40 below zero—and there's an opening in the road that wide. There's no way you would attempt to pass over about a four or five mile stretch. Even though it's a straight section of highway, it's on a tangent. The whole highway opens up.

Mr. Gilbertson: How deep is it?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mr. Chairman, I don't think this is a question that—

Mr. Stokes: It's about a foot deep. What are you going to do about that? Not only does it open up, but it rises, and it can come up about that high in the centre of the road. In the winter you drive off the pavement to—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Is this only a winter action, Jack?

Mr. Stokes: Yes. It falls back and, of course, it leaves a crack and then your maintenance forces go around and they sort of fill in the crack, and it opens up again.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We don't have anything on it this year, it's true, but that area is slated for reconstruction within what is affectionately known as the five-year period.

Mr. Stokes: Okay. Now, on Highway 584, which is the highway between Geraldton and Nakina, there's a lot of activity since Kimberly-Clark is spending \$240 million to triple its production of woodpulp and paper. Nakina is a town that's going to grow by 186 per cent within the next two years, so you can readily appreciate the kind of traffic you're going to have over there. Anybody above grade 8 has to travel that road daily, all the way from Nakina to Geraldton. There's no hospital in Nakina, so if they have an ambulance call, they've got to summon the ambulance from Geraldton to go 42 miles over this road up to Nakina, pick up the patient—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: How many miles.

Mr. Stokes: It's 42 miles—pick up the patient and drive back another 42 miles.

They tell me that even some of your maintenance forces' heavy equipment goes off the road there in the winter. Some of the mainte-

nance trucks have been known to slide off the road on these icy conditions, because of poor alignment. The school bus has been off the road, and there are even certain times in wet weather when they have to cancel the school bus. They just say that it isn't safe and phone and tell the kids to stay at home.

I realize that you can't do everything all at once, but I was just over that road two weeks ago when I was up in Nakina. As for that 10 miles north of Geraldton, I am sure if everybody in this room got themselves a wheelbarrow and a shovel we could go out and effect a better alignment than there is on that road. I realize that you follow an old trail that somebody started when they were out on a third-party agreement cutting down some pulpwood. You people have just followed the same alignment. You have spent thousands and thousands and thousands of dollars going back on some kind of maintenance. I bet I could look at the public accounts book and see, if I were able to isolate it, how much has been spent on maintenance on that road over the last 10 to 15 years. You could have built it two or three times over.

If it involved an awful lot of rock work, where you were going to have to spend millions of dollars, I could say it's just going to have to take its turn on the list of priorities. But I can show you so many places on the Canadian Pacific Railway where I think the engineers who designed it were getting paid by the mile rather than by any other criterion. This is a perfect example of where, if you had an engineer to go in there and say, "Let's straighten this mess out," you could do it with shovels and wheelbarrows. It's sandy, clay soil where a bulldozer could go right through and just straighten the whole darned thing out. It doesn't involve a lot of rock work at all.

That's the bottom 10 to 12 miles. From there you go up past Murky Creek and up to where you get to the junction of Highway 643, the one that goes up to Aroland and Cavell. From Nakina down to the junction, which is no more than four miles, it is rocky terrain, but it too is very dangerous. I'm not trying to kid you; that's going to cost you some money to straighten that stretch out, and it probably will have to wait. But as for the bottom end of it, north of Geraldton for, say, 10 miles, I'm sure that a couple of bulldozers and a grader could straighten that. It is no problem at all. As I say, when you have ambulances going over there on a daily basis and a school bus going over on a daily basis, I think that should be fairly high on your list of priorities.

Given the fact that Nakina is going to have from 2,000 to 3,000 people over the next two

to three years; since you have got Kimberly-Clark going in there and you have a very real possibility of some major mining expansion in the area, you are going to have to serve those people. They are working with other ministries of government for other kinds of services, but I think it is absolutely essential that you provide a safe passage for those people who are going to have to use Geraldton to a large extent as a service centre. I think it is something that you are really going to be hounded into doing until something is done to improve that alignment.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We will have people go in there out of our Thunder Bay office and give us a report as to what they think has to be done to upgrade the situation.

Mr. Stokes: There was one contract that was let three or four years ago in the centre of the thing. It was in a bog. They have done an excellent job, but it has to be done at both ends. They say you could do the bottom end with very little money; the top end is another kettle of fish.

I want to raise another thing with you. It may be out of order; in fact I suspect it is.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Take a chance.

Mr. Stokes: I am going to take a chance anyway. As you know, most communities along the CPR and the CNR are there by virtue of the fact that both of those railroads needed some place to house their people at terminals and at turnaround points. Invariably, the railroad ran right through the centre of town and the town grew like topsy on both sides. It creates no end of problems, particularly when you get these 10,000-ton trains—150 to 200 cars with multiple diesels, five and six at a time—when it takes anywhere from 10 to 15 minutes to move over a crossing if there happens to be a slow order or for some other reason why it's necessary for them to go slow.

A lot of these communities have been bisected. Now, when you had steam engines as motive power and there were only about 30 or 40 cars—no problems. Now I am getting no end of problems with municipalities and people in those municipalities complaining about it.

I realize that is a federal matter and we just have to keep hounding them to make sure that they don't keep these crossings blocked for long periods of time, because you will get a fire on the south side of the track and the fire engines on the north side of the track. You have got an ambulance on the north side of the track and somebody sick on the south side of the track, and it causes no end of problems.

Another reason for bringing this up to you is where you get half of the population living on one side of the track and the school on the other, and where there is only one level crossing connecting the south side to the north side. It means that kids will have to travel a mile down the south side of the track, use the level crossing, and a mile back on the other side.

I want to know if you people can come up with at least a portion of the money—and I am not talking about a lot of money, but at least a portion—to build pedestrian walkways that you can shove under the main line or sidings of the CPR or CNR rights of way to provide an underground walkway. You can do that by using a metal conduit.

We have one at Marathon, by the way. They put it in years ago and it has served the town well. I suppose it was done at a time when the only industry in the town thought, "Well, rather than have the kids run across the tracks, let's put this in." I don't know what the arrangement was, but it was put in.

Now, I have a situation at Nipigon where as sure as guns somebody is going to get killed. You know what kids are like. Instead of walking a half-mile or three-quarters of a mile down the south side of the track and crossing over the level crossing and walking three-quarters of a mile back on the other side, they do what most of us would do—they just hop across the track. As a matter of fact, I think a few years ago a kid did get his legs cut off.

Is there anything you people can do? I am not suggesting it is wholly or solely your responsibility. If I can convince the town that they should come up with some bucks, if I can convince the service organization in the town that they should come up with some, is there any way in which you can assist? As I say, it is not a roadway. It is going to be a pedestrian walkway. Is there any way that you can join forces with them and provide at least a portion of that cost?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: At the present time, we just don't have that sort of programme. I am advised by Mr. Ward that—

Mr. Stokes: You see, streets and roads are for walking on as well as for driving vehicles on, that's the point.

Mr. A. A. Ward (Director, Municipal Transportation Branch): No, the present policy, sir, is that we don't subsidize that.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The CTC, I take it, would not subsidize this either under—

Mr. Stokes: I have already approached them. I thought I could get something out of them, and they said no.

Mr. Haggerty: There are a number of pedestrian crosswalks over the Queen Elizabeth Way. Who built those?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That would be paid for by the municipalities.

Mr. Haggerty: You didn't share in any of the costs?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Metro Toronto apparently did. Old Toronto township had built some pedestrian overpasses—

Mr. Stokes: There are some just west of the exhibition. You see them going over—

Mr. Young: There are underpasses down near Vineland.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I am just advised that those underpasses you are referring to were built at the time that the QEW was first built, back in the 1930s or 1940s.

Mr. Young: As part of the highway construction?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes. I think it is something we can take a look at. But I can tell you, boy, we are going to build an awful lot of pedestrian underpasses. You are indicating a unique situation where you have only the one level crossing. I can envisage the number of underpasses which would be—

Mr. Haggerty: What about the Ministry of Transport? Could you apply a little pressure on them?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We can talk to the Ministry of Transport and can talk to the CTC but I think Mr. Stokes has indicated he's approached the CTC and he apparently received a negative reply.

Mr. Stokes: I'm still waiting for word from CPR; I think they have some responsibility in this, too. I'm wondering if there is any way in which your people can assist? I'm not suggesting you should go ahead and build it.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: There is nothing at all to prevent us from attempting to act as a catalyst with the other agencies which would be involved, starting with the municipalities as you suggested, and with the particular railroad. I know some of the problems the railroads have had in my own community and I swear there are community wirecutters in particular neighbourhoods—as soon as the fences are up,

they go out and cut the wires to walk across the tracks, as you said.

Maybe we can act as a co-ordinating body to try to see if we can come up with something from these other agencies. We'll be happy to contact them and attempt to have something put together.

Mr. Stokes: It's just unfortunate that the two schools in Nipigon we built at the extreme west end of the community and most of the people live on the south side of them. It means they have to travel about three-quarters of a mile down to the level crossing at the east end of the community and then do the same thing on the north side of the track to get to the west end of the community again.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: What would the frequency of trains be there?

Mr. Stokes: It varies. It's quite light on a Monday and a Tuesday—westbound that is—because there's not much moving out of Toronto and Montreal, say, on a Saturday and a Sunday. There could be two or three an hour during the daylight hours.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That many? We will see what we can do about getting in touch with the railways.

Mr. Stokes: They are looking for an estimate now and it looks like about \$25,000.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Per crossing?

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That would be the tunnel under the CPR?

Mr. Stokes: They have a special machine and you engineers would know more about that than I do. It is not a case of having to tear up the track and start afresh. They have a boring machine which goes under, pushing this conduit with it, and I'm told that \$25,000 is a realistic figure.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It would want to be awful good digging.

Mr. Stokes: It is because it is all fill, anyway. It is not as though they are going through bedrock.

I don't want to take up the time of the committee. If you'll consider it, I'll appreciate it. That's all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We will see what we can do.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Maeck.

Mr. L. Maeck (Parry Sound): Could I ask a question about the amount of money being paid by the ministry for rental of equipment under this vote?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It is under maintenance.

Mr. Chairman: It is 2304, maintenance.

Mr. Maeck: It's not necessarily maintenance. You also hire vehicles.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We just told you it is under maintenance. Don't argue with me.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 3 carry?

Mr. Young: I have one further item.

Mr. Maeck: Now I want to ask you an embarrassing one.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Be my guest.

Mr. Young: Could I ask about an item which appeared in the local press about a week ago?

A 37-year-old highway construction inspector with the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Evan Patterson, pleaded guilty to accepting a \$300 benefit while employed by the government. [Patterson will be sentenced June 26.] He admitted that between Aug. 19 and Sept. 11, 1974, he accepted \$300 from Howard Lamb and William Davis, of Highland Steel Erectors of Toronto—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Excuse me, William Henry Davis, of London.

Mr. Ruston: You're testy, John.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I told you I am listening.

Mr. Young: All right I was simply reading the item as it appears here. I presume the minister wants to get the William Davis straightened out.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes. Just as I would if the guy's name was Stephen Lewis.

Mr. Young: My question here is what happens in a question like this? Certainly the man who accepted the bribe is going to appear and be sentenced, and he has appeared and is going to be sentenced on June 26. What about the company that offered bribes of this kind?

We had this in Ontario Housing some time ago and some charges have been laid there. Could the minister outline what the procedure is in a situation of this kind?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I can tell you we are very familiar with this particular case because the investigation that was carried out, was initiated

by the ministry itself. And the two other names that you mentioned—both are with the firm that was involved with this questionable practice, and both have been charged.

Mr. Young: Both? That is the individuals have been charged?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes. We feel that in order for this sort of thing to happen there has to be somebody giving and somebody receiving. Both are as responsible.

Mr. Young: Is there any penalty as far as the company itself is concerned? Is there any question in the ministry's mind as to whether or not the Highland Steel Erectors of Toronto should get another contract or whether they deserve to bid on further contracts or whether, having been guilty of this kind of practice, they should be removed from a list of companies which would bid on future contracts?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: First of all I don't think I can comment on the other two individuals mentioned in the article—well, they are mentioned in the press, Mr. Lamb and Mr. Davis—because of the fact that they still are going to court. But we have already advised this particular firm that they cannot bid.

Mr. Young: So that is clear and everybody knows this. Certainly it seems to me if that sort of practice is to be stopped, then there has to be a penalty not only against the people who offered the bribes, but also against the company which sanctioned and would pay the bribes.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: There were a number of charges laid out of this involving both ministry employees and employees of the firm; a number of charges have been laid that have been a result of an investigation by the Ontario Provincial Police.

Mr. Chairman: Item 3 carry? Carried.

Item 4? Mr. Maeck.

Mr. Maeck: I just wanted to ask, I understand that—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That's under construction. We just finished that.

Mr. Maeck: —tandem trucks with a registered gross weight of 45,000 to 50,000 lb, I understand, are now receiving \$16 an hour when they are hired by the ministry. Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The minimum is \$16.

Mr. Maeck: Right. That's the minimum. Up until very recently it was \$13.50, I understand.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It may have been. We are reviewing those continually as costs become involved.

Mr. Maeck: That is the point I wanted to make. For instance a man who had a \$90,000 investment in a bulldozer receives \$32 an hour, whereas you can buy this tandem truck for \$20,000 to \$21,000. I am wondering how you arrive at the various rates that you pay. If you have a \$90,000 investment it would appear to me that \$32 an hour seems relatively low if you are paying \$16 an hour for one that is worth \$20,000 to \$21,000.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mr. Allen, would you like to comment on that?

Mr. F. G. Allen (Executive Director, Operations Division): All of our equipment rates are established on the initial cost of the unit, its expected life, operating costs so on. Therefore, if you relate a truck to a dozer for example, the truck may or may not have a shorter operating life. This would reflect in the rates. So you can't just relate the original capital cost of one piece of equipment to another piece of equipment and then compare the rates. There are a number of other issues involved in establishing them.

Mr. Maeck: Yes, that is the question I am asking. But how do you establish those rates? How do you get to the point where you can pay \$16 an hour for a truck, and another vehicle that is worth almost four times as much only gets twice as much money? I can understand that there would be some difference in the life of the vehicle. I think that a bulldozer would probably last longer than a truck.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It had better.

Mr. Maeck: That much longer?

Mr. F. G. Allen: Yes, I would say so.

Mr. Maeck: It would?

Mr. F. G. Allen: Yes, considerably longer. You're talking in terms of a relationship of one to four or one to five, something like that.

Mr. Maeck: This schedule of rates that you have in your district offices, is that a confidential document?

Mr. F. G. Allen: There are several schedules of rates for various kinds of work and various kinds of equipment.

Mr. Maeck: This is for equipment rental.

Mr. F. G. Allen: None of the schedules is confidential.

Mr. Maeck: They're not? I was wondering, because I had one civil servant tell me that they were confidential and that the construction people shouldn't have them in their possession.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The whole idea is to make sure that they are aware of them. In fact, they're written into our contract.

Mr. F. G. Allen: There may be some confusion here between work that's bid and work that's set by schedule. Any bid rates between a contractor and the minister are considered privileged information between the two parties to the contract, and we do not distribute bid rates to the public or even to our own people on the job. But the rates that are established by schedule are certainly not confidential.

Mr. Maeck: They're not confidential?

Mr. F. G. Allen: Bid rates, however would be, if they're bid rates.

Mr. Maeck: The last issue that I have seen was in April, 1974. Is there a new schedule coming out shortly?

Mr. F. G. Allen: There's an April, 1975, schedule.

Mr. Maeck: Oh, could I have one of those then? Could you send one to my office?

Mr. F. G. Allen: Oh, yes.

Mr. Maeck: Thank you.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Just to show you that we pay very strict attention, going back to your original question, when you were definitely out of order, the amount of money on rental of trucks and other equipment comes to a total of \$2,919,000.

Mr. Maeck: Under this vote?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes.

Mr. Maeck: I'm very happy that you corrected me, Mr. Minister. I would certainly not want to be out of order.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, and you are now in order and you have the answer.

Mr. Maeck: Thank you very much.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: You're welcome.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Germa.

Mr. Germa: Under the maintenance vote, there is a strange item here, \$18,655,000, "recoveries from other activities." What activities did we recover \$18 million from?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It's a recovery from work that is charged to other parts of the ministry. It's a bookkeeping entry really. It includes gas and oil, repairs to the ministry's fleet of trucks and equipment is paid by this activity. It pays for whatever fuel they are using. For example, winter maintenance or rental is charged to such an activity and the credit is taken here for it.

Mr. Germa: From other activities of the ministry?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes.

Mr. Germa: Like if there is any slush fund left over anywhere it is introduced here?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, no. Our equipment has to have gas and oil, we purchase that gas and oil for the fleet and then, of course, it is paid for.

Mr. Gilbert: It's to make sure that the true costs for that programme are known. In other words, the costs for equipment are put against that particular programme, which is maintenance of highways.

Mr. Germa: It's unexpended money, then, from these other areas? It's a recovery, it says here.

Mr. Gilbert: Actually, as I was saying, this is the cost of operating the equipment to carry out maintenance work. It's charged back against that particular programme. What we have to do is keep a fleet of equipment and in order to maintain that fleet there are funds which have to come from the various programmes to carry out this work. In order to separate this out, we charge this particular programme for the cost. For instance, your trucks are all charged against the winter maintenance programme at a set rate.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The money that would be charged against the winter maintenance programme is shown back on our maintenance item here as a recovery, so that we know exactly what it costs; the exact costs of winter maintenance.

Mr. Germa: It is not newfound money then?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Oh, no. It is simply a bookkeeping entry, where we charge back the cost of those trucks against winter maintenance. Then we can say "winter maintenance cost us so many dollars, and we can tell you what it cost us so far as trucks are concerned and what it cost for the other components of winter maintenance. It isn't hidden or buried in any of these items—in, say, general maintenance.

Mr. Germa: I would like to raise another point regarding the salting and sanding programme. Very often on bad days when it is icing over, one district will have its machines out and the road is in reasonably good condition. Of course, everybody will be taking advantage of the condition of that particular piece of road. Then all of a sudden you come to a certain point and the road deteriorates right back to a skating rink.

I was involved in one of those recently. I was on my way to London one very bad night and Highway 401 had good salt on the road—there was very good maintenance for that particular area. Then all of a sudden the whole thing fell apart and there were transports upside down and inside out—milk trucks and me and everyone else seemed to be in trouble. It just happened like that.

I wonder if there could be some sort of co-ordination in these particular districts—I don't know how they are alerted, or what motivates these districts to get out to do their salting—so that there is some continuity or stability on the highway and you don't run into this problem. It is a hazard that is created at certain terminal points.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It is a criticism that I heard many times prior to coming to this position.

Part of the decision is made at the district level. A particular individual in one district will determine that salt is the answer, and they go out and they salt. Another one makes the decision to use sand and it turns out to be the wrong decision. This sort of thing—

Mr. Germa: Each district engineer controls his particular area? Is that how it works?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes. In an effort to have the district engineer assume some of the responsibility for those highways that are under his jurisdiction, to do the job properly.

Mr. Haggerty: What happens?

Mr. Germa: Presumably that applies to ploughing as well? I have hit the same thing with ploughing, particularly in the northern part of the province. You can be driving along and the road is reasonably well ploughed, but the next district has a foot of snow and there is still no sign of any maintenance equipment out.

Mr. Gilbert: One thing, Mr. Germa. The various patrols may have 35 miles to plough. Perhaps they are starting at the one end and when you come along the one end is good but the other end isn't. In other words there hasn't

been sufficient time to go through and turn around and come back again.

I know this has happened over the years; we check up on this and find out that the patrol headquarters is at one end—even though we try to have the patrols located so that their equipment is pretty well in the centre, or at least the most convenient to handle the total patrol responsibility. But you still run into a situation where the operator is ploughing at one end when a driver comes along and it looks as if he isn't doing anything, but he just hasn't got there yet.

Mr. Germa: That is how I tried to explain it to myself. But I suspect some times that the district just isn't activated. I just wonder what kind of a watchdog system you have got in each district so that the district engineer is alerted, say, at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning that there is a problem.

Mr. Gilbert: There is a night patrol operating on every patrol, Mr. Germa. And when you say the district engineer, each patrol is responsible for starting to plough. In other words he informs the district office that he is going out to plough. But at the same time, the night patrolman is responsible for getting the crew out of that particular patrol garage to get going.

Mr. Germa: So the decision is made at that level then?

Mr. Gilbert: The decision to get going is made at that level. Right. But he reports in to the district office that he is starting to plough.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: You are into some strange situations. I am just going to relate this one to you. I received very severe criticism from an individual in that area—I think it was over Good Friday—who said there were absolutely no maintenance vehicles at all on the section of 401 that this person had travelled on during that particular storm.

When we checked back on it, we found out that we had dumped something like 300 tons of salt and about 400 tons of sand in that particular area on that particular day, but because they hadn't seen the vehicles out there actually doing it, they were bound and determined that there had not been anything done.

So we get that sort of complaint, too, but I am not at all disputing the fact that you are going to find differences from district to district. I have driven on highways when I can tell when I have left one district from the other just by the highway.

Mr. Ruston: There is no doubt there is a little difference in some of them—they will be

out a little quicker in some districts. If it is the case of an individual, which apparently it is, he has to decide. I suppose it's whatever he thinks he should do. He is not going to think exactly the same as the fellow 35 miles down the road.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It will vary from patrol to patrol.

Mr. Stokes: It depends, too, on the ability of the patrolmen to predict what might happen.

Mr. Gilbert: That's right. It might start snowing and then quit.

Mr. Stokes: If he sees a situation developing and says, "Well, I know what's going to happen," and he gets out there, if he gets that salt on before it freezes, fine and dandy. But once it is frozen, and if the temperature drops, all the salt in the world isn't going to make any difference.

Mr. Germa: Another point regarding winter maintenance—has the ministry decided to go totally to yellow lines rather than white lines? Is that the projection?

Mr. Wilkes: The yellow line is used to tell you that if you cross it you are likely to be in danger of being hit head on. It's a warning colour. You will notice when you are driving, if you cross a yellow line you are in the on-coming lane. Whereas, if you cross a white line you are just going from lane to lane, in a multi-lane highway.

Mr. Germa: So the white line is only in the multi-lane situation?

Mr. Wilkes: Yes. It could be on the edge lane, too, but primarily it is to distinguish the dividing point of two lanes going in the same direction.

Mr. Germa: Well I was thinking of the winter time. I have noticed where there is a yellow line on the right hand side of the road and a white line at some places in the centre, and the only line I can see when you have a light fall of snow is the yellow line. I think the yellow line is much more effective. I don't know whether you have to have white and yellow, but I would like an explanation as to why all lining could not be yellow. You can see it through the snow, whereas a white line just disappears completely. The yellow line is the one that I am looking for all the time.

Mr. Wilkes: What we are doing is following the Canadian standard—although that doesn't answer your question. But I would like to point out we probably get about equal criticism

that the yellow line isn't as visible as the white line. In the wintertime, you are right, it may show up a little better when there is snow; but there is some criticism that the yellow line isn't quite as good in other circumstances. I think there is some merit in having the two different colours and having the yellow, which is a pretty standard colour for warning, as the division between traffic in opposite directions.

Mr. Germa: Since you started putting the yellow line on the edge it is certainly an asset—particularly in northern Ontario where you are driving with a little bit of snow almost all winter.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think the yellow line is a good idea.

Mr. Germa: Maybe we in the north will have to make it standard.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We'll have to convert our traffic engineers.

Mr. Germa: Maybe in the north we will have to opt for yellow lines, and these other fellows can use the white colour. I would like to see that extended as much as possible.

I have had various complaints about using herbicides to defoliate, particularly on second-ary roads on corners. Rather than timber out a corner, I think it is the practice of the ministry to just defoliate with a herbicide. And you know what it looks like after that happens. It looks like a garbage dump with all this foliage turning brown.

Are you really saving money by doing that? Are you perhaps not taking a risk with somebody's health? I understand some of these things are quite dangerous, particularly to pregnant women.

Mr. Gilbert: We have actually developed quite strict standards on spraying. This not only applies to foliage but also to weeds in the agricultural areas.

You get two kinds of complaints: One, that we are not doing enough spraying, from the agricultural area; at the same time there are the complaints, as you have mentioned, that in streams and what have you you could be killing fish.

What we have tried to do is develop a very strict standard for our operators. We have conducted schools and everything else to make sure they are controlling the spray. I am not aware that we are getting into areas that you are talking about where we are actually blighting out entire areas. I had thought we had got to the point now where we have that pretty well under control, but you say that we are.

Mr. Germa: I am not talking about the agricultural areas. I can see there is—

Mr. Gilbert: Is it Hydro or Bell, Mr. Germa? They do a lot of spraying which, quite frankly, does discolour and blight out a whole right of way.

Mr. Germa: This appears to be for sideline clearance at corners, to push the bush back rather than cut it out.

Mr. Gilbert: I would ask that any area like that, that during the year you feel is getting out of control, let us know and we are quite prepared to look into it, Mr. Germa. We are attempting to instruct our people on how they should be spraying, keeping in mind that we have a real demand for spraying in a number of areas.

Mr. Germa: Yes, I can recognize that, particularly in the agricultural area, you would get that demand. But I am talking about where it is bush and where it seems to be used strictly for sideline clearance. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty next, please, followed by Mr. Stokes.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: You folks try to get along over there.

Mr. Haggerty: We always get along pretty well here. I want to follow the matter of the court decision in the Sudbury area where MTC was taken to court. I guess the decision on its winter maintenance on highways wasn't too favourable.

I think the decision of the court was that MTC was responsible for winter maintenance on the road. There was an accident up around Sudbury. Highway 17—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Highway 144.

Mr. Haggerty: Highway 144 or something. Does this particular court case not put the ministry in an uncomfortable position by saying that in almost any accident on the highway during the winter months, you are responsible?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mr. Haggerty, I am not going to discuss it because we have launched an appeal on the decision. So I feel it would be improper to discuss it.

Mr. Haggerty: I wasn't aware you had launched an appeal. When did you do this?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Immediately after the decision.

Mr. Haggerty: The other matter is that the programme description, "environmental aes-

thetic sensibility," covers a rather broad area. There has been a number of discussions here. I think the member for Sudbury mentioned the words "salt maintenance." Have you any further studies that deal with salt and the damage it can cause to the environment, the streams and along the roadside. It can cause damage to other private property, such as a row of evergreens close to a road or within that vicinity. It can destroy them.

Have you made any further studies on that? I know you have applied a policy to municipalities not to dump snow removed from the streets in the snow-clearing process into any watercourse, canal or any place they can dispose of it in water. Have you followed up on any conclusive study on the damage that it has done to the complete ecology of our environment?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Control of dumping is handled by the Ministry of the Environment which will prohibit the dumping of snow that has, usually, been picked up off municipal streets in the snow-clearing process into certain watercourses and areas. Strangely enough, I think it finds its way eventually back to the watercourses, anyway. I can recall in some municipalities they make you store it in an open field somewhere. It is going to run off sooner or later and get back to the watercourse. We have had complaints about damage to roadside shrubbery and others. Certainly in the Niagara area we have had some complaints about damage to the fruit trees along the highway.

The ministry has been attempting to find out if there is an alternative to the use of sodium chloride for the purposes of winter maintenance. Right across Canada and the United States it is considered to be the most efficient as well as the only economical de-icing chemical right now, but they are still working on an effort to investigate other chemicals which might be used as an alternative. To date, none has been developed that has the broad, efficient characteristics of salt. I know there are other jurisdictions as well as our own which are looking at a method of trying to find some way of handling this situation. Mr. Adcock, I am sure, has been much involved. Perhaps he would like to comment.

Mr. H. W. Adcock (Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations, Research and Development): We have spent a great deal of time, Mr. Haggerty, looking at other products. In the past two or three years there hasn't been anything new come along; so the programme right now is relatively dormant as to finding a substitute for sodium chloride. We have looked at things such as urea and done quite a bit of experi-

mental work on it. While it does the job, the cost is about 30 times that of salt. Economically, it would be absolutely impossible to turn to it. At the moment, the programme is relatively dormant because there is nothing that has been brought forward recently to test that would be a substitute for salt.

Mr. Haggerty: Is the Ministry of the Environment carrying out further studies on the side effects of salt?

Mr. Adcock: I understand they are as far as the pollution aspects are concerned. I am not familiar with those studies but I know they are going on—that is, with respect to the pollution of the environment, such as streams and adjoining lands.

Mr. Haggerty: You have no further comments?

Mr. Adcock: No, I don't.

Mr. Haggerty: There are different views expressed on the matter of salt for maintenance in winter and the effect that it has on the environment. I thought perhaps you could come up with something new.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: An effort is being made, I can assure you, by not only our ministry but other jurisdictions in Canada and the United States to attempt to find something as effective and as economical to carry out this winter maintenance programme. But no one can find any substitute for sand where something other than a chemical is required. It seems to be the best there is from what they have been able to determine.

Mr. Haggerty: Do you find perhaps in some of your districts that they apply salt during a snowstorm and then come along with the snow ploughs and push it off the road? What practice should you be following if you are going to put salt on the road first and then after a snow fall turn around with the snow ploughs and push it off? Should the snow ploughs not be out first and then the salt follows?

Mr. Gilbert: No, with salt usually the crews put a line of salt along the centre of the road or as close to it as possible, considering where they are driving. Then they plough and that salt works away throughout a storm. I don't think in most patrols you will find they just put it on and take it off.

Mr. Haggerty: This applies to provincial highways. Where you are dealing with winter maintenance in some municipalities, I find that some will seldom plough the snow but will use more salt instead.

Mr. Gilbert: I have heard that complaint, sir.

Mr. Haggerty: I have seen it in practice. I might say that in winter control, in particular in the Welland South riding, I have to give praise to your crews in that area. They do an excellent job, particularly in the Fort Erie area, which is known as the snow belt area. You can have snow for a couple of hours and sunshine maybe a day after. Then the following day there is another snowstorm. They do an excellent job.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: You are very fortunate down in that area. Get up to Mr. Stokes' area, and they get six months of snow and six months of poor sledding.

Mr. Haggerty: We have it six months of the winter there, you know. They do an excellent job in that area. I don't think I've had any complaints from anybody in that area.

Mr. Stokes: I am glad you are the minister of MTC, I really am.

Mr. Haggerty: That's all.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, I want to—

Mr. P. Taylor: Say that again.

Mr. Stokes: That was strictly a coincidence. Mr. Chairman had me on his list all along—on winter maintenance, because of the different kinds of roads.

I've got Highway 17 where the alignment leaves a lot to be desired along the north shore of Lake Superior, where the winds off the lake have a moderating influence at certain times of the year just the reverse is true. It's impossible to give the same kind of maintenance or to treat the road surface on Highway 17 in the same way as you would along Highway 11, because that tremendous body of fresh water, the only one left, has quite an effect on the temperature.

Now, I suspect—I can't prove it—there is a different degree of maintenance on Highway 17 than there is on Highway 11. Part of it is that you don't have very much to work with because Highway 11 has poor alignment, surface and everything else, particularly on the area that you are concerned about now—and we dealt with on the previous item. Maybe we can expect a more acceptable level of maintenance on that stretch of road.

I get complaints about poor maintenance on Highway 11 when what I consider to be the same degree of maintenance is given on Highway 17. Now, I am talking about the straight stretches. The stretch of road between Mara-

thon and Schreiber is as crooked as a dog's hind leg and it's more treacherous because if anybody tries to get up over 35 or 40 miles an hour on it with icy conditions, they are going to be in trouble because you just skiddle your way up one hill and you start down the other and you are all over the road.

Those who travel on it on a regular basis, although they complain to me about it, are able to compensate and, in large measure, stay out of trouble. But you get somebody who is unfamiliar with it and they are going to get into trouble.

Now, what is the degree of maintenance? I have written to your district engineer. I have written to your regional director. In fact, I see a fellow sitting right there, Mr. Harvey, I am sure he was sick and tired of getting my letters, and—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: He mentioned that to me.

Mr. Stokes: I am sure he did. I am too kind to send the letters that I get directly to you. As a matter of fact I just put out a questionnaire and I am getting replies back by the hundreds. I was going to read some and then I thought, oh, I am just too charitable, I won't do that. But our highways are a disgrace, extremely dangerous.

Do you agree that more emphasis should be placed on the upgrading of highways to make them safer? Should they be four-lane divided highways?

Mr. P. Taylor: Nice, unbiased question, eh?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes, it's like walking into a beverage room and asking who is in favour of beer.

Mr. Stokes: All right, I won't read you any of the others.

Mr. Ruston: Kind of a leading question.

Mr. Stokes: But I tone down the letters I get because I think you can get a lot more with a carrot than you can with a stick. I don't want to beat you all over the head with all the uncomplimentary letters that I get about the conditions of our highways.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I get them too.

Mr. Stokes: I am sure you do.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): He is pulling your leg, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Stokes: But getting back to the degree of maintenance, I suspect it's different on Highway 17 from what it is on Highway 11. I am sure it is different on Highway 599 because

your people at the region and the district level have told me so. But when we get somebody who has to travel, say, 19 miles from Pickle Lake down through Savant Lake, on to Highway 17 at Ignace, and either travel 70 miles to a hospital at Dryden or 157 miles to a hospital at Thunder Bay, you can run into a foot of snow on Highway 599—and I've done it—simply because there isn't the same degree of maintenance.

You use traffic counts and other such things to establish the level of maintenance; that is your practice. If you have maybe 10 cars every 24 hours, obviously you can't devote to it as much attention as you would a main highway. But where you get people who have to travel on a regular basis, where you get a regular pattern, where it's absolutely essential that they be able to get through in case of emergency, surely your work forces should be given more latitude.

You talked about your night patrol or your weekend patrol; surely they should be given more latitude, because nobody knows any better than they do what the traffic patterns are and how essential it is that those roads be maintained in a safe manner. I've had them say to me, "We've used up our quota of sand," "We've used up our quota of salt," or "We were told to cut down." I find myself looking into those igloos that you have to see how much is there in the early fall and to try to determine when their quota is going to run out.

Can I have something to indicate the degree of maintenance that you people expect on any given road in any given part of the province, because if I'm going to have to explain it to my constituents, I'd better be able to understand it myself—and I really can't

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mr. Allen, would you like to respond?

Mr. F. G. Allen: In order to schedule our maintenance work, we have established maintenance standards that vary, of course, from a very high standard on controlled-access, heavily travelled expressway roads to a lower standard on our secondary highways.

You can appreciate that it's necessary to have standards in order to evaluate and assign the number of men, to evaluate and assign the number of dollars for purposes of budget and generally, in managing the work, it's necessary to plan and to set standards for the work.

To be more specific in response to your question, there is no difference in our standards for the maintenance of Highway 17 or Highway 11. They are in the same category of road and they should receive the same standard of maintenance.

But, as you have pointed out, depending on the alignment and the particular weather that road may enjoy or suffer, depending on the geography about the road, you may have a different actual performance on the road with that standard. One road may be a little better to drive on because of its alignment, because of its protection from the lake or because of its exposure to the sun in relation to the direction it runs, and so on. But the standard of maintenance on 11 and 17 should be the same.

Admittedly the standard of maintenance on the secondary highways is lower than that which we attempt to provide on the King's highway system. We would hope it would be acceptable or passable, but it would be a lower standard than on Highways 11 and 17.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Might I just comment on the question about the availability of the sand and the salt? That complaint you mentioned earlier has been brought to me—the question of being told to cut back, to not do as much sanding and salting because of a quota. That really is not correct; I have inquired into that.

What happens, quite frankly, is that you get into a circumstance where the weather conditions are such that the sanding and salting operation has to be stepped up. As a result, the supply starts to be depleted and, since delivery is a problem, a lot of times the fellows are going out and attempting to spread whatever they have got as far as they can in the hope that another load of sand or another load of salt is going to get in there for them.

We do have some delivery problems in some of the more remote areas. Certainly up in your area, over in the Kenora area, in the Rainy River area and up in the Cochrane South and Cochrane North areas, we have difficulty with delivery. If they suddenly run into a situation and have icing and they need a lot of sand and salt, they have a problem getting delivery. We try to overcome that as best we can.

Mr. Stokes: I can appreciate that but getting back to what this gentleman said. Where the weather conditions and the road alignment and all of these things contribute to making an extremely dangerous situation on the road, who knows better than your patrol forces? They are travelling those roads on a continuing basis and they know, even better than the district engineer or the regional director or the deputy, what is required to keep that as safe as is humanly possible. I realize a sudden storm can come up or you can get a sudden drop in temperature. Why don't you leave that to their discretion rather than having this formula?

I know it is a very rigid set of guidelines they have to adhere to. I can't quote it chapter

and verse but I have had certain sections of it quoted to me by district engineers and regional directors by which there is very little, in fact, absolutely no discretion left to that patrolman. I think you should leave it to him.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That is an interesting comment, Mr. Stokes, and I hark back to the comments made by Mr. Germa earlier in this debate. He was saying there was apparently some discretion and certain patrolmen were actually going out and doing the sanding and the salting more so than any others. There appears to be some area of difference in the standard or the levels applied by the various patrolmen in the various areas.

Mr. Stokes: No doubt you will find the odd one or two per cent who are remiss and who are not doing their jobs. Okay; it is your job to see that he gets out there and does it. I am talking on the other end of the spectrum, and a good many patrolmen would do more if it was left to their discretion as to what they thought was safe or unsafe. Who knows better?

Mr. Gilbert: There is a standard, as Mr. Allen has said, but certainly that does not take away the ability of the patrolman to use his discretion in certain storms and what have you to be able to put on more material and what have you to maintain the road. I am very surprised, to be honest with you, Mr. Stokes, to hear you say you are getting that kind of response because there is discretion left to the patrolman. The standards are there, as Mr. Allen says, but it is still left to that patrolman to apply that standard.

Mr. Stokes: I have had pulp and paper companies come to me and say, "Can you do anything to get the maintenance stepped up?" They have as much right to the road as anybody else. They pay their licences; they pay their gasoline tax. But once you get that kind of traffic pattern—and I have had it along Highway 599. There were no heavy trucks; sure you would get transports but all of a sudden you get a pulp and paper company hauling tree-length loads for 40 miles along a stretch of road, where it never happened before. They had just started operations in that area and they find themselves trying to get up these hills—no way. They start to go sideways and somebody comes over the brow of a hill and they pretty well have to take to the bush to avoid hitting them.

Mr. Ruston: Just like the 401.

Mr. Stokes: If there was some kind of maintenance to allow them to get up that hill—I have pulp and paper companies actually sanding provincial highways simply because it would be a real holocaust if they didn't.

I realize you can't cover every situation in the province when we have tens of thousands of class 1 highways, secondary highways, tertiary roads and everything else. But in a situation like that, because of alignment, blind corners and blind hills, it is extremely dangerous to have that kind of traffic. As I say, Great Lakes Paper were actually sanding the hills on Highway 599 and I am pretty sure somebody in the ministry told them to stop.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: One thing I can say is that if this situation is occurring, and I have no reason to doubt your word on it, I don't think it is a question of the standards. I think it's a question of somebody in the area not carrying out the instructions that they have had, because I know—

Mr. Stokes: That's not the case.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: —it's well and good for the patrolman to tell you one thing—

Mr. Stokes: No, no. I have it in writing from the district engineer.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Well, then, somebody just isn't carrying out their responsibility if the district engineer is telling you that. I know that instructions have gone out that hills and curves are to be maintained and properly sanded. If it isn't being done, I don't think it's a question of the standards; I think it's a question of somebody just not doing their job. And if that's the case, as you said earlier, there is a responsibility on the ministry to see that that job is carried out properly.

I don't think it's a question of standards. I think it's a question of getting out and doing the job as it should be done. It's something we will have to look into if it is not being done properly.

Mr. Stokes: Would you ask your officials to look into the situation on Highway 599, south of Savant Lake?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Sure.

It being 6 o'clock p.m., the committee took recess.

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ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Standing Resources Development Committee ⁵⁷

Chairman: Mr. R. K. McNeil

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, June 9, 1975

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1975

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF
TRANSPORTATION AND
COMMUNICATIONS

(continued)

On vote 2304:

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex Kent): Item 4 on vote 2304, which is salaries and wages: What is your complement in the maintenance department? You must have it handy.

Hon. J. R. Rhodes (Minister of Transportation and Communications): Yes I think I can give you that as you happen to ask. Our total maintenance complement is 4,149.

Mr. Ruston: Thank you.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That includes the maintenance branch; district maintenance, general maintenance, winter maintenance; and equipment management as well.

Mr. P. Taylor (Carleton East): Does that include seasonal?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, that would be our regular complement.

Mr. P. Taylor: Full time?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 4 carry? Carried.

Vote 2304 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: On vote 2305 we've already dealt with the ONTC.

Mr. Ruston: In reference to capital construction—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman, for benefit of the member for Yorkview (Mr. Young), we had the staff from the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission here last week and we dealt with those matters which dealt with the ONTC in votes 2305 and 2306. We are back to them now to deal with the rest of the provincial transit programme.

Mr. Ruston: Mr. Chairman, I have something that maybe should have been brought up in

the first vote, I'm not sure. I don't know if you people know anything regarding the CNR's Malport intermodal terminal in Malton. Does your department know anything about that particular item? I've got some letters and newspaper clippings on it. Maybe briefly you could just—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes, the ministry has been invited to attend and participate in the discussion on that proposed facility. Perhaps I'll get Mr. Bidell involved here—Bill, have you attended the meetings on Malport?

Mr. W. Bidell (Assistant Deputy Minister, Planning and Design): Yes.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes, Mr. Bidell has attended the meetings that dealt with the Malport. Although it really isn't transit, I think it fits in closely enough, since we are a very flexible ministry.

Mr. Ruston: Oh yes, very flexible.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Very flexible. So I'll ask Mr. Bidell to comment on that.

Mr. Ruston: His statement might help clear up some of the matters I have. I have a number of clippings and I don't want to read them all.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think we are familiar with the clippings. We've been following this rather closely for some time. So, Mr. Bidell.

Mr. Bidell: Yes, the meeting was held with the representatives from the ratepayers' association in the Malton village area. Their main concern, of course, was the environmental effect that a truck terminal will have; both the noise and the pollution effect on the neighbourhood.

This decision, whether or not a truck terminal of this kind is to go in, is really the CNR's decision; they own the property. I suppose the only one who could countermand the decision to go ahead in this regard is perhaps the CTC or the federal government.

However the ratepayers' association was assured the provincial government would pursue this matter and look into the various points this ratepayers' association made. We also promised them to provide their consultant, who was retained to look into the environmental

effects, with all the information available within the provincial government. This is being done at the present time.

Mr. Ruston: This was a Malton residents CNR intermodel resistance group; and they had a resolution? These people were in contact with you I suppose.

Mr. Bidell: Yes, they have been in contact; not only with this ministry but other ministries in the government. The point was made with them that the final decision as to the disposition of this truck terminal did not lie entirely within the province's domain. What we told these people was that all co-operation would be extended to them in providing all information possible and also working with them to make representations to the federal government in this regard.

Mr. Ruston: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Young.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, coming again to this whole matter of transportation and the part that provincial transit plays in getting people around Metropolitan Toronto, I have before me "Transportation for the Future, Metro 2000". July, 1974. I pick out here, system 3, map No. 4; which serves my own purposes of course.

For a long time I've been advocating that the GO Transit line which now goes up to Weston and out to Georgetown, should go north up the CPR line. That would bring it under provincial jurisdiction. But the GO Transit line up that line, I've been told, has presented some difficulty because the CPR isn't too happy with this; and also there may be some other reasons why it was turned down.

So far, we haven't had any encouragement to take that line. But in looking at this transportation system No. 3 in map No. 4, which of course because of certain events connected with the Krauss-Maffei has become obsolete, that Finch line is one that intrigues me. It seems to me that if the Spadina line, which now is going up to 401, were taken north up to Finch and then turned westward on Finch, it would serve the same kind of purpose I was hoping might be served by the extension of the GO Transit up the CPR line.

Now that northwest corner of Metro is in bad shape for transportation. The time is here, I think, when we've got to assess realistically what should be done, because the people up there just do not have the transportation facilities they ought to have.

If Spadina could be pushed through up to Finch, and I won't dwell on this too long, it would first of all serve a very large area north Bathurst and west, which is a large population area. As well as large apartment complexes, according to this map there is considerable industry employment there. Then west it goes into that highly industrialized section west of Dufferin St.; and across Finch, north and south, there is also industry. There, York University would be served, along with a very heavily-populated section, because of growing high-rise development in that whole area. It would cross Highway 400 where, with proper parking spaces, as I suggested before, connected with the CPR line. You might bring people off Highway 400, get them to park there and take this line downtown, instead of the other line which I was hoping might go in along the CPR alignment.

West of that, of course, you have very heavy industry and very heavy population, so this it seems to me a logical extension of our thinking.

Although it may not come directly under this vote, it does concern us because it is a heavily subsidized provincial operation, and also it supplements the GO Transit line which runs up through Weston on out to Georgetown. With proper bus connections here, this kind of a line, an extension of Spadina, would serve the whole northwest, and would serve it very very well. It would at least free those people from the present constrictions which they are up against every day in the field of transportation.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I will let Mr. Howard comment on some of it. One of the things we have found as far as extending transit facilities west is concerned—I'm going back to the Soberman reports—is that a considerable amount of traffic wanted to move, not necessarily to the downtown core according to Soberman's report, but was actually coming from, say the Mississauga area over into the north and northwest portion of Toronto, into that industrial area you're talking about. There was movement of traffic coming from the west.

Mr. Young: But a lot of those people move within that corridor west on Finch from Bathurst Street over; also it would serve within the area, if we had that rapid transit line.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Within the Metro area itself?

Mr. Young: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Oh yes, that is correct; and at the same time, I think we have found from some of the experiments we've done in

the area, that there is an amount of traffic that wants to move north as well. There seems to be some feeling among many people, that everybody within the Metro boundaries on the immediate outskirts wants to come downtown, and that isn't necessarily so at all.

Mr. Young: They want to move in all directions at once.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That's right; but it isn't totally a matter of funneling everything downtown. There is a need for a capability to move in the east-west direction, both from outside Metro itself and within Metro, as you have indicated.

Mr. Young: The big demand for the Spadina Expressway, so-called, from that area of north Bathurst St. and west, would indicate that an awful lot of those people do want to come downtown. This kind of facility to take the pressure off that need for the Spadina Expressway, with adequate parking and adequate bus service feeding into this line, might solve that problem.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mr. Howard, perhaps, might comment.

Mr. W. T. Howard (General Manager, Toronto Area Transit Operating Authority): Mr. Young, the paper you have in front of you, which is an extract from the Design for Development of Mr. Soberman, indicated the various alternatives, as you know, which could be made available to Metropolitan Toronto for various modes—the commuter rail and other modes of transit. It identified those areas which could be introduced without significantly changing existing travel demands and development plans for the Metropolitan area. The line you have advocated over the years as being a good alternative for the northwest corridor, primarily because of the availability of a lot of parking space on the Hydro right of way, as you have indicated, was, I think as we have indicated in the past, probably fifth or sixth in the order of priorities insofar as commuter lines were concerned.

Mr. Rhodes pointed out, and I think you indicated yourself, that there are difficulties in that northwest corridor in bringing in the rail services, insofar as the diamond is concerned at west Toronto. I am sure you are familiar with the situation which exists there with the two railways crossing that grade and the other problems. The selection of the Georgetown line was probably of a higher priority than extending the line into the Bolton subdivision of the CPR because of the existing travel demands from that corridor rather than the potential in

the future. The potential travel demands in the future no doubt are worthy of consideration, but as explained in that report these are the things which have to be determined in so far as what is required in the future Design for Development. If you want to encourage a greater influx of people into the downtown core through the provision of commuter lines which feed to the downtown core, these are the alternatives you have.

The alternative of providing an either-or situation—either continuing on up through the heavily populated areas now being experienced in the Brampton-Bramalea area; or diverting into that Bolton subdivision at the west Toronto diamond—I think at this particular point in time is a case of where the demands are. Soberman pointed out, if you wish to use his report as a Design for Development, one of the recommended solutions is to utilize that line.

Mr. Young: It just occurred to me that since we are now projecting up Spadina and building that line, this other might be a viable alternative and serve the purposes just as well as the other line eventually. This, of course, would have to be looked into in more detail; but certainly the population is there, the industrial centre is there and it seems it has all the potential for a good corridor for an extension of the Spadina transit line.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We have had some discussion—some considerable discussion—about these various points; and one of the things we are rather hoping will develop out of this national transportation policy the federal Ministry of Transport has been working on is that they would allow the provinces to play a very important role in these discussions to the point of decisions.

In getting away, necessarily, from the argument which goes on between all of us, I suppose, about who has jurisdiction over what, there is a strong feeling, certainly in our ministry, that there is some merit to the federal government saying to the province: "That's a regional rail operation". It can operate as a commuter system or even beyond what we might term as commuter. The province could very well be very much involved in operating and running these sort of services.

Hopefully, this is what will evolve from some of the discussions we have been in and will continue to be in. We are keenly waiting to see what sort of a statement is going to be made by Mr. Marchand along these lines; we understand it is coming very soon.

Mr. Young: I hope he hurries with it, because again I stress the fact that that northwest sector up Weston Rd. and along Jane St. is

going into the air very rapidly, there are new highrise apartments almost every week. The population is increasing dramatically. The pressure on Jane St. and Keele St. is getting intolerable. People up there are boxed in. They just haven't the kind of transportation they ought to have to get anywhere they want to go, whether it's downtown or east, west, north, south. At rush hour those streets, either north or south on Keele or Jane, either way you travel, are plugged full. You wonder where people are going. They're going someplace. They know where they're going.

Desperately, the whole thing needs some freeing up of some kind. Rapid transit is likely the ultimate answer, so that people can leave their cars home in large measure. But they can't now. They buy the car for the man to go to work, and then the family needs a car, so we're proliferating cars simply because we haven't the kind of transit that people would be happy to use. To get on those Jane buses, either morning or evening and try to find standing space—or even to get on them—is a feat of dexterity in which many people don't feel inclined to indulge.

Mr. J. A. Taylor (Prince Edward-Lennox): We need the pushers.

Mr. Young: We need the pushers the Japanese have.

It's just incredible what goes on up there; and still the highrises keep going up and the people keep moving in. Up in the Humber Summit area, for example, 10 years ago we had practically nobody, a nice rural atmosphere. Then the water mains went in and now the place is burgeoning; and again the high rises are moving in. It's just incredible.

We have to find a solution, but if we're going to wait for Jean Marchand to do it for us and to make up his mind, we may be waiting a long time. I would hope that John Rhodes will make up his mind before Marchand makes up his.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think we have, in essence, made up our minds on how some of these rail services could be implemented. But we do have this procedure to go through, which can be very slow and very frustrating at times. There are some real concerns being expressed by the railroads. But as we discussed earlier in these estimates, there are some things we'd like to see happen in the way of being able to deal on a government-to-government basis more so than dealing through the railroads themselves, as to how we can get on to their rights of way and integrate our services with their freight services.

Mr. Young: That does make sense, but we hope it's not delayed to a point where we have real trouble in that northwest sector. There's no question the people there are desperate for some means of rapid transportation.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 1 carry?

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, could I ask a question before we pass item 1?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Germa:

Mr. Germa: There's a phenomenal increase in the construction costs here, from \$3 million last year to \$22 million. Was that question asked before I arrived?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No. The big cost there is \$14 million that will be expended on the Richmond Hill line, which includes 30 coaches. Richmond Hill track and signal construction; Richmond Hill parking lots—all within the extension of GO service to Richmond Hill—which totals up to \$14,184,000.

Mr. Germa: I'm talking about the \$22,657,000 figure up from \$3,160,000.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I'm saying that \$14 million of that \$22 million is in the Richmond Hill line. Of course \$10 million of that \$14 million will be recoverable from the federal government. They agreed some time ago to purchase the necessary rolling stock with \$10 million they would contribute as part of their involvement in the commuter rail programme.

Mr. Germa: On what basis do they contribute? Is each deal negotiated separately, or is there a formula?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: This one was negotiated separately. As I said earlier, we are anticipating the general policy will be coming forward very shortly from Mr. Marchand on the federal government's involvement on commuter rail. There are a number of things they have proposed they would be doing. I know I have a meeting on June 13 with Mr. Marchand, along with the other transportation ministers from across the country. We feel that from that meeting, hopefully, will come a positive position which the federal government will be taking in relation to this.

However, this was a single negotiated deal with the federal government, which has made it very clear to us they are not interested in ongoing subsidy payments such as we're involved in with transit or commuter rail. They are quite willing to be involved in a one-shot capital expenditure such as this \$10 million.

Mr. Germa: Do you look on that as short-term planning and expediency? What is your position going to be on it?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, I'm not going to say that. If the policies, as they have been made public in a very general way, are firm'd up by the federal government as to their involvement, both in commuter rail and in urban transit, I think it can be an excellent policy and work very well in conjunction with the programmes the province now has. If they are involved in capital expenditures, then of course it leaves the ongoing operating subsidies in the hands of the province, which we're going to have anyway. So federal involvement with capital expenditures is certainly going to be a big assist in getting commuter rail and urban transit going.

Mr. Germa: I can understand it's an assist when they happen to agree to participate in eight specific projects. But how can you do any long-range planning or anything if you can't rely on them to come through next year or the year after?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Again, I want to reiterate that Richmond Hill was a single negotiated project. We are hopeful, and I think with some justification, that the federal policy will be laid out once it has been approved by the federal cabinet, and that it will encompass ongoing involvement in capital expenditures by the federal government in commuter rail and urban transit; that is for rolling stock and those things which are capital costs. We anticipate they will be involved on an ongoing basis, but on capital expenditures and not on subsidies for operating.

Mr. Germa: Okay, you've accounted for \$14 million. What about the other \$8 million? Where is that?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Well \$4,153,000 will be involved in the development of what has been called Super-Go. Four ONTC locomotives will be converted into—and I'm not sure what APC means.

Mr. Howard: Auxiliary power control unit.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Okay, that clears that up.

Mr. Germa: Tell me about Super-GO. I've never heard that term before.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think you have. This is a name we've attached to the system with which we go into the doubledeckers along the lakeshore; there is extra equipment which will be coming in that we've ordered.

Mr. Germa: So this is for the purchase of cars, the doubledeckers?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: First of all we'll need more locomotives, so it will be a conversion of those locomotives to be used as—come again?

Mr. Howard: Auxiliary power control units.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Okay. There will be four locomotives of this type which will increase the requirement for spare parts which we're going to need in order to have spare equipment available for the increased capacity and increased operation and a new maintenance facility.

Mr. Germa: Is this just a makeshift thing, having ONTC locomotives sort of filling in? I didn't realize they had the same kind of equipment.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Sure, we're using, basically, CN diesel equipment to pull our—go ahead, Bill, you explain it.

Mr. Howard: Yes. The auxiliary power control unit is a replacement for the cab car we had on the trailing end of our GO coaches since we've started the system. We had a remote control cab car at the trailer end of the train, and the train was operated from that remote position when the locomotive was pushing.

We found, after a few years of experience, that we were having problems with our locomotives in that we had to provide the auxiliary power on the prime locomotive—the auxiliary power to provide the heat, the light and the air conditioning for the coaches was on the main locomotive. This created a number of problems in that it did not give us any flexibility. If a main locomotive broke down we could not, for instance, get another locomotive from Canadian National to operate the train because their locomotives were not compatible, they did not have auxiliary power units.

We also experienced a great many problems with the noise coming from these locomotives when they were parked at our Willowbrook shop in Mimico. We heard regularly from the residents in the area. So in conjunction with the Canadian National and the Ontario Northland Railway, we looked at the feasibility of converting some old passenger locomotives which were still in very good shape, except that they didn't the horsepower necessary for today's type of passenger operation. Structurally they were very sound, so we designed what we call the APCU, the auxiliary power control unit, and this unit now carries the auxiliary generating unit that formerly was carried in the prime locomotive.

We were able, in the development of this, to completely eliminate the noise problems that had existed with the previous locomotives. We

were able to build a unit for about half the price it formerly cost us to provide a cab control unit. We were able to assist the Ontario Northland Railway in disposing of their old passenger locomotives, which they were phasing out; and we have developed a APCU which has become very acceptable, much more acceptable than the old method of operating with a remote control coach.

Now you'll see our GO trains on the lakeshore run have what looks like a locomotive at both ends. There is really only a locomotive at one end. The other end has no traction motors, it is strictly a APCU.

Mr. Germa: It is just being dragged along.

Mr. Howard: It is being dragged along, that's correct. It's being used as a control cab when the locomotive is pushing from the other end. The engine crew take their position in the locomotive, which is not either pushing or pulling; it is providing auxiliary power, plus a remote control position.

Mr. Germa: It seems a strange animal you are going to have there.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We are getting away from the strange animal, that's the whole idea.

Mr. Germa: It looks like a locomotive which has no guts in it.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We are saying we are trying to get away from the—

Mr. Germa: I mean where are you getting the extra power which was formerly supplied by this powered car you had?

Mr. Howard: I didn't get the question.

Mr. Germa: You are losing some power then. I mean this car was supplying some traction as well, was it not?

Mr. Howard: No, the former cab control car provided no traction. It was strictly a dead car with a remote control position in it. We are pulling a little bit more weight than we did before. We have replaced what was formerly a cab control coach, a dead passive coach, with a locomotive which has been converted to this special purpose. So we are actually pulling a bit more weight than we were before, but we are not losing any traction power.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Saves a lot of switching too.

Mr. Howard: It certainly does. The push-pull operation we employ, enables us to reverse direction and we don't have to turn around or

go through a Y or anything like that with our push-pull operation.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The other part of that \$22 million is the lakeshore line. There will be seven buses required for expansion of the bus service there. There is radio equipment for the buses; and we have a bus terminal and maintenance facility that will be going into the Hamilton corridor. There are parking lot extensions, terminal building improvements; and a Scarborough pedestrian underpass and platform shelters that total up to \$2,958,000.

On the Georgetown line we are adding six buses and there will be some passenger shelters constructed as well, which we estimate at \$472,000. Then just in general requirements—extension to existing parking lots, the usual expenditures of office furniture, sanitation and water connection—these things that are tied in with new facilities will total about \$890,000, which would account for our \$22,657,000.

Mr. Germa: Is it ever envisaged that this operation will ever pay for itself?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I don't think you will ever see transit, either commuter rail or transit, ever pay for itself. There may be certain little legs of it that would pay. It's like any other transit system; if you just ran it in those areas where there is high usage, and you only ran it through specific times, sure I guess you could make it pay; but as long as you are going to operate it on a regularly scheduled basis, going into areas that are not high volume to provide a service, I don't think you will ever see it pay for itself in total, no.

Mr. Young: You may save a tremendous amount on road building and a lot of other social costs.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes; I think probably on our GO system, the subsidy required per GO passenger, is probably the lowest you are going to find in many areas.

Mr. Germa: How much would that be per passenger? Would you know that?

Mr. Howard: The present deficit for our current year, the last year, is approximately 42 cents. The first year of operation we were up around 60 cents. This has come down to as low as 28 cents, and recent wage awards with the railways brought it back up to 42 cents.

As Mr. Rhodes pointed out, this is about half the average commuter rail deficit in North America. The passenger deficit on most North American operations is running around 80 cents to \$1.00 per passenger.

Mr. Germa: Is this doubledecker approach going to improve that figure again?

Mr. Howard: It certainly will. It will allow us to carry 80 per cent more people, with probably the equivalent operating expense.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Let me qualify that. I don't want to have you come back and hit somebody with that later on. The development of the doubledecker service along the lakeshore is going to free equipment that we will be able to put onto other lines. The extension of the service isn't necessarily going to mean a lower deficit, but we are going to have a lot more service, since we will have equipment available to provide that service. If we extend into these other areas with GO service, I wouldn't want you to say: "Here, you said to me on such and such a date the deficit was going to be lower".

Mr. Germa: I would never do that.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes, you would; by golly I can see you hitting the Hansard pages, with a big head on the question.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ruston.

Mr. Ruston: I take it your principal purpose in the Richmond Hill, lakeshore and Georgetown service is to bring people into Toronto, those commuting to work? Is that the principal purpose commuting? And what percentage of the traffic is made up of these passengers?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I suppose Mr. Howard can give you a complete breakdown on statistics, but yes you are right. The majority of the people travelling on the existing services are certainly commuting to work. All you have to do is be around Union Station in the morning, as I am sure you have been, and see them coming in and you know they are heading for the big office complexes downtown.

Mr. Ruston: In other words, we are bringing people in. What would be the farthest point from the central depot we would be bringing them from? Georgetown, I suppose?

Mr. Howard: By rail or a combination of rail?

Mr. Ruston: By a combination of both.

Mr. Howard: Oshawa and Hamilton would probably be the furthest distances.

Mr. Ruston: You would be bringing them in as commuters, so we are talking about—

Mr. Howard: Fifty miles.

Mr. Ruston: Fifty miles.

Mr. Howard: It is 40 miles to Oshawa, I believe, and something like 42 or 44 miles to downtown Hamilton.

Mr. Ruston: One has to question how far you should have people commuting to work. It is an interesting point, which I suppose brings up an old thought that you should maybe have your population more diversified. You mention the federal ministry. I think the Minister of Urban Affairs has for some time been worrying about the possibility that by the year 2000 or 1980, some 80 per cent of the population will be living in three urban centres. He is concerned about our total living environment at that time; as I think probably we all are. I know you have to look after what you have now, but I wonder whether we are really heading in the right direction if we carry this on continually. It makes one wonder.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Just let me comment on that. I don't disagree, and I don't think the ministry disagrees with you either, that there has to be a cut-off point—I have used the expression before—as of which we are no longer moving commuters, we are moving tourists. I think there is a cut-off point, but there's also a projection as to when there is going to be a reverse flow.

What year are we talking about here? There is a projection, somewhere, in the Soberman report of a reverse flow.

Mr. Howard: Yes, the development that has taken place in the regional municipality surrounding Metro indicates that by the year 1980, I believe it is, there will be quite a demand for this reverse commuting, from Toronto out to the commercial and industrial development that is proposed for these regions surrounding Metro. The planning of our present additions and extensions to GO rail provide for that reverse flow commuting to take people in the opposite direction, rather than just into downtown Toronto.

Mr. Young: That's happening now in Don Mills.

Mr. Ruston: What type of buses are these; what's the capacity?

Mr. Howard: These are General Motors 45-passenger buses.

Mr. Ruston: And I understand it's about a year to a year and a half on delivery?

Mr. Howard: No, the buses we order now will be delivered by November of this year.

Mr. Ruston: I think Los Angeles is going all over the United States to find buses to

satisfy their needs and I read that some of the city government people in other centres have been saying it takes a year or more to get delivery. I take it you use all GM equipment?

Mr. Howard: No, we have just taken delivery of 14 MCIs from the Motor Coach Industries of Winnipeg.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The other thing we were hoping to do was to be able to get service out of Western Flyer.

Mr. Howard: Western Flyer have indicated they are unable to bid on coaches for possibly a year. The last order was on the basis of a competitive bid.

We have certain coaches that we can only get from one supplier. We have other types of coaches on which it is possible to go to competitive bid. The normal vehicle we use on GO Transit is a converted transit-type vehicle, with additions made for inter-city travel, such as air conditioning, V-8 engines and this sort of thing. The only supplier for that type of equipment is General Motors at this time. Western Flyer in Winnipeg, because of some problems out there, have been unable to take orders for the past year for this type of equipment. The new equipment was bid on by both MCI and General Motors; it's a larger suburban-type vehicle we will be using on the Hamilton corridor where we have a lot of people travelling with luggage. We don't have the ability to carry luggage on our normal transit equipment.

Mr. Ruston: That is all right now, I guess.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): Have you any programmes for the rural areas, villages and towns, to develop bus routes to the city and back? You hear this discussed. Free enterprise can't eke an existence. Are you considering any programmes to assist or develop routes between the cities and the towns and villages in the rural areas?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: At the present time I would have to say no, and qualify it to a degree. This sort of service possibly could be provided on a regional basis. We have been looking at a method of developing within some of the regions a transit system where we could be involved, say on a subsidy basis, providing that sort of inter-community service within a specific region. But when you start going region to region, that's more like the Grey Coach and Colonial Lines type of carrier, more long haul as opposed to the commuter.

Mr. Spence: So you have no programme; only in regions?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We are involved now; it is being given some consideration at the present time. We are trying to work out how we can provide that sort of service. A good example would be the Niagara region where we might try to tie in Niagara, Ste. Catherine's and those communities which aren't that far apart.

Mr. Chairman: I have Mr. Stokes, followed by Mr. Root, followed by Mr. Young.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, when I hear my colleague from Yorkview talk about what is going on with regard to urban transportation in Metropolitan Toronto, I can recall the dialogue that took place in the House about providing service for the northwest quadrant of Metropolitan Toronto. I would like to speak briefly about the northwest quadrant of the province.

Mr. Young: Be our guest.

Mr. Stokes: When the member for Fort William (Mr. Jessiman)—

Mr. Germa: There is nothing in this vote for northwestern Ontario, not one penny.

Mr. Stokes: Well there may be next year as a result of my efforts here tonight.

Mr. Germa: They are Toronto-oriented.

Mr. Stokes: There are communities where there is no regular service at all to the area people consider their normal service centre. I was able to interest the former chairman of the ONR in a particular situation, and that was Armstrong where we were talking about that road a little earlier. There are a good many people living in Armstrong and in Gull Bay who would make use of a service if it were available, say once or twice a week, to the city of Thunder Bay. Say it would leave Armstrong early in the morning on a shopping day. They could go down and get their dental work done, visit an optometrist, do their banking, do what people normally do when they are exposed to normal services.

Is there any way you could look into the possibilities of running a bus, say once or twice a week from a community such as Armstrong? Granted it wouldn't pay, but it would serve a need that people have.

We subsidize other forms of transportation; rail, for example, which we talked about last week. We, the taxpayers of the province, are supporting a non-profit passenger rail operation. You are talking about GO Transit down here.

I'm not suggesting you would have to do it in every community in the province, because

some of them are served. Around where I live there are a certain number of people who don't have cars, but they can use the Greyhound in the morning and come back the same night.

But there are certain communities that need it. I had a request from a group in Caramat, which is a northern pulp town. We discussed this with Mr. McNab when he was the deputy. He said he would be looking into it and he'd be getting back to me, but he was transferred before he was able to get back and has other responsibilities now.

Requests for this kind of service would be few and far between, but there are two instances I can think of where they've asked me, on more than one occasion, to look into the possibility. As I say in the case of Caramat all they suggested was service on a long weekend where they could get in a day or two of shopping and visit a doctor, visit a dentist, have an appointment with an optometrist, do a little shopping, a little banking, see a lawyer.

Do you know that my riding is 114,860 sq. miles? I can count the number of dentists in it on the fingers of one hand. We don't have a lawyer at all. I realize some people would consider that a blessing.

Mr. Chairman: Lucky.

Mr. Stokes: But if you need a lawyer and have to go 200 miles to see one, or pay him \$200 a day to come and see you, it's a different matter altogether.

The two communities I'm particularly concerned about are Caramat and Armstrong. I'm sure there are other members who could make the same case for one or two places in their ridings where there is no other means of transportation.

When Jim Jessiman, the member for Fort William, was chairman of ONTC, I had his ear and he was talking seriously about doing something like that.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think I can say to you that we have, through the ONTC, looked and are continuing to look at the feasibility of extending ONTC-operated bus services into the northwestern part of the province. There are a couple of problems that you have and you've probably hit on them fairly well. There are existing carriers who are licensed to carry what might be classed as the main line passengers. Probably what we will be faced with is to attempt to negotiate the acquisition of those particular services for ONTC operation. Then you might be in a reasonably good position to put on the type of twice weekly service, or whatever it may be, into these smaller communities.

I think you would appreciate that if you tried to operate a feeder line out of Armstrong, or the other smaller communities in the area you mention, to the existing main line carriers, you are talking about a tremendous deficit. Some of the concerns that have been expressed with the cost per passenger and deficit for transit would really be coming up.

Then you have the other problem of how you operate these particular services. You'd have drivers and staff who we would want to work some sort of regular hours; that is if you wish to maintain a good staff. I don't know how you get these people to work regular hours, that is so many hours a week. We are looking very seriously at extension of the ONTC into the northwest. Until we can make a proposal as to how much money would be involved I don't know what we could say to you.

Mr. Stokes: Are they looking at it seriously?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Oh yes, very seriously indeed I understand there have already been some negotiations—or rather discussions I should probably say, rather than negotiations—between ONTC and a couple of the existing main line carriers in the area.

Mr. Stokes: Maybe if you are here next year you will have something nice to report to me.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I hope to be here.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Oh he will be here.

Mr. Stokes: I do, too. Maybe we will have the same discussion next year.

Mr. Young: You mean there is no election this year?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, I just intend to be here next year.

Mr. Young: Election or not?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Mr. Chairman, there are no railway stations left in my riding; this is not confined to northwestern Ontario. You said there were six buses on the GO operation out of Georgetown; I wondered where they would be operating? You are looking at buying six buses or something?

Mr. Howard: Yes, there have been six buses put into the estimate for this year. At present, as you know, there are three trains operating from Georgetown five days a week. It was the intention that we look at supplementing this operation with bus services.

Mr. Root: To where?

Mr. Howard: Well, it would be to Toronto.

Mr. Root: Oh, from Georgetown, not feeding into Georgetown? You stop just short of Wellington-Dufferin at Georgetown?

Mr. Howard: Yes, we are still waiting for a decision from the Canadian Transport Commission on what is to happen west of Georgetown. Until that time we can't make any firm plans, Mr. Root, on what our involvement will be west of Georgetown. We have been waiting now for approximately a year and a quarter for a decision from the Canadian Transport Commission on the disposition of that service west of Georgetown. Until we get a decision on that we can't plan what will go west of Georgetown.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: But the problem on the Georgetown line is that the three trains that are running there now are just about all we can get onto that line, because we are integrating with the regular main line operations. We've found the demand is such that we are going to have to supplement the trains with buses to get the people in.

Mr. Root: I wondered whether you were running a bus up to the Hillsburgh area? There are a lot of commuters in that area driving to Toronto now.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Would it be closer for them to go to Georgetown? They could go and park their cars—

Mr. Root: If I drove to Georgetown, I might as well drive to Toronto. I'm half way there.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): You are only 35 miles away.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We are looking at that right now.

Mr. Root: I just wondered whether something new was being planned for the area.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We really can't do much in that area, as Mr. Howard has said, until such time as it is determined what is going to happen west of Georgetown.

Mr. Root: Okay, I am just optimistic. I am always an optimist, as long as I have a nice minister like yourself here.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Young.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, we got into the whole matter of electric power earlier, and it was suggested this is the vote, when you have your expert here who could tell us about the future. I think we were talking about what the

future has for the railways in respect to electrification, whether that will solve some of the problems of pollution, whether it's feasible in Ontario and what investigations are going on. Perhaps this is the time we could again ask about that.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: As you may recall, some time back there was an announcement made of consideration being given to electrification of the lakeshore service. I'll get Mr. Howard to expand on that for you.

Mr. Howard: Mr. Rhodes mentioned Super-GO a little earlier, Mr. Young. The Super-GO concept that was developed for the Lakeshore run was based on a three-stage concept; the first being the introduction of the double-decker equipment to cope with the existing demands on the lakeshore corridor; the second was a proposal to provide exclusive trackage for peak hours for the GO system along the Lakeshore; and the third stage would have been the electrification of the system.

As operators, we certainly feel there is a role for the electrification of our commuter rail systems merely because, the pollution aspects aside, we are able to operate a much better system with electrification than we can with diesel power. Acceleration; ability to add more trains to the system; this sort of thing whereby you get much larger volume of passengers on an electrified system than you can with a diesel system are all advantages.

Having said that, I think we have to look at the problem of electrification from the standpoint of the railway system itself. Canadian National, to my knowledge, over a number of years has looked at the feasibility of electrification; for instance they've studied the Montreal-to-Toronto run on probably seven or eight occasions.

They have to look at electrification on a system basis rather than a piecemeal basis. They looked at the Toronto-Montreal as probably a good location to study the feasibility of electrification. Every time, to my knowledge, that they looked at this, the price tag scared them off, they shelved it again and it sat on the shelf for several more years. I believe it was dusted off again approximately a year ago, and once again they looked at the price tag and this scared them off.

The energy situation as it now exists, I believe, is making the railways, both CN and CP, look a lot more seriously at electrification than they have in the past. They now probably feel, and I can't speak for the railways, that the price tag is not the only criteria, that the future shortages of diesel fuels, fossil fuels and

this sort of thing is going to necessitate a much closer look at electrification.

As far as we are concerned in GO Transit, we feel certainly that we would support the provision of electrified equipment versus diesel-powered equipment, which means the provision of the necessary sub-stations along the right-of-way and this sort of thing. We have priced out what it would cost to go to electrified service on the railway. When it comes strictly to the costs related to the commuter service, it isn't that great. But on the matter of the cost related to electrifying the system, we have to run on the railway right-of-way and it is almost impossible to have two different systems operating on the same right-of-way. This almost necessitates that the railway themselves opt for electrification in the area before it is feasible for us—when I say us I mean the commuter lines—to go to electrification.

If I may add one more point on this. Our own Ontario Hydro is at this point doing a market study on the feasibility of rail electrification. They now have people working on that project to determine what the future of electrified rail is in this particular area.

Mr. Young: Is it because power is more available in parts of Europe that you have more extensive electrification than here?

Mr. Howard: I don't think it's availability of power at this point. I think it's a case of what has been there for so many years. These railways were built as an electrified system rather than a diesel system as our own were. It's a case of not having to convert to electrification as we would have to do here. Most of those rail lines were electrically powered at the outset, when they were built.

Mr. Young: We based ours more on coal at the start; and then oil because these fuels were more available here.

Mr. Howard: It probably also involved the original capital outlay of providing a rail system. You know you would not have to electrify the line; it's a case of you do not have to provide wayside power or the things that make for a very capital intensive system at the outset.

Mr. Young: And population is more spread out here?

Mr. Howard: Right.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 1 carry? Carried.

Item 2? Carried.

Does this vote carry?

Vote 2305 agreed to.

On vote 2306:

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2306, item 1? Carried?

Mr. Stokes: No way.

Mr. P. Taylor: Is this the minister's radio show?

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): This is the norOntair programme.

Mr. P. Taylor: I am just pulling his leg.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That is not such a bad idea; you and I could get together on that.

Mr. P. Taylor: You like propaganda.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, but I know what I am reasonably good at.

Mr. Stokes: On your air programme, I see you have \$3.1 million on this. Is this your norOntair, or does that include your airstrip programme as well?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We dealt with the ONTC involvement, which was norOntair, as part of this last week. What we're looking at now is the airstrip programme, that I'm sure you're interested in.

Mr. Stokes: Yes. I notice in the announcement made by the Premier (Mr. Davis) a few weeks back in Thunder Bay, out of the regional priorities budget—not in here—something well in excess of \$400,000 was to be spent this year for the Geraldton airport. Is that part of the \$3.1 million?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, it is not.

Mr. Stokes: Even though it shows in your book as construction projects airports?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It was \$457,000, and it came out of the—

Mr. Stokes: Regional priorities.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It came out of TEIGA funds to get that airport facility going in Geraldton.

Mr. Stokes: There was a commitment to spend in the neighbourhood of \$2 million on that facility, over I suppose a period of two or three years. The allocation this year was for \$457,000, to which you refer. It meant that you were going to provide a facility that would give the Ministry of Natural Resources the capability for water bombing, chemical bombing, all of this sort of thing. Are you doing that work on their behalf, in concert with them? What can we expect?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The expenditure, by the way, is \$1.2 million in total. That was to provide a 5,000 ft paved runway which would be capable of handling the norOntair service into Geraldton, as well as the Trackers, and a base for the fire patrol, a ground base for aircraft of the Ministry of Natural Resources. We will be providing that facility.

Mr. Stokes: Is that at the Hutchison Lake site?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes, that's right.

Mr. Stokes: When do you expect to get started with that?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mr. McCabe.

Mr. E. J. McCabe (Director, Project Planning Branch): We're having discussions with TEIGA right now on this matter; the target is to have this available late next year, in 1976.

Mr. Stokes: Okay. Now on the Fort Hope airstrip, when do you expect that to be completed?

Mr. McCabe: We've scheduled that for construction this year; hopefully we'll get it done by the end of this year, but certainly it should be ready next year.

Mr. Stokes: And the Atikokan municipal airport?

Mr. McCabe: That's under way this year, and if all goes well it should be finished in the fall. We hope to start norOntair operations right after that.

Mr. Stokes: In a private letter that I got from you, Mr. Minister, you indicated there were more airstrips on the way.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Oh, yes. We have, for airport construction this year for example—and you have to excuse some of my pronunciations, which I'm sure you will correct me on—

Mr. Stokes: What are the places?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Fort Severn, Attawapiskat, Sandy Lake, Lansdowne House, Pickle Lake, Pikangikum, Fort Hope, Webequie—you see I was listening. Those are airport construction projects for which we have budgeted this year. In that same total of \$989,000 are non-directional enroute navigational aids.

Mr. D. A. Evans (Simcoe Centre): Don't need any GO buses up there.

Mr. Stokes: There are no roads either.

Mr. McIlveen: Don't need them, you've got air.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: There are also transfer payments to various airport facilities throughout parts of northern Ontario, some of which will be bringing in the norOntair service. These go to upgrade the particular facilities; you mentioned Atikokan, well there's also Cochrane, Elliot Lake, Chapleau, Thessalon, Kirkland Lake, Wawa, Fort Frances where we'll be spending money.

Mr. Stokes: Are you going to put a cross-strip in at Pickle Lake?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, apparently there is no cross-strip at this stage.

Mr. Stokes: I had some discussions with you and your colleague, the Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. Bernier), about people wanting to acquire land around the airstrip to provide services; one of them was a bulk carrier and the minister said no.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think that has been all worked out. I think, if you recall, I wrote to you saying we felt this matter could be resolved amicably; and it was.

Mr. Stokes: I was up there two weeks ago and the person involved said he was going to have to go over to Central Patricia because there was no land available.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Anticipating that you would be inquiring about that particular matter, it was resolved within the last week.

Mr. Stokes: It was.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes, sir.

Mr. Stokes: If he is happy, I'm happy.

Mr. Young: Take another visit to another place.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Pick another community.

Mr. Stokes: Okay, I will.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Where are you going next week?

Mr. Stokes: I will pick one.

There is one item that I want to discuss with you briefly. The highway-in-the-sky programme was designed specifically to cut down on transportation costs into those areas that you already served. It is my feeling that you are running into the same problem in those communities as the problem that confronted you when you tried to do something via the ONR in the communities in northeastern Ontario. The air carriers are happy. They are taking a 6,000 lb payload in by DC3s by virtue of your excellent airstrip programme. The revenues on

those kinds of flights are far in excess of anything they ever had when they were hauling it by Otter, Beaver and Cessnas, either on skis or floats. I have some figures I presented to you where it costs as much as 35 cents a pound to haul freight from Pickle Lake up to Fort Severn. With a 6,000 lb payload that's about \$1,500 a trip.

You know who is getting the benefit of those airstrips. Now sure in case of emergencies the people welcome those airstrips. You can land on those when you can't land on water or you can't land on ice. They are a welcome alternative for transportation in all of those areas from a utilitarian point of view, but strictly from an economical point of view not one penny that we in Ontario have collectively put into those airstrips is finding its way into the pockets of the consumer up there.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think that is probably a very valid point. One of the things that concerned us when we were getting into the airstrip programme and into the winter roads programme was that there would, in fact, be an economic benefit to the consumers living in those remote areas.

We don't have any control over the rates. These rates are filed with the CTC and those are the rates they are permitted to charge. One of the things we have looked at as a possibility—and I think other ministries have been looking at this too—is to develop in some of these more remote communities, especially the native communities, a system where a co-op of some sort could be established and a whole pleneload of supplies could be brought in and left at this co-op store, then distributed by a co-operative.

Mr. Stokes: That is being done at the present time. We have co-ops in many of those northern communities, but they still pay—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: But the rates that are charged are something over which we have no control. Our involvement is to recognize the need for an airstrip, hopefully not only for economic benefit, which I'm sure we are all interested in, but from a social point of view. One of the things that was said to me by the Indian chiefs that I have met with was: "We want some reliable way of getting our people in and out of here if they need medical attention. If they have to fly out for whatever reason, we want some way of getting them out."

But we have no control over those rates. Those rates are filed with the Canadian Transport Commission and they are the rates that are charged. We have no control over them.

Mr. Stokes: Well, I don't disagree. When we advocated this with Irwin Haskett, when we convinced him he had to do something to make the north more accessible and have a more reliable mode of transportation in and out, we thought—and wrongly—that it would bring down the unit cost of commodities. I can show you where they pay \$1.47 for a dozen eggs and they pay 35 cents for an apple.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We get into some of what I am going to call those silly jurisdictional debates that go on between the provinces and the federal government. I think these are things that we have to overcome if we are going to provide the sort of service we are talking about and if we are going to see some of the economic benefit that should be realized under the development of the airstrip programme or the winter roads programme.

Whether we are going into a reserve area or not shouldn't really matter. It should be a question of the people living there. It may well be that these are topics that we will have to be discussing with my federal counterpart to see if there is a role to be played by the province in setting rates, even to the point where it has been suggested to me that perhaps we should be considering the possibility of subsidizing some of this sort of thing.

Mr. Young: Don't we subsidize the carriers?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, we don't subsidize the carriers in this case. The only subsidy we are involved in would be our own norOntair service, but we are referring now to the private carriers who are running in with supplies.

Mr. Stokes: We subsidize them to the extent that we build the facility for them.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That's right, yes.

Mr. Stokes: I just wanted to let you know how well it is being used and how much it is being appreciated. When I was in Pickle Lake eight or nine weeks ago there were 12 DC3s hauling steady from before dawn until after dark. There were 12 DC3s just going steady into those northern communities, some in my riding, some in Mr. Bernier's riding, some in the Rainy River riding; even up to Winisk, using bladders to haul Av gas, fuel oil, ordinary gasoline—you name it.

They just put a bladder in one of those and pump it full. They don't even use barrels any more if they can avoid it, because they can get 6,000 lbs of fuel oil in there as opposed to getting 3,000 lbs of fuel oil, 3,000 lbs in barrels. It's working extremely well in their terms, but it is still \$2 a gallon for gasoline. Kasabina gets \$2.50 a gallon, so you know who is getting the

benefit of it. I am just saying, for heaven's sakes when you are talking to Marchand remind him of this.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think these are matters that we will be discussing and have discussed. It certainly goes out beyond this ministry. As far as the responsibility of this ministry is concerned, we are meeting our responsibility in providing the facility. There is certainly an area for Community and Social Services and the social policy field to be involved with the federal Department of Northern and Indian affairs to determine how we can provide these facilities so there will be an economic benefit to the people living in those communities.

Mr. Stokes: I am going to stop after I make this statement but just to give you an example, I was in to Wunnummin Lake. I stayed overnight and I was talking to a chap who runs the co-op store. A DC3 landed while I was waiting for my plane to come and pick me up. I said to him: "How much does it cost you per gallon?" They had a bladder in the DC3 and he had rolled barrels out onto the ice where they filled them up. I said: "How much a gallon?"

He said: "Doing it this way, I can effect a saving. It costs me \$1.80 a gallon." He was the manager of the store, a little co-op store. He said that just to break even he has to charge \$2 a gallon because he has to roll his barrels out and load them up. Before the ice melts, he has to load them up on shore, which isn't easy. They don't have any mechanical means; they have to do it all by hand. Then there is the spillage and the shrinkage and everything else. He has to charge 20 cents a gallon for handling just to break even. So it is \$2 gas by the most economical means of getting fuel into Wunnummin Lake. If there is any benefit—they don't have an airstrip; hopefully, I think Wunnummin Lake is on your list; it's probably about two years away. They're paying \$2 a gallon even though it was hauled in by DC3 in a bladder.

When you're talking to Mr. Marchand tell him we've spent several million dollars on airstrips and are continuing with the programme but they have some responsibility to monitor the charges these air carriers are putting on, even with the benefit of being able to use larger aircraft. I think there has to be some way you make living in the north within the means of people's ability to pay.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Taylor.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you. How old is this airstrip programme in its present scope?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Seven years.

Mr. P. Taylor: My problem is I'm looking at the estimates for 1974-1975 and the entire air services item was \$945,000. We're looking at \$3.1 million for this year for the air programme.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: In 1974-1975—I don't know where your figures are—the total air programme for 1974-1975 was \$2,706,400.

Mr. P. Taylor: The difficulty here is you present the estimates differently each year.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, you should have that in your book in front of you.

Mr. L. Maeck (Parry Sound): It's in here. It's just to the right of that.

Mr. P. Taylor: I'm sorry. I get you. Okay.

Mr. Haggerty: What was the actual expenditure? These are only the estimates.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The actual expenditure is there, too. I'm sorry, it's not.

Mr. Haggerty: You're still dealing with the estimates of 1974-1975.

Mr. P. Taylor: All right. I thank you for giving me direction there. One of the things we've listened to several times during the estimates on MT and C is your famous trip to Ohio and how impressed you were with the airstrip programme. Right? To what extent is your programme geared in that direction? For instance, you may argue that highway distances in what I call eastern Ontario are not that great and it's not that difficult to get around compared to the territory Mr. Stokes was just talking about. Do you feel any need to develop an airstrip programme in that part of Ontario I would describe from, say Renfrew to Cornwall to Peterborough up to Ottawa and around that way?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Sure, I think there is an ideal programme which could be carried out in that area. As I've said before during these estimates, the programme before you now is one which has been confined strictly to northern Ontario because of the very great need in that area, as anyone who comes from there will tell you. There is a great need to offset the lack of other forms of communication.

I'm quite satisfied that Cornwall is a good example of where an airstrip would be of great advantage; and certainly in the Renfrew area. There is an airport at Pembroke already. This is going on at the present time to determine how this sort of service can be put in. I think it will work.

Mr. P. Taylor: Talking to some of the members who live in that area, like Mr. Apps and Mr. Turner from Peterborough, the people who represent that part of the province seem to be fairly impressed with some of the very small regional carriers that are now running a passenger service in these areas. It seems to me that a man like Mr. Samis faces real problems in getting home to Cornwall and areas like that. Whereas people from our part of the province can understand your concentration on this type of programme in northwestern Ontario, we wonder what the improvement would be in the movement of goods and services and people within a region if you had this kind of economical airstrip programme.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I don't think there is any question that an airstrip into a community such as you mentioned, Cornwall, would be an advantage to Cornwall. If you compare our availability of airport facilities in Ontario as opposed to—I'll give you Ohio as an example—most of our areas do have airstrips in them. It's a question of getting the service into them and getting airlines to fly into them. It doesn't have to be a regularly scheduled air service, really. It can serve as an industrial catalyst too.

Mr. P. Taylor: My colleague, Mr. Ruston, who had to leave the room for a few minutes, has a notation here in the margin about Manitoulin Island. I presume he intended to ask you about that.

Mr. Haggerty: I wanted to ask about Manitoulin Island, Owen Sound and the Niagara Peninsula, and a study done by Bradley Air Services. I think we did have some dialogue in your office.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: There are airstrips there, yes.

Mr. P. Taylor: Is there any kind of an upgrading programme going on there?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It is a question of getting a service into there. There are good airstrips there now.

Mr. Haggerty: What about Gore Bay? Has that been maintained?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Gore Bay has an airstrip.

Mr. P. Taylor: You can land a Jetstar on Gore Bay.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I don't know; has Pierre gone there?

Mr. P. Taylor: No, Mr. Pearson did.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Oh, I see. There is a 4,000-ft strip there now and they have been

asking to expand the Moosonee one to 5,000 ft so they can handle the larger aircraft.

Mr. Young: Is it paved yet?

Mr. P. Taylor: I don't want to prolong this item because I would like to get on to other things.

Mr. Chairman: Carried?

Mr. P. Taylor: Whoa, Mr. Chairman. Are you faced with any kind of a jurisdictional problem in your air programme with the feds? With respect to regional carriers, are you having any development problems?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I'm not going to say problems, because I think that for the most part—this is something we could have discussed before—we have a pretty fair relationship now with the Air Transport Committee of the CTC as it relates to our norOntario service. If there is a jurisdictional problem, it would be that we feel that rather than going through the process that we now have to go through—which is to have individual carriers that now exist licensed; then we act as a co-ordinating body to put them together and form an airline, in quotes—you could end up with four or five different carriers all operating in that particular airline. We say yes, there is that sort of a problem as far as a jurisdictional question is concerned.

The federal government have said rather clearly that they would not license the government of Ontario as a carrier or an agency of the government, like ONTC. So that creates some problem. But we have a very good relationship with them as far as developing norOntario, as it now exists, goes.

Mr. P. Taylor: What I am really driving at is that I understand the jurisdictional role of the federal government with respect to national carriers. I understand it with respect to what they refer to as regional carriers—the kind of service that runs between here and Peterborough and Kingston, which I would call a sort of tertiary—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It's a third-level carrier service.

Mr. P. Taylor: Right. Do the feds really preoccupy themselves that severely with that?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes.

Mr. P. Taylor: You have no sole jurisdiction in that?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We really have no jurisdiction whatsoever in the area of air travel.

Mr. P. Taylor: Would you like to have a federal provincial constitutional conference on that one?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Oh, that along with several other items.

Mr. P. Taylor: We will get to that item later. Mr. Chairman, I just want to advise my colleague, Mr. Ruston, that I raised Manitoulin Island but I didn't know what to ask and I didn't know what answer was given.

Mr. Ruston: Thank you very much. I'm sure he was given some kind of an answer. When I was in Manitoulin last year some people in the area—I don't know why I talk to them but when you're on your vacation you have a little time to visit with people in those areas; they're very nice people—questioned whether they were getting as much co-operation as they would like with regard to airports. That was about all the comments I had.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Is that item carried?

Mr. Chairman: Does item 1 carry? Carried.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Item 2 has already been dealt with.

Mr. Chairman: Item 2 has been carried.
Item 3.

Mr. Haggerty: I wanted to speak on item 2.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Item 2 was carried the other day.

Mr. Haggerty: I wanted to get back on this STOL aircraft that we were talking about; the Bradley Air Services that we were discussing in your office about a year ago.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That, quite frankly, was under item 2, the one we discussed last week with the operations. It was carried.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but I think you were talking more about the Toronto Island Airport as a base.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, we were discussing the operations of ONTC in total on item 2.

Mr. Maeck: That's right, it was carried.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, that covered that particular part of your own operation. But I wanted to know what you were doing to support the brief that Bradley Air Services had, to provide a connecting link to the larger airport in Malton and perhaps Montreal strips from other areas besides northwestern and northeastern Ontario, particularly the Niagara Peninsula and Owen Sound areas.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think I can say to you again, the policy at present does not have the provincial government involved in any programmes in southern Ontario. With applications by any carrier to provide a service we have made it a policy never to support or oppose.

Mr. Haggerty: You are being a lot of help then, aren't you?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Our reasoning for that, I think, is fairly sound. That is that, no matter who the carrier may be, eventually we are going to have to work with them. We certainly don't want to create any problems with any of these carriers because we may have to deal with and negotiate with them at a future date. The same thing applies whether it's Air Canada, Transair or Nordair—any of them.

Mr. Haggerty: That application is before the Air Transport Board now. I understand they should be making a decision almost any time. Has that decision been brought down yet?

Mr. McCabe: All I can say is to reiterate what the minister—

Mr. Haggerty: We are right on. Just hold it.

Mr. Chairman: We're supposed to be through with items 1 and 2. We're supposed to be on item 3.

An hon. member: Then carry it.

Mr. Haggerty: I think it was good enough that the minister allowed the delegations to use his office. With the member for Manitoulin Island, I happened to be there and I think—

Mr. J. A. Taylor: You have a good Lane up there, I know.

Mr. Haggerty: You've got a good Lane, have you? They're looking for improvement in roads, that's for sure. Is there anybody in your ministry who is aware of this decision, or has a decision been brought down yet? I see somebody wants to answer it.

Mr. Ruston: If we will get the member for Prince Edward-Lennox to keep quiet we'll get an answer.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We don't really know what the CTC would be doing on that one.

An hon. member: Rhodes and Lanes.

Mr. Chairman: On item 3.

Mr. Stokes: What's the \$572,000? Air programme?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It's the maintenance of the remote strips that we have, those that now exist. Some I have listed to you—the Attawapiskat, Big Trout Lake, Port Severn, Winisk, Sandy Lake, Ground Lake, Kanuchuan, Pickle Lake, Fort Hope, Fort Albany. That all totals up, with employee benefits and administration staff, to \$572,000.

Mr. Stokes: Okay. On employee benefits, you treat those people in a different way. When you enlist the services of somebody in those northern communities, you don't bring them on as fully accredited employees of your ministry with all of the perks that go with it; all the fringe benefits. They are treated somewhat differently because you are dealing with native people who have a variety of skills.

I'm thinking of one I know very well who's charged with the responsibility of logging all the flights in and out of the airport. He's in charge of your maintenance forces. He's got complete and total responsibility for all of what goes on on that airstrip. He's responsible for maintaining the equipment. He's a welder; he's a mechanic; he's a father confessor to the people he has working for him. He's got to maintain all the logs. He does a variety of services.

Some of these native people are really ingenious with the kind of skills they have, never having been exposed to George Brown College or any of the other facilities available for somebody else seeking that kind of training. He came through the school of hard knocks. There is no way you can replace a guy like him, with his variety of skills, talents and abilities. Yet you are being pretty niggardly with the kind of remuneration you give him.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I'm not familiar with the individual you are talking about or the location. I do know in this particular vote we are talking about we have an approved complement of 12 who, for all intents and purposes, are full-time employees of the ministry. I suppose you could call them managers of the airport; that would be their capacity. They are full-time employees and therefore they would be casual employees as well, Mr. Stokes, to their position. What are the categories?

Mr. Stokes: They don't have a category. All I am telling you is if you enlisted somebody down here in Metropolitan Toronto or anybody else with equivalent skills, I bet you wouldn't get them for \$20,000.

Mr. H. F. Gilbert (Deputy Minister): I understand they are about the same as a general foreman I, from the point of view of a similar position, say, working on a patrol.

They would receive the regular benefits, the same as any other employee. However, there would be casual employees as well, Mr. Stokes. Are you speaking about the regular employee, that is one for each airport? Or are you speaking of casuals who come on for a certain period of time?

Mr. Stokes: I am talking about your top dog up there.

Mr. Gilbert: And you say he isn't getting the same benefits as anyone else?

Mr. Stokes: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: If you don't want to do so now, can you let us know sometime what community you are referring to and the individual and I'll be very happy to look at it?

Mr. Stokes: I sure will.

Vote 2306 agreed to.

On vote 2307:

Mr. Chairman: Municipal roads, item 1. Mr. Ruston.

Mr. Ruston: Mr. Chairman, I suppose we are on programme administration and I think it would come under this rather than under construction and maintenance. The minister might recall a letter from the county of Essex with regard to trying to get another access to the No. 3 bypass for the new county building.

You advised them you couldn't allow another access. I agreed with that—I wrote back; I had a copy of the letter. In fact, I wrote back to them before you did and said I didn't think we should put another access to the bypass because I thought we should improve the accesses we have rather than add more. So we are in agreement there. I noticed a few days later your letter to the county followed and you wouldn't allow them another access.

Sometimes it is a little difficult not to agree with something a municipal council or a county council sends to you. I have been interested in that road ever since it was first planned and I was recommending more safety measures at the intersections at the time of construction, which couldn't be done because of costs and so on. I guess the traffic pattern wasn't heavy enough for the need.

Probably the town is going to be in the position of needing a supplementary bylaw to improve one of its roads—an access road, or what we call a service road along the bypass in order to get to it. I just wanted to make the point that I realize you are putting part of the construction of Highway 3, or Talbot Road, through the town with a joint agreement

with them—part of that is going ahead this year, and I understand the rest will be going next year.

The concern we have is with the new county building they will be opening up in September. I am sure the town of Essex has put a priority on what they call the Talbot Road service road, and if they should ask for a supplementary bylaw to have this road improved this year, I hope that they would be able to allow it because they are going to need this new county building service. That is a new county building which will house the Essex County Board of Education and the Essex County Separate School Board, as well as all the county offices.

There will be quite a complement of staff, and people coming there. There is to be a bank built right in the building too. A hope that the town, and I think the county has, is that if an application is made to have this road rebuilt for a service road to the new complex and it also serves part of the town as well, there will be a possibility of getting that approved and there will be funds available here.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That probably should come under item 2.

Mr. Ruston: Mr. Chairman, I wouldn't object to just one vote. I don't have that many things on it. There may be others, but maybe it would be easier to put it all into one—

Mr. Chairman: Shall we do one and two together then? Will that be all right?

Mr. Ruston: It is fine with me.

Mr. A. A. Ward (Director, Municipal Transportation Branch): I am not aware of the request for supplementary. Were you indicating that it has already been made, or that the province should be submitting it?

Mr. Ruston: I think they have it on their priority list and I don't think they had it in their general budget. I thought I had something on it here, but I don't seem to. I just wanted to advise you that if it hasn't already come in, I am sure they will be contacting you with regard to it. It should be given serious consideration due to the fact it is tying in with this big complex of about \$4 million, the new county office buildings and school boards.

Mr. Ward: It could certainly be reviewed.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Really it is very difficult for us to respond to you until such time as we see the request and what the need is.

Mr. Ruston: I happen to know the situation. I have talked to the county officials, the warden and so forth, and some of the town officials, so I am just advising you what will be coming. I think it should be considered since it is very important at this time.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Germa.

Mr. Germa: On item 2 of the vote, you say we are doing that?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, one and two.

Mr. Germa: Under the item "roads and unincorporated townships in northern Ontario," last year we had an expenditure of \$1,803,000 and this year we are spending only \$3,000. It looks as if you are wiping out the whole road programme in unincorporated townships. But you can't do a heck of a lot for \$3,000.

Mr. Ward: The vote was adjusted. If you look under 2307—I don't know whether you have the same sheets I do—but they go into the details under capital and maintenance, including services, supplies and equipment, acquisition and construction.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Under 2308—

Mr. Ward: No, it's under 2307; it's the same wording. The unincorporated vote is in there for a total of \$4.05 million.

Mr. Germa: Is that in supplies and services?

Mr. Ward: Under services there is \$2,783,000 that is for unincorporated. Under supplies and equipment there is \$727,000; and under acquisition, construction and physical assets, the \$540,000 is all for unincorporated.

Mr. Germa: Oh, yes.

Mr. Ward: It should come to a total of \$4.2 million, and that's the same as last year's maintenance and capital combined.

Mr. Germa: What's that \$3,000 then about?

Mr. J. A. Taylor: It's under transfer payments.

Mr. Germa: You forgot to move that one.

Mr. Ward: Yes, it's under transfer; and unincorporated is \$3,000.

Mr. Germa: All right, that has answered my question.

Mr. Stokes: Why would you show just a \$3,000 item?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Why do we have a \$3,000 item?

Mr. Ward: I am not sure myself.

An hon. member: It's under transfer.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Oh, that's part of the money, is it not? That goes to the local roads boards, and that sort of thing.

Mr. Ward: It could be included as the total, but I must admit I am not sure what the \$3,000 item is.

Mr. Stokes: Because on a one-for-two basis, it would be far in excess of that.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I can't tell you what that \$3,000 is—does anyone know? All right, we are going to check it and come back to it.

Mr. Germa: Unincorporated townships are up to about 4.5, rather than the 1.8 of last year—is that how you say it?

Mr. Ward: Last year the maintenance and capital combined was greater than that.

Mr. Stokes: So you are cutting back?

Mr. Ward: No.

Mr. Germa: What I am trying to do is find out how the figures compare this year with last year. Could you do that in a simplified fashion?

Mr. Ward: The problem, of course, is in the change between the 1974 estimate breakdown and that of 1975.

Mr. Stokes: If it's uniform, it's a lot easier for us to make comparisons.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes, I agree.

Mr. Germa: We use the moving target system here.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, it's harder to hit.

Mr. Germa: It's harder to hit; you keep moving the target.

Mr. McIlveen: It won't stand still for you.

Mr. Ward: It shows 2.904 last year in 1974 as against 4.228 on the sheet I have here for 1975, which would indicate an increase.

Mr. Germa: It does, but I have no way of knowing—so I'll have to take your word for it. If you are confused with the figures, think how I feel.

Mr. Ward: I know what they are, but I must admit that I am not sure about the difference and why that \$3,000 is included.

Mr. Germa: I was just a little alarmed when I saw the \$3,000 figure.

Mr. Ward: No, the 4.2 is the correct figure.

Mr. Germa: Yes, thank you.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I'd like to find out what the 4.2 is.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, you are spending about \$45 million more on municipal roads across the Province of Ontario than you did last year—is that right?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That's right.

Mr. Spence: Last year you spent \$238 million, and this year you are going to spend \$283 million—which is about \$45 million more.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That's right.

Mr. Spence: But a number of municipalities and townships have got behind with their roads. Last year some of them did come down and approach the minister in regard to supplementary payments; and they did get some supplementary payments. But even so, as the minister knows, we have some townships with 70 bridges to rebuild.

They have 70 in one big municipality where they have got behind in rebuilding. To build so many bridges a year cuts down their aggregate on their township roads and one thing and another. I do know that you've got inflation to deal with but a number of municipalities have been getting behind. Some reeves have told me they feel that they may have to take some money out of the general funds without getting the 50 per cent subsidy in order to catch up. I don't know whether they meant it or not but this is what they have told me. The bridges have caused them to get behind considerably.

I think one municipality was here—you know the one I am talking about. The whole council was down to see you last fall in regard to a supplementary amount of money and this is a great concern.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Well, for one thing, in the case of townships, towns and villages, we pay an 80 per cent subsidy on bridges. It seems to me that if some township has got behind to a total of 70 bridges there has to be some degree of responsibility lying on the shoulders of the municipal council which hasn't recognized what its needs were. To have 70 bridges suddenly all having to be replaced means somebody in that township hasn't done his job. I would suggest it's the engineer.

Mr. Spence: I was in your office with this municipal council last year when they were

down and you did approve of the supplementary payment. They did inform you that they have 70 bridges because I was there.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: But surely all 70 of those are not in immediate need of replacement.

Mr. Spence: Not immediate, but they have got behind and the engineer says they should replace 70 bridges in that municipality. It's a big municipality—

An hon. member: That's a lot of bridges.

Mr. Spence: —with a lot of valleys and maybe one thing and another like this. Some townships have more bridges to build than other municipalities. Now they have got behind. You have been in the past cutting back on account of inflation and you have a just reason for it.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think we have indicated a substantial increase last year and a fairly substantial increase this year to attempt to meet some of the requirements of the municipalities. We have done so.

Mr. Spence: It says here \$283 million. Does that include bridges too?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That's our total capital construction and maintenance.

Mr. Spence: But that is only \$45 million more than you spent last year on municipal roads across the Province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think there is another thing that you must remember too, and that is that we have changed the policy within the ministry, as you are probably aware. Where we used to break the subsidy down into two parts—construction subsidy and maintenance subsidy—we now have put these together and said to the municipality that they can determine where their priorities are and the money can be moved around to where they would like to do it.

If the municipality that you are referring to feels it should be spending more money on construction, it certainly is free to use that money that is made available to it for construction. That may mean some of their maintenance maybe not be of as high a standard as they want but they can get their construction done and revert back the following year. It is no problem.

Mr. Spence: If they don't keep smooth roads in a municipality they are not too long in office. They have to keep smooth roads or they are only there one year. They have to wear their machinery out instead of letting it rust.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Maybe we had better increase the amount of this vote.

Mr. Spence: I'm just bringing to the attention of the minister the number of municipalities that have said they are in a quandary about what to do on account of bridges. As the minister says, they've got behind in building bridges. They've been keeping smooth roads and letting the bridges go, but now with school buses on the roads—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I would like you to consider this point. Saying that they have let the bridges go in order to keep smooth roads is not really a fair assessment, because up until last year we had always separated the two, maintenance and construction, so that whatever money they put in their maintenance was what they were expending on maintenance. I would suggest to you that somebody has let the bridge situation slip badly.

Mr. Spence: That's right; this is true and they got behind. With the transportation of school buses on our municipal roads, it is a concern to some of the reeves and councillors and I thought I would bring it to your attention. I know it's a problem to you because you just can't go out and spend a tremendous lot of money in one year, when you pay 80 per cent of the bridges and the municipality only pays 20 per cent. I just wanted to bring to your attention the concern of reeves and municipal councils. Of course, in order to get elected again you have got to keep smooth roads, as I told you before.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I am sorry, I missed that one.

Mr. Ruston: He just repeated it.

Mr. P. Taylor: He says to get elected you have to keep smooth roads.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes, I tell you I have to stay as smooth as I can.

Mr. Spence: That's right.

Mr. P. Taylor: The leader of the Opposition (Mr. R. F. Nixon) doesn't call him "bumpy Rhodes" for nothing.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Taylor, followed by Mr. Stokes and then Mr. Wiseman.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think I understand the minister's position with respect to the Soberman report and the future of the Spadina ditch. You want an application from the municipality concerned to go ahead and do whatever they want to

do with it in concert with a whole lot of other things. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I already have that application.

Mr. P. Taylor: You have that application?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes.

Mr. P. Taylor: Are the funds indicated in these numbers in this book of estimates?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We don't estimate on specific items for each municipality. We allocate X number of dollars to a municipality, whether it's Metropolitan Toronto or whether it's Mr. Spence's particular township.

Mr. P. Taylor: Do you feel you could get rolling on Spadina in this fiscal year without cutting back on Mr. Spence's bridges and things like that?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That's a decision Metro will make.

Mr. P. Taylor: Wait a minute now. You are saying that within the \$283 million you have a sum allocated for Metro Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Surely.

Mr. P. Taylor: And Metro will set the priorities as to how that sum is spent, is that it?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The allocation of funds and the total amount of money here is for capital construction and maintenance of municipal roads, and that includes Metropolitan Toronto and all the other municipalities in Ontario.

Mr. P. Taylor: What I am trying to get at is, it is up to Metro to set the priorities for how the funds you have allocated for Metro are spent?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Metropolitan Toronto is treated like any other municipality in Ontario.

Mr. P. Taylor: You just won't answer the question, will you?

Mr. McIlveen: He did answer; you just won't listen.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I just answered it.

Mr. P. Taylor: Yes, but while you were setting these figures and allocating funds to Metro, there was no question of paving Spadina, was there? What I am asking is, to what extent will Metro's current municipal roads programme be diminished to do the Spadina thing?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I have no idea. You would have to ask Mr. Sam Cass. He is the guy.

Mr. P. Taylor: So you say that's their priority to set?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Metropolitan Toronto will be treated like any other municipality in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. P. Taylor: Okay. We don't need this song again.

Mr. Germa: I think what he is asking is how do you treat the municipalities?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Fairly.

Mr. Germa: I know you put a ceiling on the amount of expenditures each municipality can get as a subsidy.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We don't put a ceiling on the amount they—that's right, we put a ceiling on the amount of subsidy money they will get. The amount of money they spend is entirely up to them.

Mr. Germa: That determines the road programme in that municipality. When you put the ceiling on, they are not going to build a road at 100 per cent and sacrifice the 50 per cent or 75 per cent or whatever is coming on that project.

Mr. McIlveen: A lot of them have.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: With respect, some of them do. A lot of municipalities will spend 100-cent dollars in order to carry on a programme over and above that which was subsidized. I think Mr. Ward can list municipalities that have done that.

Mr. Ward: There were in excess of 500 in 1974 which spent over the amount they—

Mr. Germa: One-hundred-cent dollars?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Look how well you are treated in the north.

Mr. Ward: About \$15 million worth of subsidy, that would be about \$30 million worth of work.

Mr. Germa: They bypassed \$15 million worth of subsidy?

Mr. Ward: Yes, in total.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Germa: What kind of rich communities are these? I mean, I don't know those places.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): They are in the north.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We can give you a list.

Mr. Germa: My God, I would like to know what municipality can afford to spend 100-cent dollars on road programmes.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: A lot of municipalities, after they have received their subsidy will determine that they wish to do more work and will go ahead and do it. They will spend the full dollar of value out of their own particular—

Mr. Germa: Well, hoping you are going to let the lid off. I know of municipalities which have got trapped like that, sure.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, it is not a question of being trapped at all; they know full well before they start. If they want to carry out a particular programme, it will be developed within their engineering department. You know from your municipal experience that municipal engineers will come charging in with a great and wonderful programme, and they do a selling job.

Mr. Germa: You know how they come in? They say: "I understand there is \$30 million unexpended in Toronto. Let's put in for a supplementary and we will go ahead and do it on the hope that we are going to get a supplemental increase." Then you go ahead and do it and you are caught off base when you don't choose to go along with the added request.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes. Well, as you suggest, they are supplementary.

Mr. Germa: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: And if there is availability of funds to assist with supplementaries well then, of course, we could do that. But there are a lot of municipalities, as Mr. Ward has said—500 municipalities of varying sizes—that spend 100 per cent dollars in order to carry out a programme they felt they wanted, over and above the money we gave them on subsidy.

Mr. Ruston: Mr. Chairman, I think what some of them will do is set a mill rate in their municipality of so much for roads. As their assessment increases they leave the mill rate the same. Maybe your subsidies wouldn't come up to 50 per cent of what they are collecting on their total mill rate, so in some years, as their assessment increases, they would have more money available. Rather than lower the mill rate to match your dollars they may leave the mill rate at the same each year so they

would have 100 per cent dollars of their own that they might spend.

Some of them do it that way. In other words, they leave the mill rate the same each year, and as your money stays steady, theirs increases, so they have this money. Now they need to have one of two things. They either lower the mill rate or they spend some 100 per cent dollars. I have seen that happen.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Why is it that you will subsidize 50 per cent of the cost of road construction for some roads and you deny responsibility for any subsidy on other roads? I want to deal specifically with my home town which just had a sewage project where we had to tear up most of the streets in the town. We had a cold mix pavement on most of the streets that stood us in good stead for a number of years. It was just starting to break up two or three years ago and, knowing full well that we were going into a sewage programme, they let the roads go down because there was no sense in repairing them with brand new pavement and then having to tear them up again.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Is this Schreiber?

Mr. Stokes: Yes. Now we are faced with having to replace all of the roads in the municipality. A part of the contract for the sewer was that the contractor would put so many inches of aggregate on it and then so many inches of pavement and when the municipality applied to this ministry for the subsidy, they found there were four streets in the community that you people denied any responsibility for—four entire streets, which is a fair chunk of dough. I think it's \$100,000 for a community of less than 2,000 people and you say no, because they're relatively new streets.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Would this be in a subdivision?

Mr. Stokes: No.

Mr. Ward: They are public roads then? They have been assumed as public roads?

Mr. Stokes: Yes, they are public roads?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: They were assumed by the municipality? You know this is the—

Mr. Stokes: I wrote you a letter on it, three weeks ago.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: But I am trying to determine whether they were assumed roads. I take it they are assumed public roads.

Mr. Gilbert: It is possible. Mr. Browning, are you familiar with that one?

Mr. Ward: They are not streets in a new area, sir?

Mr. Stokes: They are a relatively new area. Schreiber was started in 1886—

Mr. Ward: No, I'm talking about two or three years ago.

Mr. Stokes: Well, within the last five or six years.

Mr. Ward: I was wondering if they are up to our standard and the general criteria we have for a standard of streets that were in a subdivision before they are accepted for subsidy purposes.

Mr. Stokes: As far as widths and all of that are concerned, they are better than any other streets we have.

Mr. Ward: And surface and so on?

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: But one of the things to keep in mind—and I can't recall the circumstances here—is that if it's a subdivision, where someone has gone in, subdivided some land and put in streets, one of the things we say is that those streets must be brought up to a certain standard by the subdivider before we will assume a responsibility, in conjunction with the municipality, to subsidize and maintain those roads and to do whatever repairs are to be done.

Mr. Stokes: What usually happened in a town like Schreiber, where most of the land was owned by the CPR from away back when, is they started selling off individual lots; then the town came along and put a road through and brought it up to acceptable standards. Now they want a pavement; but when they make application to you people, you say, no, unless you got X dollars from the CPR, which sold the lots at reasonable prices—\$500, \$700 or \$1,000, which is reasonable by today's standards—

Mr. Ward: Did you write to the minister, sir, or to the district?

Mr. Stokes: To the minister.

Mr. Ward: I must admit that I'm not familiar with the letter, but it must be one of two things—

Mr. Stokes: The reeve wrote to the minister and sent a copy to me, so I just forwarded my copy to the minister.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Frankly, I have not seen that letter.

Mr. Stokes: I can show you a copy.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Frankly, I have not seen a letter from the reeve of Schreiber.

Mr. P. Taylor: Your office is falling apart.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, I would think the post office probably never delivered it.

Mr. Stokes: I brought it down with me to Toronto and delivered it.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: If it's down here, then it's down in postal station A.

Mr. Stokes: I don't know why. It would go to your office in a yellow envelope.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, in all sincerity, I can't recall seeing that letter.

Mr. Ruston: You can't get out of this one, John.

Mr. Stokes: I am not criticizing that; sometimes it takes me three or four days to answer my mail.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Let us look at that particular problem; from what you have described, we should look at it.

Mr. Stokes: Okay. That's one side of the coin, where your ministry denies any responsibility for a subsidy for some of the reasons that you suspect.

In my riding, there is a subdivision in an unorganized community that has a little local roads board, where the Ministry of Natural Resources sold people lots in a little subdivision. They didn't say "All right, we are going to put roads through up to ministry standards; and when we get them up to standard we'll pro-rate the cost and add that to the cost to the purchasers." No, MNR said, "We'll sell you Crown land that was surveyed, and you can build your home on there. But the responsibility for building the roads is somebody else's." They didn't tell those homeowners this.

All the homeowners know by way of any kind of formal organization in an unorganized community is a local roads board. So they started to build their houses. They assumed they could make an application to the little local roads board in concert with the Ministry or Natural Resources, where MTC matches \$2 for every \$1 that they can generate locally. They assumed that was the way the thing would work.

Your municipal engineer went down and they explained the problem. He said, "No, I am sorry. We cannot allow the local roads boards to spend money opening up this sub-

division unless they use all of their own money." Now, they have got something like \$900 in the treasury; they've been able to keep a little bit ahead of the game from year to year by contributing so much of their own funds. It's going to cost maybe two day's work for either you people to go in there and punch that street through or get the contractor in the area to do it. There's a contractor there. I suggested to your ministry that they get the contractor to do that and you pay the \$2 and they'll pay the \$1, and your ministry, your municipal engineer who liaises with the local road board, says, "No."

So there you've got a case, as I say, in an unorganized municipality, where you deny any responsibility for the 50 per cent subsidy, then in an unorganized community they say "No." The subdivider, the Ministry of Natural Resources, for the Crown, said: "No, we won't open up the subdivision. We'll subdivide it and it's somebody else's responsibility to build the road." These people are not too sophisticated. They feel, "We know how we build our roads. We put up \$1 and the ministry puts up \$2." They find out after they get the house built that they don't have a road; they don't have access.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Are these cottage lots?

Mr. Stokes: No, no. They're permanent residences. I wouldn't even bring it to your attention if it was a cottage lot.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I wasn't sure. Do they front on water?

Mr. Stokes: No.

Mr. Ward: These roads were originally built by a subdivider, who built the road in the first instance, before the property itself. It's an MNR road.

Mr. Stokes: No, there was a plan years ago; the street is called Evelyn St. or Evelyn Ave. It was just where a road should go.

Mr. Ward: And they built it?

Mr. Stokes: So MNR subdivided certain lots along this prospective road, and people are now building. They were building there when I was there three or four weeks ago. They have the basements in and everything else, and they find out now that if they want a road they have to build their own road. It's funny. It's land that was sold to them by the Crown.

Mr. Ward: Yes, it's true. When we're talking about the district level, the reason is that there is a minimum standard requirement we've been going by.

Mr. Gilbert: But you're saying, Mr. Stokes, that as far as MNR is concerned it is selling them under different conditions than a normal subdivider is selling, and they should be required to put in roads the same as any other subdivider.

Mr. Young: Is there no provision for subdivision plans in unorganized territories?

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): How could Natural Resources get a plan of subdivision? How could they?

Mr. Stokes: I'm not saying they got it. The fact is they sold the property and said: "It's not our responsibility to build the roads; it's somebody else's responsibility."

Mr. Good: There's your problem.

Mr. Stokes: As it turns out, now it's the responsibility of the homeowner to build streets. I think you've got to be a little bit more flexible in the way you operate the little local roads boards.

Mr. Gilbert: I think, Mr. Stokes, you've got to talk to MNR. I understand that this has been a bit of a problem. I think you have to get together with MNR, because you've got a very good point. Certainly, somewhat the same conditions should apply, at least I would think that. Maybe they have a real good reason for this.

Mr. Stokes: You know, John, your question was right on, because if it was a cottage subdivision they'll punch a road through it, they'll pro-rate the cost of the road and attach that to the lease price of the cottage subdivision. But in the case where it's a permanent residence they don't lease, they sell the land.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: All right. Can you give me the details on that particular problem, or have them sent to me?

Mr. Stokes: I just got the reply from your ministry today. I can give you all the details.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I'd like to have them.

Mr. Young: Doesn't TEIGA demand subdivision plans of this nature in unorganized territories?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: TEIGA demands that and on top of that, it seems to me, I don't think it's permitted to sell a lot that doesn't have frontage on a public road.

Mr. Young: And the public road should be built by the company selling the land.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: By the subdividers; that's the standard procedure.

Mr. Stokes: Obviously there's been a breakdown in communications. Now I have some dissatisfied constituents who have a house and no access. I'll give you all of the particulars.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I'd appreciate getting that.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Wiseman.

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): When we were on the select committee for land drainage and travelling around talking to the municipalities—that was a good committee—we found—

Mr. Ruston: Big drain.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Wiseman: Yes, this is important to our people.

Mr. Ruston: Yes.

Mr. Wiseman: We found in a lot of municipalities that the culvert under the road would have been large enough but a new engineer's report came out and in order to get under-drainage for the farmers, the municipalities had to put larger culverts under a lot of the township roads. I know one right in my area which has three municipal drains going through one small township. To do this, they have taken the construction dollars or maintenance dollars out of their road programme.

I think the select committee on land drainage suggested in its report that it be a separate item, funded for whatever the township happened to get—50 per cent or 70 per cent—on the culverts that were needed—so it wouldn't take away from the road budgets. In a lot of municipalities the roads were falling behind because they had to spend it on these culverts.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That policy is in effect now.

Mr. Wiseman: It is in effect?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Sure. It has been for some time.

Mr. Wiseman: When?

Mr. Ward: Certainly, last year, we allowed a supplementary charge against roads or, if it's a culvert, against the 80 per cent for a bridge with a township over and above what their normal supplementary would be, up to the amount of that extra, as a separate supplementary.

Mr. Wiseman: Were they all advised of that?

Mr. Ward: Yes.

Mr. Wiseman: Could I ask, Mr. Ward, did you have any extras from our county that way?

Mr. Ward: Last year?

Mr. Wiseman: Yes.

Mr. Ward: I think so. I don't know whether Lanark did precisely, but in that area there was, Prescott and Russell.

Mr. Wiseman: They can put that in as a separate item now and be funded at the same rate?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes, since last year.

Mr. Ward: Yes, last year it was begun at 80 per cent, if it's a township, per culvert.

Mr. Wiseman: That is good. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. James Taylor.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Are you moving the item be carried?

Mr. J. A. Taylor: I am moving that it be carried but before—

Mr. Good: About an hour ago I was nodding at the chairman. He thought I was just being friendly but I was trying to get my name on his list.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: He thought you were tired.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Good.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Before that vote, Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the minister could explain the criteria which apply to the designation of development roads and where the 500—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Five million.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: I am sorry; \$5,463,000 is being spent, and whether that is more or less than the amount for last year for development roads?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mr. Ward is the real expert on development roads.

Mr. Ward: I am not so sure. This year it is \$5.6 million. Were you asking where it is in the vote?

Mr. J. A. Taylor: No, I am asking, first of all, the criteria for designation as development roads.

Mr. Ward: The basic criterion is that the road must be critically deficient, that is, as to

width, grade, surface, or alignment, that type of thing. The estimated cost—

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Does it have to be in existence?

Mr. Ward: Yes.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: So it is really road improvement you are talking about when you are talking about a development road?

Mr. Ward: Yes. It could include, of course, a diversion, say if you were improving a road and diverting and then going back, not necessarily on that same alignment. Basically it would be a rebuilding.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mr. Taylor, I think we could qualify that. The road doesn't have to be in existence but the right of way must be—

Mr. J. A. Taylor: It is acquired by the municipality or the county.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes, that's right. A road may not be there but the right of way must be.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: That's right. As I understand it, and I was wondering if it had changed or not, the province paid the construction costs other than the land acquisition costs.

Mr. Ward: That is correct. The land acquisition is at the subsidy rate going for the township when it buys the property—if it has to—but the rest is at 100 per cent.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: As far as other criteria are concerned is there anything which applies to what municipality or county might qualify for development road?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: A county doesn't qualify.

Mr. Ward: The counties are not involved any more because of the change in the county arrangement for financing. For the townships, it is based on the matter of it being deficient and the economic hardship which would be created on the basis of them having to do it.

A guideline arrangement there is that on an equalized basis of 3.5 mills, if it requires them to raise beyond that to carry out this work, then it's considered as one of the criteria that would enable it to qualify or have us recommend to the minister that it qualify as a development road. Its the ability to pay really is what I'm saying.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: A municipal means test.

Mr. Ward: In a sense, yes.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Of course, our whole subsidy programme is based on that.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: I appreciate that. I'm interested in whether this figure has increased over last year's figure.

Mr. Ward: The funding level has been increased somewhat. The general mill rate set that we use as an approximation or a guideline has not.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: But the total dollars have increased.

Mr. Ward: The dollars have increased somewhat, yes. This year it's \$5.6 million, plus \$200,000 maintenance, or \$5,806,000. Last year, I believe, it was \$5.2 million.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Could you indicate the general distribution of those moneys in terms of geography rather than by municipality? I was wondering where the concentration of dollars are being spent.

Mr. Ward: In a general sense, I would say that there are more development roads to the east than to the west. But, again, it's a matter for review of the submissions this year. They're looked at objectively on the basis of this arrangement. Maybe because of the financial shifts in the different areas, generally there have been more in the east. Historically, there have been.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Good.

Mr. Good: Mr. Chairman, I don't know if the minister's parliamentary assistant drew to his attention the situation in New Hamburg where a delegation came down and were talking about getting subsidy for a footbridge which could be built to serve the purpose of a former vehicle bridge because of other access.

It's relating to an old people's home. There should be an access route from that home to the downtown section of the community. The bridge has been taken out and a footbridge would serve the home very nicely so they can get downtown. There is another way around at a considerable length by vehicle, but it would certainly be satisfactory and adequate because there isn't that much vehicle traffic. I understand there's no provision in the ministry where it can legally subsidize this bridge unless it's built to vehicle standards. It seems somewhat of a paradox that you have to spend more money to get some from the government, when a lesser amount would do. I don't know what the decision will be.

The other matter I wanted to ask about is the road studies that you make municipalities do. You just started them in recent years. It used to be that the county engineer would

load up the car with councillors or a committee and they'd go around once or twice a year and look at all the roads and the conditions of the bridges and culverts. That's not good enough any more. You have to have an outside firm of consultants and engineers come in and do a study and make a report before you can even submit a proposal to get a subsidy on it. How do you justify this procedure?

Mr. Ward: A need study is not a requirement for obtaining a subsidy.

Mr. Good: It's almost made to appear that way to the municipalities.

Mr. Ward: It certainly is not the intention. Actually in the planning branch area as far as the carrying out of the studies goes, the municipalities in all cases initiate a request for a study of roads needs, which is in the area in which you're speaking, to see how the roads are and what they need and what their cost would be. The ministry reacts to that and carries it out with them and subsidizes it.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Is that 75 per cent?

Mr. Ward: In some cases, yes.

Mr. Good: Granted the ministry pays a good portion of the study. I know it caused quite a concern a few years ago in my area when regional government first came in. The townships had always done it with their own engineering staff and councillors. They were simply told—in fact I had a copy of the letter from the ministry at one time, and it seemed to indicate, in a rather subtle way, I should say, that "You had better do this needs study or else we won't know whether the work you are putting in for and the maintenance that has to be done will really qualify or not."

I think I spoke on this before in the Legislature; it seemed to me an unnecessary expenditure of money to do a job that had been done satisfactorily previously. Suddenly it meant that they were bringing in outside consultants and talking about a study that is going to cost \$15,000 or \$20,000, when a day's time of the engineer and councillors was doing the same work.

Now, are these needs studies being requested of all the rural municipalities?

Mr. Ward: Definitely not. No, as a matter of fact, the number of needs studies being carried out in rural-oriented areas would be minimal. I haven't the number, maybe Mr. McFarlane has. But I know there are extremely few in number, if any, being initiated this year at all. Certainly the ministry's position is

not that it is a requirement, under any conditions, for subsidy.

Mr. Good: Well, what about for supplement?

Mr. Ward: No, definitely not. No.

Mr. Good: Well, the letter was drafted very beautifully to sort of—

Mr. Ward: Was it quite recently?

Mr. Good: It must be two years ago.

Mr. Ward: A couple of years ago. Well, today it is not required.

Mr. Good: Not required? How often do you ask that municipalities do a needs study?

Mr. Ward: We don't.

Mr. Good: Come on now. Somebody suggested cause they—

Mr. Ward: Are you referring to a rural municipality? We don't request that—

Mr. Good: Well, an area government then.

Mr. Ward: Mr. McFarlane could address himself to this—there are certain of the more urbanized municipalities that we have asked if collectively they would care to enter into a study arrangement, but this is not the issue that I thought you were getting at.

Mr. Good: I am talking about where townships and a regional government—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Go ahead.

Mr. D. E. McFarlane (Head, Municipal Planning Office): The area municipalities in the new regions were also candidates for these larger urban studies, yes.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That is not answering the question. The question was whether they required—

Mr. McFarlane: Certainly not.

Mr. Good: —a township with 8,000 people spending \$15,000 to do a needs study on their roads. You know, it's—

Mr. McFarlane: It was an invitation to go on to a funding programme primarily.

Mr. Good: All right.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I want to answer a question that was raised by Mr. Germa and Mr. Stokes, almost together. That \$3,000 which appeared, and on which we were going to get an answer for you, is for roads in unincorporated townships in the north, and covers

a payment to the local roads board for secretarial work. It worked out to about \$50 per board. So that is what that \$3,000 is for.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. Stokes: I will tell Mrs. Neil Arthur where she gets her money.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Don't let her forget it.

Mr. Root: Mr. Chairman, formerly the development of roads was at a county level, and this assisted Wellington-Dufferin in many areas where they couldn't finance heavily travelled roads. Now I know you are looking at township roads. There are some requests coming through for that.

The point I want clarified—this is just for my own information—is how are the grants paid to the county now? Is it on a formula something similar to the township road formula? How do you decide how much grant a county gets? Is it still 50-50?

Mr. Ward: The county or region identifies the road system based on the criteria established originally by the ministry. What it is saying is that certain roads qualify as a county-level road. So it is established that a certain network is county roads. All the roads are then costed on the basis of the efficiencies—how much it would cost from one to five years to bring them up to standard.

The funds are then allocated on the basis of what is called a 45 per cent objective. In other words, when the fund amount is established, we are saying on our ability to pay a subsidy, we will subsidize to the equivalent of nine per cent a year of this established requirement, which will give a 45 per cent subsidy at the end of the five-year period.

This arrangement should maintain the backlog. In other words, the system should not deteriorate. Neither should it improve particularly, but it should maintain the level. In addition, funds are allocated to cover 100 per cent of the overhead and fixed costs. That represents, for example, maintenance equipment, equipment housing and so on.

Now we're establishing the amount of money that the county needs to carry out this five-year programme. The cost sharing is based on the needs, plus ability to pay. The ability to pay is based on—and I'm back to what we were saying earlier—a provincially adjusted assessment figure that the county would have the ability to raise as a reasonable amount of money required for its own effort towards the roads.

Incidentally, the needs information is updated every year by the municipalities—that's

by the counties and the regions—and is sent into us, including the fixed costs. The spending objective is derived from this. We get the ability to pay on the basis of raising, we'll say, a mill rate of 1.25 to 1.8 against the assessment. If the municipality can raise half of that total within the 1.25 or less, then they are given 50 per cent subsidy. In other words, if they can raise it and that's all that's needed, then they get 50 per cent.

If the municipality cannot raise half of that total, in other words, the amount is greater, by using the 1.25 mills to the assessment, then the ministry's share varies upward to a maximum of 80 per cent. For instance, as an example, you have a county where the money required is so much and 1.25 mills represents half of it, then we subsidize it 50 per cent. If 1.25 mills, we'll say, only represents two thirds of it, then the rest of it is subsidized at the higher rate, so that then their total effective subsidy rate maybe goes up to 72 per cent and that's the way it works.

Mr. Root: It's quite similar to the way you finance township roads. It's a formula—a certain number of mills per mile of road. But you talk of the cost of maintaining a road. How do you work that out? How do you know what it's going to cost to maintain a road?

Mr. Ward: The municipalities, either on their own or with the help of consultants in the area, send us in their assessment of what they consider the cost for the road is each year on an update basis.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: That's your road study.

Mr. Ward: That's correct, sir. That's right. It is really the result of the needs study, updated each year.

Mr. Root: That works out not too bad, except when you get about 50 miles of provincial highway back to the county in one year.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 2307 carry?

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): No.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Gaunt.

An hon. member: Where did you come from?

Mr. Gaunt: I came from upstairs. I've been working up there all night.

Mr. Root: Just to clarify this one point. I'm still a little confused; I'm a little dense, as you know. This 1½ mills on the assessment of the county, the total county, if that doesn't pay half of the cost of what the county says it needs—

Mr. Ward: Then the subsidy rate increases.

Mr. Root: Does that include bridges or are bridges still at 80 per cent? Are the bridges all in the same study?

Mr. Ward: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Gaunt.

Mr. Gaunt: Mr. Chairman, I have a bit of a problem related to the supplementary estimates that the ministry handles every year. This particular year, the municipality of Saugeen township has a problem; maybe some of your officials are aware of that problem. I wanted to ask some question about these supplementary estimates. First of all, when are they going to be approved?

Mr. Ward: The supplementary request from the municipalities?

Mr. Gaunt: I said supplementary estimates sorry.

Mr. Ward: They are being approved and processed now, and have been for approximately a month; they are still proceeding, and they're going out right now.

Mr. Gilbert: I think what Mr. Gaunt is getting at is in Saugeen township's case, as well as in a number of others, they couldn't approve it at this particular time.

Mr. Ward: For reassessment. In other words, we feel at this time we can't give it in whole; however, we are going to look at it again. We have been doing that. We did that last year at the end of June.

Mr. Gaunt: Right. In the case of Saugeen township, it bears a very heavy traffic load from Douglas Point, of which you are aware, I am sure. They pared their supplementary request down as close to the bone as they possibly could and the ministry came back and said, "We don't think you are going to get all of it. You will get some of it." It meant, as far as they were concerned, that they wouldn't be able to undertake a road programme on concession—I can't remember the concession but there is a concession road involved there.

It handles a tremendous Douglas Point traffic load and they simply feel they have to undertake it this year and they have to have the full supplementary request in order to do it. They feel they can't do a bit of it this year and a bit of it next year. It has to be completed in one construction year, this year.

You say at the end of June you will be dealing with all of those applications which haven't

been dealt with in a satisfactory manner until now; is that my understanding?

Mr. Ward: Yes. The point we are really getting at here is that the requests are many millions of dollars greater than the funds available under the budget. There is an adjustment, a factoring, which has to take place and that is what we have, for all intents and purposes, completed at this stage. Within the budget available, this is what we feel is the most equitable approach we can take because of this considerable excess of requests.

As I said last year for instance, toward the end of June we got a better feel for how things were going in actual spending in areas of the province. We have reviewed them again. The results, of course, are conditional on the budget's ability to pay the increase. In this particular case, I am not familiar with the one particular municipality to which you referred.

Mr. Gaunt: I understand the construction season this year is off to a rather slow start. I think that has been my impression in discussions with various contractors. Does that mean there are going to be more funds available than would otherwise be the case? I wouldn't imagine that would be the case.

Mr. Ward: It is possible—although you are playing Russian roulette with the fall, because you don't know what will happen. Last year, if you remember the good weather went right through until Christmas. This had quite an effect on the season—so it is difficult to tell.

Mr. Gilbert: I would say that certainly Mr. Browning is fully aware of the problem in Saugeen. I think he has met with the people from Saugeen and we are familiar with the requirement. As you say, in the Douglas Point area the demand is certainly there and it will be looked on as a high priority.

Mr. Gaunt: Right. May I get this matter clear in my mind. Do you have any idea of the total amount of the supplementary requests this year?

Mr. Gilbert: The staff is saying \$45 million.

Mr. Gaunt: How close do you come by way of funds to that? What do you have available?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That's \$45 million in excess of budget.

Mr. Gaunt: In excess of budget?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The requests are \$45 million in excess of budget.

Mr. Gaunt: How much of that \$45 million in excess do you anticipate meeting? You have no idea?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Not at this stage.

Mr. Gaunt: I would just say I hope, in this case, that Saugeen's request could be met, because there is tremendous pressure on its road system. It is very close to the Point, and when you get big trucks and heavy traffic on a road which is not really constructed to carry heavy traffic it certainly causes some extra financial strains on the highway budget of the municipality.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: They are coming in to see us.

Mr. Gaunt: They have been in.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Well, they are coming in again, I believe.

Mr. Gaunt: They were in two weeks ago.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes, they are coming in again to see us.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this vote carry? Vote 2307 agreed to.

The committee adjourned at 10:40 o'clock, p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Standing Resources Development Committee

Chairman: Mr. R. K. McNeil

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, June 10, 1975

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1975

The committee met at 3:10 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS (concluded)

On vote 2308:

Mr. Chairman: I will call the meeting to order. We are on vote 2308, item 1.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, is this the place where we would logically discuss the whole question of Krauss-Maffei? I don't want to go into this question as such, but I would want to ask the minister just whether or not there are any remnants left, if any research is still going on in this field and if we have people still in Germany in connection with it?

Hon. J. R. Rhodes (Minister of Transportation and Communications): We discussed that back when we were talking about research. There is still some research going on and the programmes in Europe will be terminated by July 1.

Mr. Young: As of the present time there seems little hope that this programme is going to result in some practical transportation.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mr. Chairman, I think what we are saying is that the technology itself can be developed. What we are working on at the present time is to develop the technology. We think there has been considerable progress made since the continuation of the programme. To say whether we are going to have a revenue-producing system out of that in the immediate future, I wouldn't be able to say either yes or no at this stage.

Mr. Young: Is there some research going on in the United States in this regard?

Mr. P. G. Givens (York-Forest Hill): Excuse me, could you yield for a moment to let me pursue that question? Do you mean to say that by July 1 your department will have no one over there?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We will have our people back from Germany.

Mr. Givens: Everybody?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes.

Mr. Givens: You will have nobody over there?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: To the best of my knowledge that is correct.

Mr. Givens: And after July 1 will Krauss-Maffei have anybody over here?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No.

Mr. Givens: So you will be completely divorced?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: With that particular phase of it, yes.

Mr. Givens: Whatever research you pursue you'll be pursuing on your own?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes, sir, here.

Mr. Givens: The ministry and OTDC will be proceeding with their research, based on whatever technology they have developed in concert with them up till now?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes, that is right.

Mr. Givens: In other words, you'll be completely independent of them?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We will be independent of them and we will continue in our research in conjunction with a number of various private industries which have indicated an interest in participating in this programme.

Mr. Givens: Have all outstanding claims—economic, financial and so on—been settled as between Krauss-Maffei and the OTDC and the ministry and so on? I am talking about the restoration of the CNE test track, the trees, whatever they owe you and whatever you owe them. Have all setoffs been settled and all adjustments been made?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The majority of it has been all cleared up. There are a couple of points yet on which there is some negotiation still going on. We are reasonably satisfied that the complete matter can be resolved and settled in a very favourable manner as far as we are concerned.

Mr. Givens: If there are only minor matters left over, can you tell us now how you came out financially? What is the net balance? Did you lose or did you gain?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I can't give you the exact figures, but from the last figures that I have seen that have been tabulated, we have recovered all of the costs that were involved with that particular programme when we terminated our contract with the Krauss-Maffei people, the money that they submitted to us at that time, the moneys that are paid to us as the result of our documenting the other costs that we found were related to that particular programme.

Mr. Givens: Yes, but you have still lost in time—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes, I make no bones about that one thing.

Mr. Givens: —in the work that you put in, and the effort that you put in.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We have lost in time, no question.

Mr. Givens: And we are back to square one.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, I don't think we are back to square one. I think we have made considerable strides as far as development of the technology is concerned, the information that has been gathered, and the continuing programme that can be carried on now in Ontario and in other parts of Canada. I think we have made progress in this area. You are correct that we have lost time in the development of that particular facility as it was initially looked upon—as a revenue-producing system available for 1978.

Mr. Givens: Thank you, Mr. Young.

Mr. Young: In connection with the research, the United States has been doing some research on the linear induction motor. A year ago, the railroad administration—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Young, I've been told by the minister that we are talking on the wrong vote.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, what I'm saying is this matter was open for discussion under vote 2302, research, at which time it was discussed in some detail.

Mr. Young: I'm quite satisfied with the information we have received, and I am sorry I missed that particular discussion. I did have

a bit of summer flu and I was not able to be here. That was the good fortune of the committee perhaps and my misfortune.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Not necessarily.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): May I just ask one question as a result of this discussion? The minister was asked some time ago in the House if he would table the figures to indicate just what the position was. I haven't seen those figures. I wonder if he has tabled them and I missed them. If not, could we get the breakdown so we can see exactly what the costs were and what we have recovered?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I have said in the House, which is quite correct, that I will table those figures. The reason I haven't tabled them at the present time, as I indicated to Mr. Givens, is that there are two or three points that are still under discussion. Those figures will be tabled. I think if you will check back, any time I've said I will table the information I've tabled it—and I will table these figures.

Mrs. Campbell: The matter is when, sir?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I can only table it when it's all available. There are some areas of discussion at the present time, one of which is the question of the cost of replacing the trees at the CNE. This is under discussion at the present time. We have arranged to reimburse the CNE so that they will not be out of pocket on that issue. We are now in the process of discussing that matter with Krauss-Maffei. But as soon as those figures are available I assure you they will be tabled in the House and it should not be too far down the line.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Mr. Minister, we've been concerned in the past in this programme that there is no incentive in the type of support we are giving municipalities. It's a sort of incentive, I suppose, to the extent that they won't lose as much as they otherwise would. But I've been hoping that you would develop a method of assistance to municipalities that would really give them an incentive to build up more business, instead of worrying about how much of a loss they might have. Such as a seat/mile type of assistance programme, instead of a percentage of the loss in operations they suffer.

I think there are many techniques, too, that should be encouraged to improve the market-

ing of public transit. I think they are doing a lot, and benefitting from many of the studies you've done. You've assisted them in improving their routing. But I still don't see municipal transit systems with schedules on the stops, so people can get information about what the routes are and maybe an idea of how long it will take to get to a central point in the municipality.

There's very little done to really market the product. If you read some of the studies of American railroading, for example, they point out there hasn't been any marketing done in passenger travel for a long while. I would like to know what you are doing to change the approach from one of just a percentage of the loss to one where they are really encouraging municipalities in one way or another to get into the money-making business, so they can be carrying passengers and providing good service?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I don't think there is any question that there has to be an increase in the type of marketing that's going on in the transit system. We have been looking into how we can assist various transit facilities, transit operators, to market. You use the word "incentive"—we have been looking, too, at how through our funding process we can create an incentive for an agency to operate more efficiently and to encourage more ridership. We think that is important and we are working in that area now.

I'll go back again. I think the old formula we had, which had a ceiling on the amount of operating deficit we would cover, was in part an incentive in that it was related to the number of passengers riding on the particular facility—as it related here in particular in Metro although the same policy applied all across the province. Yes, I think if we are going to get full value for the amount of dollars we're putting into transit through our subsidy programmes, there has to be improved marketing capability of the operators. We may have to do something in order to adjust our subsidy programmes, which would be on an incentive basis to encourage that sort of thing.

Mr. Deacon: Elimination of some of the taxes they now pay—I think you have moved in that direction to some extent, to ease the taxing. It seems funny for us to be pushing out an incentive in the form of, maybe, a lower subsidy or a lower loss to the municipality when at the same time we're really penalizing them heavily in getting revenues from another source.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We would really like to see this happen in its fullest sense.

Mr. Deacon: Right.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We would like to see consideration at the provincial level as well as the federal level now that the federal government is becoming involved, in looking at the sort of taxes placed on transit equipment, as just one example. We have been advised that if you buy control equipment for a subway in Ontario or anywhere else, you pay 18 per cent duty if it's imported from outside Canada, from the US. Yet there is a condition established at the federal level in the MOT for what reason I don't know—I think I know, but I'm not going to relate it—if you buy this control equipment for rubber-tired subway cars, you don't pay it. There happens to be only one rubber-tired subway system in Canada—

Mr. Deacon: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: —and you've guessed where it is. We'd like to see these relieved, too.

Mr. Deacon: I think those are things that maybe some of the Ontario members in Ottawa should be pushing a bit.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Indeed.

Mr. Deacon: I hope they would. At the same time, I think there are some of our own taxes which we should be looking at and getting rid of. I would hope the minister would persuade the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) to do that.

Coming back to marketing—what have you been doing to improve the methods of marketing? I still haven't seen much done to get in pass systems or other ways. You have adopted some of these procedures to a limited extent in your own GO Transit.

Mr. H. F. Gilbert (Deputy Minister): We had marketing involved in a number of our municipal transit studies, Mr. Deacon. The particular studies, such as for Sudbury, Kingston and Peterborough transit had marketing built in. As the minister was saying, only about six months ago we implemented a study which involved not only people within our ministry but people outside—a couple of consultants—to take a look at this whole area you have described and see how, perhaps, we should be recommending to the government that we should be changing our policy to provide the incentives you're talking about. They have come up with a number of inter-

esting proposals and we now are at the point of going to several municipalities to more or less try them on them from an operating point of view to see if they are feasible from their point of view.

Mr. Deacon: I was interested in outfits like Shoniker, Travelways and others. They were private operators who developed a business and made money at it at one time. I'm still satisfied that if the service is there, the public will pay. Certainly free transit is never going to attract more people if they don't get better service and the key thing to this whole thing is improving the service, the convenience and the dependability under all conditions.

Certainly there is a lot being done—such as bus lanes and things like that—to give priority to public vehicles. People criticize this and say we are subsidizing public transit versus the car. I know a study in New York indicated that the subsidy on a car—every automobile in Manhattan—amounted to around \$3.50 a day in the form of the real estate tax that went to help keep up the streets that were primarily required for the automobile, not for the public transit system.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The best marketing system that you can use. You can use all of the gimmicks and all of the advertising you want and all of the various programmes you can think of. I still say that I agree with you—the best marketing system is good, fast, efficient, convenient service. That's what people want. A short walk and a short wait and a fast ride.

Mr. Deacon: Right.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: If you can get those kind of things, you have got yourself the best marketing programme in transit you can ever find.

Mr. Deacon: It is a means of transportation that enables them to sleep in as long as possible in the morning and they get home early at night.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: And not stand in the rain waiting for a bus.

Mr. Deacon: What has been done to encourage them to tie in their service with the inter-urban services, your GO Transit services? Has there been much done to tie that together?

Mr. Gilbert: This was, of course, one of the terms of reference for the Toronto Area Transportation Operating Authority, to work within the regions. Here I am talking about

the Metro regions right now. The same type of discussions are going on between our ministry and Ottawa and places like that to encourage this type of thing. That was one of the main functions. Of course, the main function was the commuter rail itself. But one of the main functions of TATO was to encourage that type of co-ordination between the various transit operating authorities that operate within the region and GO, the provincial owned transit.

Mr. Deacon: What about co-ordination with what still remains of existing rail service, and what about co-ordination with the other bus operation across the province, Gray Coach and other services? Are there efforts made to co-ordinate the local municipal services with them? This is something that interests me.

When you get off at a Gray Coach terminal at some hour of the night in Owen Sound, is there a means of getting somewhere else in the municipality of Owen Sound by means of the local service? Is there some tie-in, in other words, to the other types of services being carried out?

Mr. Gilbert: To date, when you mention places like Owen Sound, we haven't gone that far, but we are involved in this whole Grey-Bruce study that has often been mentioned. There is a need. We are looking at the possibility of trying to co-ordinate that and, of course, then with the rail that runs through the—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Getting back to your question of whether if you get off the Gray Coach in Owen Sound, will there be a municipal transit facility there. We feel that should be left to the local operator to arrange his schedule. He knows when these buses are arriving and what sort of patronage he will get and he can arrange for that. We have no quarrel with that at all.

Mr. Deacon: I realize there is no quarrel. I think leadership and part of the management training and marketing training for these local systems should include this type of awareness. It is not just a local system they should be thinking about. I would hope you might be setting up some sort of marketing seminar on these local systems.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It is fair to say that in many of the municipalities under the present system that we have for subsidizing and for assisting in transit development, there has been a substantial increase. My own community is an example, where we have experienced a plus-30 per cent increase in

ridership, and an equivalent increase in revenues because of the local operations, the local authority there, going out and doing a pretty good marketing job locally, improving the service.

Mr. Deacon: Are you conducting seminars where exchange of some of the experience can be made in a fairly structured way so people really do benefit from the experience in other parts?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, we are not conducting such seminars as a ministry, but they do have their various associations that they belong to, some of which our people attend and take part in. They do exchange information.

Mr. Deacon: Well, I would urge you to give leadership in that regard and help in the provision or assist in the provision of courses in marketing because there must be a lot of information that some are gaining in one part that could be of help to another part.

Mr. Gilbert: As the minister says, we are becoming more active with the Ontario Transit Association and quite frankly they are a very progressive group. Only within the last year we have set up a steering committee which consists of the ministry and representatives from OTA and this is one of the ways to help in the improvement of transit and the accommodations setup.

Mr. Deacon: Would you consider publishing a comparison of performance and improvement between various municipalities operating these systems in the province to really get a little bit of competition going among them on this matter, and where those who are less successful might be seeking advice from those who are more successful?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: At the present state I don't know whether that would be of any great advantage.

Mr. Deacon: You're getting a 30 per cent increase in Sault Ste. Marie. That's quite an achievement in a year. It is a good idea for others to find out how they happened to do that.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The 30 per cent increase in ridership is as the result of increased service, and that sort of thing.

Mr. Deacon: But that sort of information—the cost to the municipality of achieving that and the benefits—would be of some value to

other municipalities, and it might spur them on.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Taylor.

Mr. P. Taylor (Carleton East): My interest in the municipal transit programme is parochial. I gave notice earlier that I intended to ask for a figure which, I presume, is an operating amount per year for OC Transpo. Do you have that?

Mr. A. A. Ward (Director, Municipal Transportation Branch): That is a transit deficit.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The transit deficit in capital cost for 1975 is estimated to be \$8,879,000, and the operating deficit for 1975 is estimated to be \$6,516,500.

Mr. P. Taylor: And both those figures are solely for OC Transpo?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes.

Mr. P. Taylor: How does the ministry feel about OC Transpo as a municipal transit system in terms of quality? How does it measure up to the other systems in the province?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Our impression of what is happening—what has happened in Ottawa in transit—is that it probably is one of the best indications of a community that has taken a hold of a desire to provide transit and has gone ahead and done so using the very basic unit, which is the bus. They have done a pretty fair job of it. They have been looked upon by many communities in the rest of Canada, and outside of Canada, as an example of what they have done.

Mr. P. Taylor: Have you done any surveys, or are you aware of the surveys that OC Transpo might have done, particularly with reference to their express bus services from the satellite communities and some of the suburban communities, particularly dealing with the number of families that have reduced vehicle ownership from two cars to one car—things like that? Have you ever done any kind of statistical survey to determine how effective you've been in that kind of service area?

Mr. W. Bidell (Assistant Deputy Minister, Planning and Design): I don't think OC Transpo has done any surveys to ascertain exactly the things that you ask. But the commuter bus service that OC Transpo instituted—the reversed flow one, for example, on the river parkway—has been a tremendous success. It has attracted a great number of people

to that bus and, undoubtedly, it has taken many people out of their cars. You might be interested to know that since flexible hours were instituted in the federal government, ridership for OC Transpo increased eight per cent.

Mr. P. Taylor: How much?

Mr. Bidell: Eight per cent. It could be argued whether that total eight per cent is due primarily to that, but the flexible hours that the federal government went on have had a great deal to do with this increase in ridership.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you, Mr. Bidell. My next question is perhaps directed more to the minister. Again, it's seeking a sort of philosophy. I've always felt that if an outfit like OC Transpo were to take the available data, the kind of information that Mr. Bidell has just given us, and articulated that in a kind of promotion and advertising campaign, utilization would soar dramatically. I think you could demonstrate that it's worth 50 or 75 cents, even \$1, perhaps, in the metro context per \$1 return, let's say, or even \$1 one way.

I don't know the precise economics, but I think you could articulate to the public much better than you do now why they should leave their cars at home and take public transit. Just look at the savings. If you equate \$1 return for some 200-odd working days a year as against the cost of maintaining and operating a vehicle, with all the costs that we know—insurance, maintenance, tires, overhauls and all the rest of it—I think municipal transit would come out as a winner in that statistical argument.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: One of the things that we should point up is that, if you were to take OC Transpo as an example, there's been a combination of things that have been done in Ottawa. It's not simply a matter of putting the buses out and getting their schedules going. The express buses are another angle that they've used. The provision of bus bays for stopping, the staggered hours that were brought into being, especially in the federal civil service, and the change in charging for federal civil service parking has had a dramatic impact on all these things.

All of this information is available and has been available all along, certainly to the OC Transpo people. In fact, they probably had it before we did, in a sense, because they were there doing it. They were the people who started a lot of these things within their own community and they have those statistics,

they have that information, and I'm sure it can be made available by them.

I felt they were using some of this—I don't live in the Ottawa area; you would be more aware than I—in order to try to stimulate the ridership on the services. There was a dramatic change in the number of passenger miles that they were accomplishing—without increasing, to any great extent, their fleet—and the convenience of people moving in the community by these various components being put together.

Mr. P. Taylor: I was just wondering whether—if they were to put together that kind of argument and needed the kind of money that they would need to put across that story—that kind of public information and promotion campaign would be supported in the operating deficit that you're talking about?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes, it's part of the operating costs. Promotion is part of the operating costs, surely.

Mr. P. Taylor: Can you tell me if your ministry has made any effort to learn by the implementation of the OC Transpo's emergency programme during the big storm of March, or April, was it?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I'm not familiar with that.

Mr. P. Taylor: You don't know? It was a very successful exercise and I was wondering whether they passed on any information.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Not to my knowledge.

Mr. P. Taylor: They just evacuated, on a staggered basis, all the federal government offices and just moved everybody home. There was no trouble at all. Every other municipality in Ontario that was hit by the same storm was in a very serious predicament.

I would just like to go back to Mr. Bidell and ask him if that eight per cent figure was taken prior to the imposition of parking charges for a large portion of the public service? If not, would he have a better figure now?

Mr. Bidell: The figure was taken before the parking charges were instituted, and what the figure is now I don't know offhand.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Morrow.

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): Apropos of what Mr. Taylor has said about OC

Transpo, I have to agree that they're doing an exceptionally good job compared to what they used to do in Ottawa in transportation, but I'm still a little concerned about the terrific high operating deficit of over \$6.5 million. I was wondering, Mr. Bidell—you say now that this was taken before the parking charges—do you envisage at all that this \$6.5 million operating deficit will gradually decrease and come down to a reasonable figure, around \$1 million or something, because it seems exceptionally high?

Mr. Bidell: Unfortunately, the transit industry is very labour intensive. For example, on the TTC almost 75 per cent of the operating costs—not capital, but the operating costs—is labour.

Mr. Morrow: About 75 per cent?

Mr. Bidell: Yes, almost. In Ottawa, I'm not sure what the figure would be precisely, but I would imagine it would be very close to that, because the transit industry is very similar in that regard. The labour costs are a very great part of the operating deficits.

Mr. Morrow: What percentage does the government pick up of this operating deficit now? Is it 50 per cent?

Mr. Bidell: It is 50 per cent.

Mr. Morrow: And 75 per cent of capital.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That's right.

Mr. Morrow: You would wonder how in the world they would have ever been operating today without this sort of help. How did they ever operate before, as they are going in the red considerably.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: They didn't operate as they are today.

Mr. Morrow: They didn't operate with the same efficiency, that's right. These figures just seem to be terribly high to me, \$9 million of capital. I suppose there are a lot of new buses in that.

Mr. Bidell: In the case of the TTC, the operating deficit was almost zero some five or six years ago. This is a direct reflection of the very heavy operating costs due to labour costs.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think there is another factor to be remembered too. If you go back to the time when the TTC, for example, might have been operating on a zero deficit, if you related fares at that time to what the costs probably were of operating and you

related our fares today to the cost of operating, although there are criticisms of the amount of fare, there is just no way you are ever going to attempt to recover the costs of the transit out of the fare box. You are just not going to do it. There is no point in trying.

In Ottawa or anywhere you have the same situation.

Mr. Morrow: There has been considerable criticism over the past few years that OC Transpo is pretty heavily staffed, particularly at the management level, and there perhaps is a bit of unnecessary cost of operating the system at the headquarters. As I say, this is a sort of a criticism that prevails throughout Ottawa. Whether it be right or wrong, true or false, I'm not prepared to say, but these large figures did astound me.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I wouldn't be in a position to say one way or the other, either. I can only say to you that it certainly behoves a municipality to attempt to operate as efficiently as possible under the operating deficit because they pick up 50 per cent of what their deficit is. If there is an increasing deficit it is costing them 50 cents per dollar as well.

Mr. Deacon: But it's still not an incentive to get out and build business in the way it would if you had a seat/mile or some other incentive formula.

Mr. Morrow: It really makes them operate a triple-A system, whereas before they were running a little less.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: This seat/mile incentive has got a lot to be said for it. If you were operating in a high-density area, you can almost make it pay. I suppose you could make Metro's TTC pay if you only ran service where you are going to get capacity loads out of the high density areas, but not as long as you are attempting to provide service into the less densely populated areas further away and a longer ride. When you go to a single fare system, there is no increased revenue by travelling more miles. Although it has some advantages, you are always going to have the problem of the operator trying to keep his operation within where he's making the big buck.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, I just want to come back for one point. I'm interested in the 50 per cent and 75 per cent pickup by the ministry on operating and capital deficits. Do you have some kind of a system to prevent an operation like OC Transpo planning deficits

for you to pick up? What I'm asking is, do you have some kind of inspection or procedure that would prevent the OC management getting together and saying, "Let's push this service a little bit more because we know we can get half of that picked up by the province"?"

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes, I think we are working on an effort to work with the municipalities to provide good efficient service as economically as possible. We now have some sort of standard control. If you go into capital, let's say that a transit authority—in no specific city—decided it was going to build a transit garage, we would want them to show us, since we are paying 75 per cent, that that garage was in fact a garage and not a garage with a very palatial office facility above it. We're looking in to make sure this doesn't happen so that what we are paying for in fact will be for transit purposes.

Mr. P. Taylor: So it's your own sort of means test that you're applying there.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes, we think we have to put something in there to make sure that someone isn't just buying buses so they can park them and look at them.

Mr. P. Taylor: I realize the political difficulty of the following question, but is there any effort at all—and I go back to my original point—in getting the public to understand the difference between a \$1 fare and the operating cost of the vehicle? I think a lot of people would use public transit if it were really efficient, even if it did cost \$1 a ride, if they could see the difference between that and operating their vehicle.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I suppose, to give an answer to that, I could recall the furore that was raised in several quarters when we removed the freeze on transit fares and said to the various municipalities: "If you see fit you can raise your fares." As you well know, there was quite a hoo-ha about that. Ottawa didn't see fit to raise theirs; others did.

I don't know whether we can convince people that that is the most economical way to go. People are strange. They say: "It may be more economical to ride from point A to point B on the subway but, with my automobile, although it's going to cost me more, I leave when I want, I go where I want to go and I can leave from where I'm at and go back again." They add this all in, you know.

Mr. Young: What's more, the cost is hidden. You only have to fill up your tank once in a while; the other way, it's a direct cost.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Deacon.

Mr. Deacon: Are there any illustrations of how many minutes a person has to work at the average hourly rate to pay for a public transit ride, compared to how long he has to work to pay for the operation of an automobile at average rates? Can you get some statistics like that? There must be a fantastic advantage to the public, even in terms of today's higher public transit fares in Toronto, if one looks at the cost to go to and from work and how many minutes you have to work to pay for that fare, compared to a few years ago.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I'm sure you could figure that out. We haven't bothered to do it. It doesn't take too much. If you're paying cash, it costs you 40 cents; so—

Mr. Deacon: It would be interesting to compare the average wage in the days when we used to get eight tickets for \$1 in Toronto and the average wage today. I would think that public transit is a pretty good bargain.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Oh, sure. I think it's a good bargain in just about any community right now.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): I want to know what happened to all those dial-a-buses. Whatever happened to that equipment? Was it sold, resold or what?

Mr. Ward: The dial-a-buses were taken over by TATO, and redistributed to various municipalities. I can't say in detail how many and where, but some went to Metro and I believe some went to Brampton. Maybe Mr. McEwen would know if they still have any dial-a-buses left at TATO.

Mr. R. McEwen (Head, Municipal Transit Office): No, I believe they are all on lease now.

Mr. Ward: To the municipalities?

Mr. McEwen: That's right.

Mr. Haggerty: On lease?

Mr. Ward: TATO still owns them, but they're on lease.

Mr. Haggerty: Who owns them actually, then?

Mr. Ward: TATO.

Mr. Haggerty: Who are they? I don't know them.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It's the Toronto Area Transit Operating Authority.

Mr. Haggerty: Do you have no capital in them at all then?

Mr. Gilbert: That agency is the former part of our ministry that ran the GO system. When the Toronto area operating authority was set up, all the equipment that was part of GO was turned over, and this included part of the dial-a-bus vehicles.

Mr. Haggerty: Oh, then somebody got something for nothing then, did they?

Mr. Gilbert: No, it's still a provincial agency.

Mr. Young: How many dial-a-bus systems are still in operation?

Mr. Ward: Five, I believe.

Mr. McEwen: In Ontario?

Mr. Young: In Ontario, yes.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: With the greatest of respect, we are no longer on municipal transit; we are now getting into provincial transit, which we dealt with yesterday.

Mr. Haggerty: What's GO?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: GO is provincial transit.

Mr. Haggerty: I just wondered what happened to the equipment.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The buses are on lease.

Mr. Haggerty: They're on lease, are they? Do you have any programme that perhaps would assist other municipalities to share with another municipality. For example, the city of Welland, under your programme, has a bus system now that has come along very well. Are those buses allowed to go outside their boundaries at all? Suppose they wanted to pick up in Port Colborne?

Mr. Ward: They are not normally inter-regional.

Mr. Haggerty: Why could they not do this? I mean is it other private carriers that have the—

Mr. Ward: Yes, it has to do with the Private Carriers Act in relation to interregional or inter-municipality runs. Possibly Mr. Bidell would know. It is not involved with us.

Mr. Bidell: They have to go through OHTB.

Mr. Haggerty: In the Niagara Peninsula, particularly between Welland and Port Colborne and Fort Erie, there are certain people

interested in a busing type of transportation, but I believe Canada Coach has the rights there to provide the services. We have tried to get them to move in there and provide services between one community and another, but you just can't get them to move.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mr. Haggerty again, as fine a lad as you are, you are back into provincial transit and the Ontario Highway Transport Board and we are on a vote dealing with municipal transit.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right. The point was why—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes, but you are way off the vote.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, no I am not.

Mr. Deacon: He is not off the vote because that is municipal transit between Port Colborne and—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That is the Ontario Highway Transport Board—

Mr. Deacon: —within the municipality and region of Niagara.

Mr. Haggerty: You provide the same service that is locally available here from Hamilton to Toronto, and in other areas.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: On provincial transit.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right, but you don't move in other areas, do you?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: You could have discussed it in 2305, with all due respect. You wanted to move along, we have moved along and we are now at municipal transit.

Mr. Deacon: I thought that as it was the regional municipality of Niagara, therefore it is municipal transit.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Municipal transit is within the individual municipalities.

Mr. Haggerty: That is what I asked you. Is there any provision that they can move outside there?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No.

Mr. Haggerty: Have you given any consideration to providing that?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We have said that we are looking at the development of regional systems to tie in to municipalities. I said that earlier on vote 2305 and I would hope that we can comply with it.

Mr. Haggerty: When you say region, I don't mean the whole region of the municipality. I am just thinking of a municipality that perhaps has the equipment there now that they can move out.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: I trust the TTC is within this vote.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Oh yes. Our involvement with it anyway.

Mrs. Campbell: I would like to know what part you are playing in the development by the TTC of special transportation coaches or whatever for the disabled within the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. Not outside.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That is probably more properly handled under the social policies—no, Mrs. Campbell, just joking.

Mrs. Campbell: I thought you might get on to that, but I want it on transportation.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That's right. We are doing some work; Mr. Bidell will answer.

Mr. Bidell: We have completed an interim study of the problem of the transportation of the handicapped; indeed, not only for Metropolitan Toronto but for all municipalities. At the present time it is under consideration and beyond this it transcends the responsibility of our ministry, as the minister has pointed out, because it is really part of the social policy field. But, we have done our work insofar as quantifying the problem goes and developing some options that the government can consider. These recommendations are before the government at the present time.

Mrs. Campbell: Are we in a position to have some idea as to what the thrust of these recommendations is at this point? Are we?

Mr. Gilbert: As Mr. Bidell says, Mrs. Campbell, we were asked to develop the transportation part, but it is being discussed with the other ministry because it isn't only a responsibility of our ministry.

Mrs. Campbell: But, Mr. Chairman, surely this is somewhat specious. We are discussing transportation. I am not asking you about a fare structure or something of that nature. I am asking you for the kinds of design approaches you have got and how they would be accommodated within the TTC system?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: But we don't know.

Mrs. Campbell: Surely that isn't Community and Social Services—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mrs. Campbell, first of all I think we replied to you that we have been working on the development of equipment. OTDC has developed a bus that will have the capability of raising disabled people in wheelchairs so that they can go into these buses. The equipment is available. We would not be involved in what the TTC does in developing its own programme unless it is a question of whether or not it was going to be subsidized throughout the total system.

What we have been trying to do, in conjunction with the other ministries, is to recognize the need from a social point of view, in order to provide for the disabled people. Are we going to provide them with their own type of vehicle that would be solely for the purpose of transporting disabled people? Or are we going to have a vehicle that, regardless of a person's incapacity, they can get on and off on the regular systems? These are the things we've been working in. But to bring the programme to the forefront and put it into effect we have not been involved in that area as a ministry.

Mrs. Campbell: But the TTC is actively involved. Where are they consulting?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We work very closely with the TTC, but I have a very difficult time, Mrs. Campbell, trying to impress upon people that we do not operate the TTC. Everyone continues to come in here and—

Mrs. Campbell: I'm aware of that.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I know you are, but you continually ask me TTC questions. I am not capable of answering for you on how the TTC operates.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I asked what your input was into this by way of research, by way of dollars. What is the thrust if the TTC decides to implement this? What kind of financial consideration have you given? Is that or is that not part of your ministry?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That is a very proper question—quite proper.

Mrs. Campbell: Then may I get some of these answers?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: You are quite proper. I'm saying that is exactly what we are trying to do now in conjunction with the other ministries which have a very great interest in this.

How are we going to be involved in a subsidy programme with the various transportation operating authorities around the province? Ottawa is interested in this. Hamilton is

interested in this, and other communities have indicated an interest. Some are already operating, as an adjunct to their own operation, in smaller communities. But in the major communities, we are trying to work out and develop a policy of how this will be funded.

How will we subsidize it? Will it be part of the regular transit subsidy or will there be a subsidy coming from the Community and Social Services ministry? We haven't evolved that yet, but we are working on it.

Mrs. Campbell: That I understand. But we were told, for instance, last year, this was in place as far as the TTC was concerned. Do I take it that the holdup is then in trying to arrange the form of financing as between different government ministries?

Mr. Bidell: Mrs. Campbell, I don't know if you are aware of it or not, but at the present time, even today, there are a number of programmes for the physically handicapped. They are supported by private organizations. There are grants from other ministries within the provincial government. And there is the work we did in trying to quantify, from a straight transportation point of view, the various options. These run all the way from special vehicles to trying to enlist the support of private organizations by helping them to provide the transportation for these people.

It's not an easy matter to solve, and that is why this has got to be a total government policy as opposed to a Ministry of Transportation and Communications policy. So this is what is being worked on right now. There are many loose ends to bring together in order to come to this policy.

Mrs. Campbell: I see. Then we are awaiting government policy in this area and this would be announced by this government—thus we are not really talking about the TTC operation. We are talking about a policy of this government, vis-à-vis this subject.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes, that's absolutely correct. The policy has to be developed as to how we are going to go about finding the funding for it—which is the best way of providing the funding. Will it be the same as we are doing under our present transit subsidy programme, or will it be a different sort of subsidy? You are right. This is what I'm trying to say—that the TTC as the operating agency is basically awaiting a policy decision.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 1 carry?

Carried.

Items 2 and 3?

Carried.

Vote 2308 agreed to.

On vote 2309:

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 1 carry? Carried.

Mr. Taylor followed by Mr. Stokes.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, a long time ago when we began the examination of the estimates of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, I gave the minister notice of a number of statistical questions with respect to telephone service and telecommunications service, particularly in the north. I'd like to ask those questions and I understand you may have the answers.

First of all, can you tell me what the percentage is of telephone subscribers in the north who do not now have direct distance dialing facilities?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Assuming North Bay as on the axis extending east, north and west from that point, out of a total of 40,500 customers, 23 per cent would not have access to direct distance dialing.

Mr. P. Taylor: That's 23 per cent out of how many subscribers?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: In round figures, 40,500. That is Northern Telephones—and I want to break this down. Bell Canada; out of 152,800 subscribers, 14.5 per cent would not have access. Ontario Northland—

Mr. P. Taylor: Sorry, could I hold you at Bell? Could you give me the percentage figure again of how many.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Bell Canada; out of 152,800 subscribers, 14.5 per cent would not have access to direct distance dialing. Under the Ontario Northland system, at Temagami where they have only 548 subscribers, all have access to direct distance dialing. At Moosonee; 723 subscribers, none have access; 100 per cent no access.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you very much. Dealing now with Moosonee—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Excuse me, there are more figures I can give you going into the northwest, if you wish those.

Mr. P. Taylor: I don't know whether you have a procedure here. Maybe we could assume they have been on the record and maybe you could pass them along to me on paper and maybe Hansard would like to have them to put them on the record.

Moosonee, for instance, is an interesting point. To what extent is there a programme to subsidize the introduction of modern direct dialing telephone service to the north, to make up this—I am sorry, I will rephrase the question. What is the subscriber rate where there is direct distance dialing in the north as compared to the subscriber rate in this part of the province? What is the difference?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The subscriber rate would be exactly the same.

Mr. P. Taylor: So there is an element of subsidy, is there not? Surely it costs more to deliver direct distance dialing to the far north of Ontario than it does to Toronto, doesn't it?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It probably does. I would have to pass on being able to be very accurate on that. Mr. Rathbun, can you get the microphone?

Mr. W. A. Rathbun (Executive Director, Communications Division): The principle has been one of uniform telephone rates across the province. They are generally uniform between Ontario and Quebec, Bell being the major carrier in both. The argument on whether it costs more to deliver at the far end of the system as opposed to downtown Toronto is one which has never been fully resolved. It was the subject of a massive telecommunications cost inquiry to try to determine what ends up being the cost per phone call. It gets very confused over whether you put in a \$10 million computer in downtown Toronto versus a \$1,000 switcher in Moosonee.

Mr. P. Taylor: We could say the people in the more southern portions of the province are probably subsidizing, through their home subscription rate for telephones, the installation of those phones in the north?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Well again, that would depend. Remember, you are talking about a variety of companies. Did you want to talk Bell Canada, or do you want to talk Northern Tel, or do you want to talk Ontario Northland? You see, you have got these independents operating up in there, separate from Bell. It is very difficult to break down who is subsidizing who on that area.

Mr. P. Taylor: Would it be fair to say, dealing with Bell, that it's cheaper for them to deliver a telephone to this building than it is to deliver it to the farthest point in the north that they service?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I don't know.

Mr. Rathbun: No, I don't think anyone really, honestly knows that, Mr. Taylor. That

is the subject of the telecommunications cost inquiry. It has been going into great depth in the economics of providing a telephone service, down to what does it cost to provide one telephone anywhere—let alone here or there.

Mr. P. Taylor: How long has that inquiry been under way? Who is doing it and when will it be finished and reported?

Mr. Rathbun: The telecommunications cost inquiry has been under way for approximately three years under the Canadian Transport Commission. We have been a party to it. It is likely to continue for another year or so.

Mr. P. Taylor: Yes, I now realize what you are talking about. In my previous capacity I had some knowledge of that. Again, my favourite expression, Mr. Minister—seeking an expression of philosophy on your part, does this government have any interest in gaining jurisdiction over the operations of Bell Canada in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, sir; none whatsoever.

Mr. P. Taylor: None?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: None.

Mr. P. Taylor: You see no advantages to it, such as are being articulated by the minister of whatever he is in British Columbia with respect to gaining control over BC Tel out there?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think we have a very different situation, of course, between BC Tel and Bell Canada that is in Ontario. BC Tel operates, for all intents and purposes, entirely within the provincial boundaries of British Columbia. I think they have got a little piece of action in one of the American communities and a little tiny piece up in the northwest. But for all intents and purposes they are purely a provincial operation. We look at Bell here as really tied into the two provinces, Ontario and Quebec together, and they operate as one single entity as Bell Canada. In order to do that, you would have to start splitting the thing up. You would have Quebec Bell and Ontario Bell and ding-dong bell and everything else.

Mr. P. Taylor: Well, in my discussions with that company, they don't mind how it goes. They just say, "Let us know what the rules of the game are and we will abide by the rules." I am just wondering in your research and your ministry's deep knowledge of this field, whether you see an advantage in provincial jurisdiction over telephone services.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The only advantage you would have is that you would have control over the facility within Ontario. You then would be

Bell Ontario, if you wanted to call it that. I almost hesitate to discuss this in a public meeting because of some of the silly headlines I have seen. One popped up in the *Le Devoir* not long ago that said Ontario wanted to take over Bell, which, of course, wasn't correct. It was Quebec that wanted to take over Bell. They were having a selling problem in Montreal that day.

The advantage, I suppose, would be that you would have a regulatory capacity. You would be setting rates, as we do now under our Ontario Telephone Services Commission for the independents, if it was an Ontario Bell responsible to Ontario regulatory body. That might be an advantage.

Mr. P. Taylor: I would like to return to that when we get to the subject of cable television, because I think there's a connection there. Sorry about the pun.

With respect to television signals to the north and northwest of Ontario, what percentage of the Ontario population is out of reach of the CBC and/or CTV? Perhaps you might be able to deal with those separately.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Based on the information we got from the CRTC, the total population of northern Ontario is 852,240, converting to 223,626 households. CBC coverage, including both French and English, reaches 753,900 people, or 203,500 households. But penetration averages 91 per cent, hence nine per cent of the households do not receive CBC. I am going to have to ask my people here.

Is that straight off-air or does that include cable?

Mr. Rathbun: That is straight off-air.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That's straight off-air.

Mr. P. Taylor: Could you give that last percentage figure again?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: CBC coverage, including French and English; penetration averaged 91 per cent of the households and population in northern Ontario—the total of northern Ontario. CTV coverage has a penetration averaged at 50 per cent.

Mr. P. Taylor: A very sharp difference, you would agree, I am sure.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Oh, sure.

Mr. P. Taylor: Would the nearest CTV signal delivered into the north be Sudbury, CKSL?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, in the north you'd have CKSO, that's CTV; CKSO is in Sudbury.

There's a CTV outlet in Timmins. The next CTV outlet? Is there one in North Bay?

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Thunder Bay.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The next one is Thunder Bay. So there are three CTV outlets in northern Ontario.

Mr. Rathbun: There is the loop in north-eastern Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The little network, yes; there are the satellite stations. North Bay is included in that as an off-air facility in the satellite pickup.

Mr. P. Taylor: Now, you have a programme under way that is a kind of co-operative venture with Bell, I believe. I am sorry I don't have it with me but you put out a news release recently. Could you just remind me what that's about? Is that television?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That is a telecommunications programme that we have gone into with Bell. Primarily the initial thrust of this particular programme is to provide basic telephone communication via satellite in some cases, and via microwave in others. We are into a construction programme for the provision of this service in conjunction with Bell Canada.

Mr. P. Taylor: So that is mainly a telecommunications facility dealing with Telex.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Initially it is to provide basic telephone.

Mr. P. Taylor: I see.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Many of these communities do not have any form of communication; they have very poor communications and initially it is to provide basic telephone. I think the member for Thunder Bay would be aware of some of these problems and the type of phone service we put into Savant Lake and Winisk and these areas. Was it Savant or Fort Severn?

Mr. Stokes: Big Trout and Fort Severn, a beautiful system.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Fort Severn.

Mr. P. Taylor: Just before we leave television, is the inability to deliver the CTV signal to a much higher percentage to approximate the CBC delivery largely a problem of them not having a station somewhere?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: In part.

Mr. P. Taylor: And where would that be?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I suppose you could say a goodly part of all of the north is being served by the CBC low-power relay transmitters which the CTV just doesn't have, and so there are many communities in that area that are served by these low-power relay services. All they are really picking up is the straight CBC feed, in some cases in English, some in French.

Mr. Stokes: That's radio.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No.

Mr. P. Taylor: From a very distant television.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Excuse me, Mr. Stokes, I am not referring to the very far north that you are thinking of. There are low-power feeder stations for television as well. For example, there is a relay station in the community of Wawa. There is one in Chapleau too, I believe, is there not?

Mr. Stokes: No, CBC radio, low power.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: And television as well. They also have a low-power relay television as well in a number of communities.

Mr. P. Taylor: It carries the signal from where, Sault Ste. Marie?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, right from the network; straight network feed through microwave.

Mr. P. Taylor: Yes, but what station?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Oh, they would be getting CBL, if you will.

Mr. P. Taylor: Right from Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Sure.

Mr. P. Taylor: That's culturally mind-boggling, isn't it?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It's culturally frustrating, you know. Because it doesn't really impress the folks in Wawa that they are having a problem over the body-rub shops on Yonge St.

Mr. P. Taylor: You said it, man.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I'll tell you, it doesn't impress them. They would rather watch something else.

Mr. P. Taylor: Let's put a question on this. Let's ask the minister why it's not possible, instead of delivering the Toronto product to the far north, why aren't those LPRTs deliver-

ing the Sudbury signal or the Thunder Bay signal, or the Sault Ste. Marie signal?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That is an excellent suggestion. I would strongly suggest that you probably should have been sitting in on Mr. Pelletier's estimates rather than mine.

Mr. P. Taylor: Are you under some kind of pressure?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Pressure?

Mr. P. Taylor: Maybe I should be asking Mr. Stokes.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We are under all kinds of pressure and so are all the members in the north. The only thing is, as I have said to you before in the House at various times, we don't have any jurisdiction over the CBC.

Mr. Stokes: I will show you my file—as you know, ad infinitum.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We are a recommending body.

Mr. P. Taylor: Maybe I could do something for Mr. Stokes.

Mr. J. A. Taylor (Prince Edward-Lennox): Maybe that is a promise.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We will make a note of that. We would hope that you might be successful. Maybe you can get through to Mr. Pelletier and he, in turn, can get through to Mr. Juneau, because they are about two or three floors apart in the same building and it is very difficult to communicate.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Let the record show that and Mr. Taylor's commitment.

Mr. P. Taylor: I hope my friend from Prince Edward-Lennox is aware of the fact that I will be back. Unlike the member for Stormont (Mr. Samis), I'll be back and I'll be able to work on these things next year.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Hope springs eternal.

Mr. P. Taylor: Yes.

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): Time will tell.

Mr. Chairman: You could have fooled me.

Mr. P. Taylor: Let's get on to our favourite little operation, called the Ontario Telephone Service Commission, and ask you what it is it does.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Is item 1 carried?

Mr. P. Taylor: We are still on programme administration, aren't we? Or are we off it?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: You are right, carry on.

Mr. P. Taylor: Why is it that this agency does not enjoy a separate item in the estimates, as it did last year?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It is part of the total communications branch of the ministry. We just put it all together under communications.

Mr. P. Taylor: Last year, I understand it was \$97,000. What is the budget this year and what is the staff level this year?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The number of staff is five.

Mr. P. Taylor: Shocking! That is a 40 per cent increase. I am only kidding, Mr. Hobbs.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The total cost is \$287,000.

Mr. P. Taylor: I would like to know what you have done with \$190,000 from one year to the next, after hiring only two people. I could tell you that I do understand from meetings with Mr. Duncan that the commission is now going out into the field more. It's holding hearings on site and I thoroughly commend the commission for that policy. I think it's the right thing to do. But where would most of this new money be spent?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Part of it is that we increased the size of the commission so that they could, in fact, go out with more availability.

Mr. P. Taylor: Two more people.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I'm sorry, do you not agree with those figures we are talking about. Mr. Rathbun?

Mr. Rathbun: Mr. Taylor was suggesting that the total cost was increased because of only two more people. There were two more on staff, plus an enlarged commission and its associated costs.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: How many people did we add to the commission, Mr. Duncan?

Mr. D. M. Duncan (Chairman, Ontario Telephone Service Commission): Four, sir. There are now seven.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We added four more people to the commission and two staff. The commission is not included as complement.

Mr. P. Taylor: You are talking about members of the board as it were. There are two new staff but there are four more members of the commission or board of directors or whatever you want to call it.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The chairman is now a permanent position and not just on a per diem basis. Thirdly, we have moved the commission out of the Downsview complex where they were located before, and into their own office space, their own boardroom facilities.

Mr. Haggerty: Where is that located?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Dufferin St.

Mr. Haggerty: It is not in northern Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Not yet.

Mr. Haggerty: Not yet?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Listen, don't say that now or you will get in some difficulty in your own area. Most of the independent telephone companies are down here.

Mr. Haggerty: I am covered by Bell.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: What we have got is an increased cost for the hearings and what have you now being held around the province and the other items that I mentioned to you which have added to the cost.

Mr. P. Taylor: I would like to say that I think that if the commission does have five staff and is moving around the province, that's good, that's a reasonable budget. I would like to see it carry on.

I would like to switch over to cable television and begin by asking you if you are conversant with the current debate going on with respect to the effect of cable television on Canada's ability to produce programmes. First of all, I would like to ask you if you accept the argument that the importation of programmes through cable fragments Canadian audiences and diminishes Canadian producers' ability to produce domestic programming?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I'd have to say that whenever you have an increased number of channels available for viewing, in any particular market, it has to fragment that market. As to what effect it is having on the production capability of the Canadian industry, I can only go by the material produced by the CRTC and Mr. Juneau, who certainly says this is so. I am really not in a great position to argue with Mr. Juneau on that point.

Mr. P. Taylor: Are you familiar with the proposals made by Mr. Juneau and Mr. Chervcover of CTV, to partially alleviate this problem? Are you aware that Mr. Juneau has suggested that cable companies may be asked to compensate programmers for this fragmentation which takes place?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I am aware that—

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chercover has proposed a different procedure whereby Canadian cable-casters be permitted to black out the second version of the programme, or the non-Canadian version of the programme. If you are talking about Hee-Haw, for instance—I am not sure what programme we might be talking about—which is available to Canadian audiences through both a Canadian station and an American station via cable, Mr. Chercover suggests the imported version of that programme be blacked out so as to preserve the audience for the Canadian station. Both these measures—Mr. Juneau's idea of compensation and Mr. Chercover's for deletion of these programmes—they feel are two different ways of attacking the same problem. Do you have an opinion on that?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: All I could give you would be an opinion because we have not been a party to any of these discussions. We have discussed and certainly have read the material produced by the CRTC and by Mr. Juneau. I have read some of the thoughts of Mr. Chercover—

Mr. P. Taylor: Chercover.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Chercover, whatever his name is—I don't mean to slight him. I have met him only once and I found him a very dynamic man with a lot of good ideas.

The deletion of programmes is a very debatable subject. I suppose if you get into the real nuts and bolts of the thing, such as prerelease of programmes in Canada as opposed to the United States, it would appear to me that the gentleman from CTV is, of course, concerned that the prerelease may disappear. His philosophy is based upon if there is no prerelease in Canada, the cable company would be required to black out a particular programme when it is coming in from outside so there would be a single release in the Canadian market. That's what it appears he is doing.

I haven't studied or looked at what his proposal is. I know there has been some sabre-rattling in the US on prerelease of programmes and unhappiness over the decision of the CRTC. I had better qualify that. The question of the deletion of commercials. But, as you know, that sort of thing is still in the courts and it is still up in the air for debate.

Mr. P. Taylor: We've been, as you mentioned earlier, through the hoops several times in the House on the subject of jurisdiction over cable. But I would like to ask you at this point whether or not you are concerned about

the proliferation of what we might call common carrier services through cable companies. And is there a point when, in your ministry's opinion, a cable television firm becomes a common carrier as opposed to a cable firm?

If the firm has 30 or 36 channels at its disposal and after a while is marketing so many data services that end up being a greater portion of its television delivery to a household, do you feel that company ceases to be a cable television firm and in fact, becomes a consumer-oriented data carrier which then comes under provincial jurisdiction?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Well, first of all, I think I'd have to understand what your definition of a common carrier is.

Mr. P. Taylor: Well, he has an electronic highway there, a coaxial cable, and because of all the new technology coming in, most of these companies now have a capacity for 36 channels. There just aren't that many television signals available at this point. If this total product ends up being more of a delivery system for the types of services that can be carried by coaxial cable than a carrier of TV programmes, then has he ceased to be a cable company in your opinion?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Well, interesting. Interesting indeed, because that was a position, if you will, that I expounded to Mr. Juneau, and his response to me was that it was many years away before the sole purpose of cable was not to deliver television pictures into the home. He didn't seem to accept the fact that the other facilities you are alluding to would be available for many years to come, so as a result there would remain the delivery of television.

First of all, my position has been, and the position of my ministry has been, that the delivery of signals to the home by means of a coaxial cable is not broadcasting. That is not a position shared by Mr. Juneau and Mr. Pelletier at this stage. We may resolve that later. I don't know.

I feel that it is a delivery system like a utility. It is broadcasting until it is picked up at the head end. Once it gets to the head end and goes into that coaxial cable and is being delivered specifically to assigned customers, there is no way you are going to convince me that is broadcasting. It is interesting to note that the delivery of cables to a home was designated as broadcasting. It's not defined as broadcasting; it was designated. To me that is like walking outside the door and designating the Ferguson Block as a tree. It is still a building by my standards.

Mr. P. Taylor: But when are you going to take up Mr. Pelletier's challenge—I think that would be the correct way to put it—and take that issue either to a constitutional conference or to the courts if you really mean what you say about jurisdiction over cable or shared jurisdictions?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I am one of those who believes that the courts should be the last resort and that there is nothing really to be gained by dragging everything off into the courts. It seems to me that reasonable men in a reasonable atmosphere can sit down and resolve it at the political level. And it seems to me that we can and should be able to, as reasonable people, sit down around the conference table, exchange our views and ideas, and resolve it at the political level.

Mr. P. Taylor: It sounds to me as if you don't think you can win in court.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Well, perhaps if one were to look at some of the past performances, we would probably have a 50-50 chance of winning in court. But, I am not afraid to go to court at all. If that is the only avenue open, that may be the way to go. But I still believe that it is more a political decision to be made between governments, rather than dragging it off to the courts of the land.

Mr. P. Taylor: Is the Ontario government or is your ministry appearing in any way in a participatory way in the random commercial deletion case with respect to the Buffalo station?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: There has been an intervention on the part of the Ontario government by the Attorney General's office, because that is a constitutional question. When this happens, as you know, all of the provinces are notified and then are given an opportunity to appear. Six of the provinces have indicated their intention to intervene.

Mr. P. Taylor: Does that mean your people have completed your case before the Supreme Court?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, we don't handle it; the Attorney General's office handles it.

Mr. P. Taylor: But that means somebody from Ontario will—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It has not been heard yet, anyway.

Mr. P. Taylor: Okay. Quickly on to pay television—and this is a huge area, if it ever gets going.

One of the elements here that I would really like to be discussing in this context is OECA, because it's such an integral part of this. It's kind of too bad that they aren't part of your ministry, but I can understand that from a content point of view it perhaps makes more sense to be part of Colleges and Universities. One thing I disagree with very much is—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Excuse me. Just to put OECA where it is—Culture and Recreation has it.

Mr. P. Taylor: That's right, they switched it over.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Switched it over when the new ministry was formed.

Mr. P. Taylor: I am sorry, but that is a mistake. Something that is happening there that's pretty upsetting to me is that they're putting on films and things and are competing with private broadcasters and the CBC. I think that is wrong. But have you ever considered taxing cable television with a view to deriving revenues to help produce programmes on OECA?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Have we?

Mr. P. Taylor: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, because we really don't have that capability.

Mr. P. Taylor: That would be another ministry, you mean?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, regulation and control of cable is now the sole prerogative of the federal agency, the CRTC. I don't think we really have considered that, but these are matters that could more properly be considered—should the provinces have regulatory authority over cable.

Mr. P. Taylor: If you had the authority, would you require that cable operators provide a channel for OECA?

Mr. J. A. Taylor: He would if he could, but he can't.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think that this would be one of the requirements of an educational channel. The educational channel should be a part of the delivery of cable—it's required now by the CRTC.

An hon. member: In Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Sure, in Ontario, yes sir. The basic requirements for cable in practically any area is that they carry the CBC, English and French, CTV—

Mr. P. Taylor: Global.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: If it is available—and an educational community channel.

Mr. P. Taylor: You are right, yes; because one of the things about pay television and the development of cable television is that these channels are going to be eaten up and allocated at a far faster rate than any of us really can imagine.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: You are talking about off-air channels and availability on a cable?

Mr. P. Taylor: I am talking about the present-day capacity of 36 channels.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: On the cable.

Mr. P. Taylor: Yes, they are just going to be eaten up at a tremendous rate. We don't even understand how fast they're going to go and for what types of services.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Amen. I should take you to the next conference.

Mr. P. Taylor: Well, I'd love to come, but you won't let me come.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: But you're basically saying exactly what we have been saying. That is one of the reasons why we in Ontario are very concerned about what's happening in the cable industry, and the way it is regulated. As we have said time and time again, the needs and desires of the people who live in the Province of Ontario vary considerably from those of the people of other provinces. There is just no way that we should be in the same sort of a category in the development of the cable capability; that we should be held to the same level of development as in provinces who really have no need or desire for it. That's why we want it to be in control.

Mr. P. Taylor: Right, I merely remind you of your statement of a few seconds ago, and I ask you to consider inviting me the next time you have a conference because—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I'd love to, but it is a closed conference. Mr. Pelletier doesn't want to do it in public.

Mr. P. Taylor: Oh yes, but if you asked him he would invite me, you see. He is a nice fellow.

Mr. D. A. Evans (Simcoe Centre): You were at the picnic.

Mr. P. Taylor: Yes, but Mr. Pelletier wasn't at the picnic. At least he didn't come over to the kissing booth.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: He didn't?

Mr. P. Taylor: No.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: He's got a lot of taste, I tell you.

Mr. P. Taylor: I asked for that, didn't I? I will just give you a very quick example of the kind of occupation of those, what seem like three dozen, available channels right now. One of them is that the feds, as you know, are going to put television cameras in the House of Commons any day now.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: What a nauseating thought.

Mr. Haggerty: Hope it doesn't happen here.

Mr. P. Taylor: And I guarantee you, a very short period of time after that is a fact, they will deliver that programme to every cable head end in Canada, and I presume that very shortly after, every provincial Legislature will deliver its debates to every cable head end in their provinces and every city council will deliver their debates, and I am telling you, you will have three channels right there on every cable system that will be dealing with parliaments, Legislatures and councils.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, I don't agree with you, Mr. Taylor, and the reason I don't is simply this: Even now, as you well know, in many communities across this province and throughout the country many cable companies do, in fact, go in and videotape council proceedings. Certainly you can see them here in Toronto at various council meetings and committee meetings, and they are played back on the community channel. I think that is what you will see, because I don't care how great an avid fan one might be of the various political bodies that operate in this country, there has to be a tremendous amount of editing to make it worth watching, and so no one is going to occupy three channels. What I am concerned about, though, is the delivery on many of these channels of the various services that are starting to come out, such as airline schedules, weather, shopping capabilities—

Mr. P. Taylor: Teleshopping.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes. All of these things are coming. Perhaps I can't convince Mr. Juneau that they are as close as we think they are, but they are coming.

Mr. P. Taylor: You may have heard the debate in private members' hour yesterday, when we were covering the point that there is an awful lot of stuff lying around that really

should be public but isn't. Do you have any reports, any documents that I could have, that would deal with just how serious this problem is of consumer-oriented services being marketed on cable systems out of your jurisdictional reach?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I don't think we do. The only reports we have are those which have already been made public and come to us in that way.

Mr. P. Taylor: Maybe after you hire the \$100,000 array of talent you will be able to produce more.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think yes, we probably could.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Stokes, I am sorry if I have taken a long time but you are on. Thank you, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, thank you. I would like to find out from the minister or Mr. Duncan how you see your role as the intermediary when arguing against, or putting a case for the province, in applications by Bell for rate increases.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think perhaps we will get Mr. Bulger to answer that for you. He is our expert on Bell rates.

Mr. R. P. Bulger (Director, Common Carriers Branch): Mr. Stokes, I was just moving into position as you were asking the question. I am not sure what you really mean as far as the Ontario position is concerned.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, somebody had to put the Ontario position, and, of course, it was an adverse position or one against the rate increases applied for by Bell before the CTC.

Mr. Bulger: The Province of Ontario never says, "Not a nickel more or not a cent more." The interventions always read on a show-cause basis. In other words, show us the reason for the requirement for the additional revenue that you wish to generate. The Province of Ontario intervenes on a show-cause in the public interest. That is the whole thrust.

Mr. Stokes: I take it that you people who are representing us in those hearings aren't happy with the forum or the method used in presentations to the CTC by Bell, or the accessibility of information that would substantiate a rate increase.

Mr. Bulger: That is true.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Let me progress on that a shade. The biggest concern we have is that we

haven't the information we feel we need to more properly and completely assess the need for Bell or any other monopoly delivering telecommunications in Ontario over which the CTC has control.

We don't think that we are getting sufficient information into these hearings so that they can properly and thoroughly justify their requests for the various increases. We are not satisfied that this information is forthcoming. That's one of the reasons why we are continuing with the cost inquiry, which as you heard a few moments ago has been going on for three years to try and determine what those basic costs are.

That's why we intervene each time there is a request for a rate increase by Bell. This is so that we can go in and examine the presentation to determine if they do require that sort of an increase to get the rate of return on their investment they think they need, and relate it back to the amount of work that they are doing. That's in it's simplest terms—without being too technical.

Mr. Stokes: Are you suggesting then, Mr. Minister, that the information that comes before the CTC is insufficient for them to make a decision as to whether or not they should grant an increase, or whether they should even grant a portion of the requested increase?

What kind of forum or what kind of format do you think would be appropriate in terms of the agencies? I understand there is quite a battle in Ottawa even over who should be listening to these—whether it should be the CTC or the Department of Communications or the Ministry of Transport. Do you think that Bell is applying to the appropriate body in Ottawa?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: They are applying to the appropriate body because the CTC up until now has had that responsibility. However, you are probably aware of the fact that it is being proposed to change the responsibilities of the CTC. They would take all of the communications part of the CTC's responsibility and move it over into a body that will be known as CRR TTC—they would double up on the letters but make it sound the same—and put it into the area that Mr. Juneau now has. That group would then handle all communication questions—telecommunications, broadcasts, the whole field. CTC would be left to deal with transportation matters.

But yes, they are going to the right forum because it's the only forum available. The CTC is charged with the responsibility of hearing these particular applications.

Mr. Stokes: How much in step are you with say the Quebec government? They file inter-

ventions too. Are they filed for the same reason?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think we work reasonably closely with Quebec, although we don't necessarily follow their direct line all the time. We are aware of what their interventions are, and they are aware of ours. Basically they are the same, yes.

Mr. Stokes: It is my understanding that you people feel as though you are just batting your head against a stone wall. You are not listened to. You can't make the kind of case you would wish simply because you don't have access to all of the information. Do you not feel it is a sort of a *fait accompli* before you even go there because you are not able to bring out the kind of statistics you need?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think I will let Mr. Bulger answer that. I would say the track record hasn't been the greatest over the last applications that have been presented. But I'll let Mr. Bulger expand on that.

Mr. Bulger: Granted the track record has been disappointing. However, if you look back at the last few rate applications—what they call the Bell A and Bell B—which were filed in November, 1972, with the hearing in January, I think pressure on the part of the two provinces which are in the A application specifically saved the consumers in Ontario and Quebec approximately \$11 million in rates. Granted that was occasioned by a federal intervention, with Mr. Pelletier jumping in on the original award.

I think the thing is we have to lay the track. We have to lay the foundation of why—and this is a very iterative process. When you are dealing with Bell Canada, you are dealing with a huge giant and you are dealing through the governmental process—we are saying that maybe we are not completely satisfied with the forum in which we carry out these hearings. The only way we will establish credibility, the only way we establish more knowledge as each hearing progresses, is to get in and dig and give it the old college try, as it were, and we are certainly making progress.

As far as the regulatory team is concerned—I don't know if the minister will allow me to say this—but I think Ontario has the finest regulatory team in Canada today.

Mr. Stokes: For the private systems.

Mr. Bulger: Yes. Again, on the second part of your question, "Is there any better system?" I would point probably to the OTSC, which has evolved a different, less adversary type of hearing. It is much more informal with much

more give and take and much more ability of staff to co-ordinate with the commissioners and with the applicants. Oddly enough, when we patched it together we weren't very optimistic about it, but it is working very well and I would say better than what the CTC is doing.

Mr. Stokes: Were you apprehensive about the sort of all-pervasive presence of Bell in the telecommunications field, because they have control of Northern Electric, they have control of all of the research, all of the technology? Do you suppose, as a result of that corraling of the telecommunications field in Canada, that perhaps they are using the rate structure for telephones to subsidize some of the other parts of their operation?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think that is perhaps one of the matters which can only be determined by questioning at a particular rate hearing. It is a corporate structure and they are all legal entities within Canada and the only way you would determine whether or not there is any exchange of financing back and forth, would be by availability of information at a rate hearing. We have no way really of saying what is happening and what isn't happening. You may have all sorts of suspicions and thoughts but you really can't pin it down unless the information is available to be looked at and considered to see if there is any sort of exchange going on. We don't know.

Mr. Stokes: All right. Thank you very much. I would like to ask Mr. Duncan for a brief report of the commission and its activities since we last spoke about it. I understand it is working fairly well. Would you just like to substantiate that?

Mr. Duncan: I don't suppose I should blow my own horn, Mr. Minister, but I think the system which is evolving is becoming effective. We have had four major hearings; one last year was a rate application by Community Telephone. We have had four this year, three of them by what I call the TelOntario family. TelOntario is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bell and has two wholly-owned subsidiaries of its own. I have here the three orders that have issued. The TelOntario family is an interim order because the company wouldn't or was unable to give the commission the financial information it required in order to arrive at a proper revenue requirement as far as base rate of return was concerned. I have these four orders here, Mr. Stokes. I brought the copies of each of them in case any of the members of the committee wanted to take a look at them. I only have one copy of each but I can supply any number that are necessary. I think the

orders themselves explain what it is we are trying to do.

One of the big problems is that many of the independent companies are small and some of them are rather unsophisticated. With the assistance of the communications division we are trying to improve that situation so that they will have available the financial information that the commission feels they require in order to make a finding on a request for an additional rate, based on a rate base rate of return approach.

I think one of the significant practices that we have developed, which Mr. Bulger spoke of, is trying to stay away from the adversary position. I am sure many of my colleagues in the legal profession aren't too happy about what we are doing. Rather than have the cut-and-thrust of cross-examination that counsel go through and arguments about admissibility of certain kinds of evidence, the members of the panel of the commission question the applicants on the financial information. Each one of them takes one or two parts of the total and tries, in depth, to question the applicant so that we have a better idea as to what it is they are trying to tell us financially. Rather than sit there and listen we participate.

My feeling is that when a case is finished, the commission is much better able to come up with a meaningful decision on the information that has been provided because they have been participating in the gathering of the information. I think it is working. I think some of the independent companies are nervous about the new approach, but we are trying to bring them along as gently as possible and I trust it is going to work, sir.

Mr. Stokes: Two questions occur to me as a result of your statement, Mr. Duncan. Did I understand you correctly about the applications by TelOntario—these three companies? Are you saying they are wholly owned subsidiaries of Bell?

Mr. Duncan: TelOntario is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bell.

Mr. Stokes: Why would they not be able to provide you with sufficient information, since if they are a wholly owned subsidiary they know their way around?

Mr. Duncan: The three applications that were made in the first instance were for rate increases that were not based on a rate base rate of return situation. The three companies are comparatively new in the format that they are in now. There has been a large capital expenditure on all three of them to improve services, and they said: "We don't want rates on a

rate base rate of return basis. We need more money and, therefore, we are asking for a specific percentage increase."

Mr. Stokes: To amortize the increased capital cost over a shorter period of time?

Mr. Duncan: Not really. What they are really saying is they need this additional revenue in order to keep them going. There were some problems at the hearing process. We have now given them, I think, 60 days to provide us with the information that we require and we have given them an interim increase which was about 10 to 12 per cent less than they originally asked for, which would not have brought them in a rate of return on the financial information with which they provided us.

Mr. Stokes: Are there any of the small systems in Ontario, particularly in southern Ontario, that I am not familiar with, where, as a result of them being independent, the users are actually suffering from a low quality service? Does that concern you, or are you just concerned primarily with rate applications?

Mr. Duncan: I think the level of service is extremely important. But it is rather remarkable that on the average, in the rural communities where most of the independent telephone companies operate there probably is a higher level of service than the comparable types of exchanges of Bell; that is, the rural exchanges of Bell, I think that there are fewer independent companies that have 10 or more multi-party services than there are comparable Bell companies that are serving rural areas. I think generally the service is adequate. It certainly needs improvement. But I think there are only two companies still on magneto and maybe serving a total of 500 or 600 customers.

Mr. Stokes: They're not complaining too vociferously.

Mr. Duncan: The trouble is that the companies are losing money. Just recently, there have been negotiations between Bell and one of them as to whether or not they'll sell to Bell.

They're called independent telephone companies. That "independent" should really be in parenthesis, because they sure are independent. They've been running the thing for a long time. They've been trying as well as they could. They had difficulty in borrowing money, but they've done an excellent job. Our problem is that they haven't kept their financial information in such a manner that it is easy to look at and determine what their problems are. Some of them have some real problems coming up.

Mr. Stokes: Would it do me any good if I brought to your attention a relatively small, independent, city-owned, city-operated—

Mr. P. Taylor: Thunder Bay, you mean.

Mr. Stokes:—company which has the responsibility for quite a good deal of the rural area around. I've been giving them some gentle nudges to get out into the boondocks and provide a greater level of service, say areas where you get 34 on one line. It's quicker to run 40 miles to the city of Thunder Bay than it is to phone in.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): You get a lot of information that way.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Open the window and yell.

Mr. Ruston: Look at all the news you'd hear, though.

Mr. Stokes: Could you use any moral persuasion or anything on a company such as that?

Mr. Duncan: As short a time ago as last week, we did issue two orders with respect to a couple of the outlying areas in Thunder Bay's servicing area. Two of these areas had no service at all. I think we've ordered the company in fact to put in pay phones in a central position that will serve the total local community on a pay phone basis.

We understand the private telephone service is, in fact, in a capital spending programme to provide services. The problem in that area is that there's a boundary line between the Bell area and the municipal telephone company area. Some of the people across the line from the area of municipal coverage, who are in the Bell territory, come across into the municipal territory so they can phone Thunder Bay without having a long distance charge. We've been trying to solve that problem, but there are a lot of problems of this type in the outlying areas, there is no question about that.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Stokes calls them the boondocks, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Duncan: I call them boondocks too, but I don't think I should use that expression in front of Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: I'm not going to take offence.

You mentioned, Mr. Minister, in response to a question earlier by Mr. P. Taylor, that generally rates were the same across the province for the same service. I would like to take issue with that in two areas served by Bell. The average cost of a residential telephone in Toronto is \$6.80, maybe \$6.87 per month.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Is that the average? I thought it was higher than that.

Mr. Stokes: No, that's about it. I think it's about \$6.87 as a basic rate per month, give or take a few pennies. I have an area in my riding—it's called rural by Bell—where they pay over \$11, that's the basic rate.

Mr. P. Taylor: It's a straight black phone too.

Mr. Stokes: When I asked Bell about it they said—and this is on the ordinary party line—that they have a rate where they charge so much per mile in addition to the basic rate in order to compensate for the cost of line maintenance, they have a formula they use. However it was one they weren't able to substantiate when I started questioning the validity of these extra charges. They are going to adjust it, so they tell me, sometime this summer.

I am wondering, in a case like that, do you review them? Are you aware that those things happen? Or would you not be aware unless somebody brought it to your attention? Do you take a look at the rates they charge?

I had a meeting with Bell here. They have a little folder they put out and you can just open it up like an accordion and you can get the rate. They didn't know it themselves until I brought it to their attention, the discrepancy in these rates. This is less than 40 miles outside of the city of Thunder Bay.

They have access to about 150 phones in the immediate area. Anything over and above that, if they want to make a dental appointment, or anything else, it is a long distance telephone call. They are paying anywhere from \$11 to \$14 for the privilege of using the gossip line in those communities, where they can call 150 people. Down here you can pick up the phone and you can call two million people for \$6.80 a month or \$7.40, whatever it is.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: You have to look at that in reverse, those two million people can call you, too.

Mr. Stokes: That is service; that is what you pay for.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It could be a penalty.

Mr. Stokes: That is service; that is the name of the game in communications.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think I am going to ask Mr. Duncan or one of the other gentlemen here to explain it. This is what I think is known as a mileage charge over and above the base rate. But perhaps one of you would like to discuss it.

Mr. Duncan: We have the same situation among the independents. Historically, what occurred in most exchanges is there would be a built up area, even though there was no municipality there would be a group of houses. The exchange would usually be there and they would have what they call the base rate which would include the built up area. Outside the base rate, if you are on multi-party you just paid the multi-party rate, but if you are on one and single two-party you paid a mileage rate. A mileage rate, as I understand it, is 50 cents a quarter mile away from the exchange, outside the base rate area.

There are still quite a few customers in that category, but they are customers, at least among the independents, who have opted for single or two-party or four-party service. They are not multi-party service. If they want to go back to the cheap rate, the multi-party service, they don't pay mileage. I don't know what it is on the Bell system, but certainly that is the way it is with the independents, as I understand it. We have been trying to encourage the independent companies to look at their base rate area and see if their base rate area, in fact, coincides with the built up area of the territory they serve. There have been some advances made in that area, and I think you can rest assured that the commission is going to continue to encourage the independent companies to realign the base rate area where a realignment is obvious.

It is rather silly if you live across the street from one person, you are outside the rate base area paying mileage and he isn't. Those sort of incongruous situations, we have discovered, do appear.

But we are well aware of the rates. I just can't believe that Bell isn't aware of the rates and aware of those areas that, in fact, are paying this mileage charge of 50 cents a quarter mile.

Mr. Stokes: Can I enlist your aid to take a look at the Dorion-Hurkett area—35 miles east of the city of Thunder Bay. They have promised me they will do something about it this summer.

Mr. Duncan: I take it that is in Bell territory?

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Mr. Gilbert: The ministry will look into that.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you very much.

Now getting back to this specific vote, which increases from \$1.5 million to \$2.1 million, before I start asking a lot of foolish questions can you tell me what you are going to do with that money this year? I see \$334,000 of that is a direct payment to the ONTC, so the indication

is not very ambitious plans for a Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Well the communications branch, as I have pointed out before, is not a very large branch within the ministry because of the limited scope of our activities at the present time, subject to further discussions with our friend.

Among the projects we have taken on we mentioned our involvement as a ministry with the service into northern Ontario? The money for northern telecommunications is not included in this budget. It is done through TIECA under regional priorities, but we are involved in it as a ministry; our involvement in that is \$9 million and something over a period of time. But that is not included here.

In these estimates are the salaries and wages and the various costs of operating the ministry in that area. One of the big costs we have is the cost of inquiry hearings: The CN-CP rate hearing; the involvement we have in broadcast cable policy; the independent telephone system we are operating—that is running us up into the area of \$225,000 alone.

Mr. Stokes: Who in your ministry is making representations on our behalf in connection with CP-CN rate increases?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The people within the ministry would be Mr. Bulger and his staff.

Mr. Stokes: So you have a twofold purpose then; you are not only involved in communications, but you are actively involved in transportation too?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, we are talking about the telecommunications part of CP-CN.

Mr. Stokes: Not freight rates.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, strictly on their telecommunications.

Mr. Stokes: Because you did have a presence within your ministry to sit in or file interventions for rate increases for—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That was part of the transportation vote, that's right.

Mr. Stokes: Freight rates?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That is in the transportation branch. But in communications when we mention CN-CP we are talking strictly in the telecommunications area.

Mr. Stokes: Okay, all right. Now on the pamphlet you handed out here you show what you have done. I can commend you for what you have done in Big Trout Lake and Fort

Severn, that is an excellent service. It is much better than a good many communities much closer to the centre of things, like Pickle Lake for instance. Mr. Rathbun knows the problems we are having there well. Hopefully, when Bell get their microwave system up north from Ignace through Savant up to Pickle, we will have a multi-circuit facility for television, telephone, Telex services. Have you a completion date on that?

Mr. Rathbun: I just thought you might ask that question.

Mr. Stokes: You knew I would. It would get about 30 companies off my back.

Mr. Rathbun: It was scheduled to be operational on July 1. There has been some supply difficulties, I understand, from one of the manufacturers of basic equipment. It should be operational about the end of August. I understand from Bell Canada that the system between Ignace and Pickle is finished. Still missing are a couple of pieces of equipment between Thunder Bay and Ignace on the main line. As soon as that is installed, it will be operational.

Mr. Stokes: All right. That line is going to be operated by Bell, and I understand CBC is going to buy channels for radio and television. To what extent are you interested in that?

Mr. Rathbun: To ensure you have good service. Not to be facetious about it, sir, it is the basic link to provide the jump-off to the remote telecommunications project. Until that is completed to Pickle we can't go to the next stage, which is reflected in this little pamphlet.

Mr. Stokes: Some 80 miles up that microwave line, on about the third tower, we have Savant Lake. There is a tower just about a mile north of the community. They are not going to put in ground facilities so that Savant Lake too can enjoy that good signal of the microwave line. They are going to bring an off-air signal from Sioux Lookout which is questionable at the best of times.

Mr. Rathbun: That is the CBC.

Mr. Stokes: Instead of providing a receiver at Savant, they are going to send an off-air signal from Sioux Lookout, maybe 40 miles away as the crow flies, which will give them a signal of questionable quality.

Is there any way you can exert pressure? I have been in touch with Mr. Picard. He has somebody who responds to legislative requests who says: "This is what we are going to do. It's going to be a good signal". Well, if it is

not a good signal at Sioux Lookout it is not going to improve any in the transmission over 40 miles to Savant Lake. Is there any way you can help me with that?

Mr. Rathbun: I guess the question is whether they are going to continue the signal to Sioux Lookout in the same delivery system under the accelerated coverage plan. If it is altered, the 40-mile hop may not be the degradation you are talking about. We will certainly inquire into it. I know why CBC is looking for that kind of service. The leasing of microwave channels is doggone expensive and it costs them no delivery costs to go off-air from one of the transmitters to another.

Mr. Stokes: All right. When you get the ONTC involvement as opposed to the Bell involvement, yours is relatively modest. I understand that Bell isn't too happy with you people. I don't know what kind of arrangement you entered into with them, but when you see all of these communities, none of them—will you keep that canary quiet over there?—none of them will be viable economically.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That is a double-breasted vote-catcher.

Mr. P. Taylor: Snatcher. Double-breasted vote-snatcher.

Mr. Stokes: I am wondering if what you are doing, either through TEIGA or through your regional priorities budget, or what you are asking for here in your communications programme, can even come close to the financial commitment Bell has made. Granted some of it will be recoverable through selling channels to the CBC, but when you get into the actual telephone service—Fort Severn, Big Trout Lake, hopefully all these satellite communities mentioned here such as Sachigo, Muskrat-dam, Weagamow, Cat Lake, Slate Falls, Kasabonika—and you've got it spelled wrong—Webique, Lansdowne House, Fort Hope, Ogoki, Wunnummin, Kingfisher, Bearskin, and Angling—there is no way that is going to be financially advantageous to Bell or anybody else. How did you con them into providing that service? Are you saying they are just public-spirited, good corporate citizens?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: No, really, it is not a con at all. We got involved in the programme on a capital cost sort of basis and Bell Canada, by nature of their franchise—this is an area which it is their responsibility to serve—we simply called upon them to carry out their responsibility. They have a responsibility to serve that area with communications. If they want it, they should be doing it.

Mr. Stokes: I wish you would prevail upon Ontario Hydro to do the same thing. They have a responsibility to provide power at cost, too.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Ontario Hydro is going to be going into the same area because in some of these cases we need power for our own facilities in the area.

Mr. Stokes: I can show you areas where it is costing Bell thousands of dollars a year to generate sufficient power to operate these little things.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Sure, no question.

Mr. Stokes: Okay.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): I'm surprised to see you bleeding for Bell.

Mr. Stokes: I give credit where credit is due. I have met with Bell. I told them where I think they are remiss and I told them where I think they are doing a good job.

Mr. Gilbert: You say that Bell is unhappy with this, Mr. Stokes? We have received very good co-operation with Bell there.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think he meant the rate of return.

Mr. Gilbert: Oh, I see.

Mr. Stokes: You say our goal is to have standard telephone service in every permanently settled northern community by the end of 1977? I understand that has nothing to do with reserve status as long as it is a recognized collection of residences. Are you committed to the extent that you are able to get delivery of equipment by the end of 1977?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: This is one of the things we tried to do relatively early in the programme. We were going to be putting many of these facilities into the communities that are, as you have rightly pointed out, on reserve areas, but they are permanently established communities that we want to see served.

There is a need for power. We had asked if we could get financial assistance for the provision of the power capability from the federal ministry responsible for Northern and Indian Affairs and also through DREE, in hopes this money would be forthcoming. It was not. They were willing to participate with us if we would expend all of the capital money required to do it; then at some later date they would repay us with no interest. So we thought we were better to not fool around and delay it any longer, but to get on with our job of putting in what we felt was our responsibility.

Our commitment was to the Treaty 3 and the Treaty 9 people in particular. Our responsibility was to get these communications facilities in and supply power as best we can with generator capability until such time as the power can be brought in.

Mr. Stokes: Yes. I think it's an excellent programme. When you look at the back, there is something I have been complaining about for a good long while, the proliferation of radio telephone hookups. We counted them once and I think there were maybe 25 or 30 different methods of communication, all of them completely unsatisfactory. Had they pooled their resources, I suppose they could have done on their own what Bell and you people through ONTC are doing on their behalf. I think I would be remiss if I didn't say, on behalf of the people who live up there, thank you very much. Just keep it going.

I want to get into something else, the lack of proper telephone services along our major highways. I have taken this up with the minister in correspondence. He says his people are looking at it and he will get back to me at some future date.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: And I do.

Mr. Stokes: I brought to the attention of the minister that there were stretches of main highways, No. 11 and No. 17, where it is 50 to 60 miles between telephones. If it happens to be a service outlet that's closed for the winter months, you could go even a greater distance between telephones.

There are certain areas on Highway 17 west of the city of Thunder Bay where they do have a telephone every 10 to 15 miles and it's well marked. If you happen to get stuck in 30 or 40 below zero weather, it would be possible, say every 10 or 15 miles, to get to a telephone.

That isn't the case in the area served from—oh I would say Terrace Bay to Marathon to White River, White River to Wawa, Wawa down to perhaps Agawa, and Agawa down to the Soo. It is possible you could go 50 miles to look for a telephone.

Can you prevail on the Bell to assist you in providing those emergency telephones intermittently along our main highways?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We've inquired of Bell as to their participation in this sort of a programme and they've advised us that it would cost us \$3 per mile per month line rental, plus the equipment.

Mr. Stokes: Three dollars per mile per month?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Line rental, plus the equipment we have to put in.

Mr. Stokes: Do you consider that high?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It's a pretty good chunk of change.

Mr. P. Taylor: What kind of mileage is involved?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: If you are talking of just the area Mr. Stokes has mentioned, you start at Agawa and go through to Terrace Bay and Marathon, you are covering a considerable amount of mileage. You travel it more than I do, Jack. You are talking a good 250 to 300 miles, aren't you?

Mr. Stokes: There are some areas where the actual telephone line parallels the highway itself. It's just a case of taking a feed off it and installing a telephone.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: There are apparently no circuits available along that line, and I think I can speak with some authority on that, because we attempted to get extra telephones into areas along that shore of Lake Superior. My goodness, even going east of my own community we tried to get other lines in and there was no plant available. It would require new plant. So you have the capital cost of the equipment to go in, plus the rental charges that we were referring to. It would be \$750 a month for line rental alone.

Mr. Stokes: In a good many of those areas, too, where the CPR and Highway 17 parallel one another, it may be a lot cheaper to get a feed off the CPR rather than have it parallel the full distance. I'm not suggesting you need a telephone every 10 miles all the way from Wawa to Terrace Bay.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We have another problem, and I throw it out to you—not trying to look for reasons why it shouldn't be done, I like to look for reasons why it can be done—but if you tried to hook up with CP you'd be all right as long as you were only calling the next CP station, because of the interconnect problem of CP interconnecting with Bell.

Mr. Stokes: But in the case of an emergency all you want to do is get out to somebody—even if it's a CPR dispatcher.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Oh sure.

Mr. Stokes: All you want to say is: "Send the OPP down to mileage so-and-so. There's a car stuck down there with four little kids and they'll freeze to death if you don't get somebody out to them." That's what I mean.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: What we are hopeful of doing—and I think, in fact, you wrote to me about this and it is certainly something I was well aware of—is, we are looking very carefully at the possibility of establishing what was referred to you, I believe, as Operation Beacon. You should be familiar with this. There are two gentlemen from my area who are involved in this and we'd like to see this being utilized.

Mr. Stokes: That's using a citizens' band radio.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Citizens' band radio with a tower. That may be a very practical way of resolving part of the communications problem in those more isolated areas. We would like to try it out as a pilot project and perhaps expand it.

Mr. Stokes: That is something that has come about. These two gentlemen have made overtures both to you and I, and I think the member for Algoma.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): Very much so.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, and since a lot of those tractor-trailers are equipped, you'd have a mobile kind of force, a mobile kind of presence, where if they saw something they could phone ahead and say: "At so-and-so there's a car stuck or there's an accident or something could you send assistance?"

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We feel that every so many miles you would need some sort of a base station to pick up the signals. I'm not sure of the mileages between them.

Mr. Stokes: Maybe 40 miles, depending on the terrain.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Maybe not even that, but something that would be a base station so that a call can go in from a CB unit and then in turn be passed on by regular telephone or by regular radio to the OPP or whatever emergency facility you want to contact.

Mr. Stokes: I'm not going pursue it. Obviously it is something that's unique to northern Ontario. You are well aware of it and I'm sure you will pursue it.

I think that's about all I have, other than to say the people in the nine far northern communities are anxiously awaiting the prospects of getting good telephone service. They are anxious to get radio and television, but a telephone is far more important. Once you've got the vehicle, I suppose it's just a case of hooking up the other services. As I say, they are most anxious that you continue to do what you're doing. Hopefully by your target date

of the fall of 1977, they'll all be happy and we can all go on to bigger and better things for the north. Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. James Taylor.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just to follow along Mr. Stokes' remarks, I was interested in the pamphlet that was passed around in connection with the remote northern Ontario communications and was comparing what is being done there with some of the existing and proposed services and rates in parts of eastern Ontario, in particular in the riding of Prince-Edward-Lennox. The pamphlet states in part:

Early in 1974, reliable 24-hour telephone service was introduced in the two northern communities of Winisk on Hudson Bay and Big Trout Lake. This year a similar service was opened in Fort Severn, Ontario's most northerly community. [The pamphlet goes on to say] Residents of all three communities today enjoy the same quality of transmission that exists in the rest of the province.

The pamphlet then goes on to outline the various other communities in northern Ontario that are being serviced; concluding:

Our goal is to have standard telephone service in every permanently settled northern community by the end of 1977.

Then on the back page is a comparison of old and new systems. Conclusion no. 5 under a planned microwave or satellite system reads:

You will be charged standard telephone rates, the same as elsewhere in Ontario, for use of the new system.

What I was interested in was comparing that system and the rates—and possibly you could get figures on what the rate would be in that system—with say the Bell Telephone rate in a rural community.

Prince Edward county for example, is not a big area and not a large county; but I cannot place a call to Ameliasburgh township, where my predecessor I may say dwells, a member who represented the riding very well for some 20 years in the Legislature. While he was a member he would have to call long distance to every township in Prince Edward, apart from the township he resided in; as well as to every township in the rest of the riding that is in the Lennox part of the riding.

My position is somewhat different in that I can call every community in Prince Edward county, with the exception of Ameliasburgh, without calling long distance; but every other community in the Lennox part of the riding is long distance.

People line up for telephone service. We have people waiting. I have a recent letter from someone, as a matter of fact in the upper echelons of TEIGA, who was most interested in getting a telephone. His immediate concern is a private line, which is not available. There are others who would like private lines. I suppose I am one of the few who have private lines. I must be, because they are so hard to get. My rate on a monthly basis is something over \$20, which compares with around \$7 in an urban centre, as has been mentioned here today.

What I am trying to get at is rationalization of rates and rationalization of services, especially in view of the remarks of the minister that Bell Telephone has an obligation and that the ministry in regard to northern Ontario has called upon that corporation to discharge that responsibility. Apparently, it has done so with singular distinction, if what I understand Mr. Stokes to say is right. We in what is called southern Ontario are quickly coming to feel, Mr. Stokes, that perhaps we are the weak and the oppressed, rather than the persons of the north. We wonder why we should not participate equally in the development of services.

In dealing with the Bell Telephone Co. both here in Toronto and the regional office, I am led to believe that some \$300,000 would have to be spent in order to upgrade the Sophiasburg area service—that is, to ensure that when there is a storm the lines don't go out, that people can get phones and this kind of thing—and that that sum of money is of such enormity that it just can't be fitted into the current priorities or priorities that might be fixed for the immediate future. This is a concern to me and I would like some rationalization of that. I may say that we also have a community telephone system in the Odessa area of my riding, with which you are familiar, and I understand that system is giving fairly good service.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: This is all Bell Canada service. Is that correct?

Mr. J. A. Taylor: What I am speaking of is Bell Canada service, yes.

Mr. Rathbun: I think what you are referring to is a pretty general problem in southern Ontario, and particularly in eastern Ontario. I think Mr. Duncan alluded in his remarks to the fact that there are areas in this province where the independent companies provide a better grade of service than does the neighbouring Bell exchange. I think Mr. Duncan was saying very nicely that in some places Bell service is not entirely adequate to meet the needs of the community. You need a large capital investment to be able to provide, as you are

suggesting, private lines or two-party lines in an area that is now a very heavily loaded rural service.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Or even to upgrade the existing party-line system.

Mr. Ruthbun: Yes, or to rebuild so that you can have the kind of service that is required.

In our interventions before the CTC in Bell Canada rate cases, we have attempted to learn about the construction programmes of Bell Canada, how they plan to invest their money in Ontario and what they are doing.

At the last Bell Canada rate case, a year ago, this past winter, Mr. Scrivener, who is the chairman of the board of Bell, was invited to participate in the rate case by Quebec, of all people, because Bell didn't feel they needed to put their senior officers in front of the commission to give evidence.

Mr. Scrivener spoke to this problem of upgrading service and he felt that it would be the mid-1980s to 1990s before there would be the kind of money to install, throughout Ontario, the kinds of services you are talking about.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: And yet we participate in the increase in rates.

Mr. Rathbun: We don't participate in that.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: I am talking about the subscribers participating in the increase in rates; but participation in the upgrading of service may never arrive.

Mr. Rathbun: The role of the province at the present time is to attempt to learn in fact what Bell is doing with the rates you are participating in and where it's going to apply them; and to attempt to persuade them, through whatever good offices we have, that they should invest in the provision of improved services in this province.

We do not have any direct power over them; that is a federal responsibility. The federal regulatory body is the one that should be leaning on them, and so should the federal ministry, to provide this kind of service in this province. Perhaps unfortunately, in terms of the examples you are using, it is not the responsibility of the government of Ontario to do this; but, as the minister mentioned earlier, we do not aspire at this time to accept that responsibility.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Oh, I appreciate the jurisdictional responsibility. What prompted my remarks was, of course, among other things, the fact that Bell Telephone seemed to be

sensitive to ministerial requests in terms of discharging a responsibility and, no doubt, you have a persuasive value.

Mr. Stokes: Even member requests, if you're vocal enough and do your homework.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: When it comes to being vocal enough, I take second place to you, I agree. There's no question in my mind about that.

Mr. McIlveen: Not very much though.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think there's another thing you have to remember too, though. I think I know what you are saying, and that is you're comparing what is happening in the remote north as opposed to the problems that you're facing in your part of the province and in other parts of Ontario.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: From our point of view, we probably don't want to take too much credit, if you will, for persuasive powers, but that area we are talking about had no service at all. None. What they are now getting for the first time in the history of these communities is the capability of picking up a telephone and calling somebody. They could never do this before.

Mr. Ruston: They are years behind us.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: They are so far behind in this area.

Mr. Stokes: Before that it was smoke signals and bonfires.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: I appreciate the historical development of Ontario, but you must always be mindful of the early development too and what the pioneers and Loyalists put up with. To wait all these years and still not equate their service with what you're getting up in Winisk is something.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to have to get into an argument with my colleague on this one. Listen, you'd better understand one thing. I hope we haven't misled you. We're not talking about putting in individual telephones into every individual home in these communities. I find it a little difficult for people to start saying, "My goodness, what are you doing in the north with only two telephones in the whole community." We could probably outrage your service considerably, but Bell can give you two telephones.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: I can see that coming, but you know, your northern complexion is starting to show now, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: You'd better believe it.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: I appreciate it and have a high regard for your loyalties. But seriously, the Loyalists in our part of Ontario are quite concerned with the standards of service.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We're concerned about them.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: If you could urge the Bell Telephone company to review its priorities now and then and have regard to some of the older parts of Ontario that have substandard services, then the people, I'm sure, would be most appreciative.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Will do.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Paul Taylor.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Might I just come back to a couple of points? I want to ask Mr. Duncan a question with respect to quality of telephone service in the 39 or 40 independents that are now operating under his supervision. How does your commission determine quality of service? Do you rely solely on customer complaints before you look into them or do you periodically go around and listen in on telephones? What do you do?

Mr. Duncan: The quality of service is almost related, in my opinion, if I may express an opinion, to the type of territory where the service is provided. There is no question about it, there are some independent companies, because of the territory over which they have to operate, that give quality of service much below what I'm sure we in the urban areas would consider an acceptable level of service.

Fortunately, the number of areas that are experiencing this problem is diminishing. One of the major problems that we've run across in the context of the hearings that we've had and the customer complaints, is the large exodus of urbanites into the rural areas, or the boondocks, if I may use that expression, who expect the same level of service as they had in, say, Kingston.

We ran across a medical man who had moved out into the country. The locals in the area were quite happy about the service, and it was multi-party service. But he was terribly upset because of the fact that if he wanted to call from his residence to a hospital where he worked, it was a long-distance call. There is a facility available for that sort of person, if he wants to invest in what they call foreign exchange. It's expensive but it gives you a direct calling ability with the major urban localities.

In order to provide that chance, and for numerous others like him, nearly all of whom

have been only maybe two or three residents gross in the urban community, I don't know how the independent telephone companies can find the money to provide urban service in rural areas, and it becomes more difficult as the rural area becomes a little wilder. We don't have any criteria for level of service. We try to deal with it on a company-by-company basis, and certainly customer complaints have a large effect on our ability to try and improve it.

Mr. P. Taylor: You don't have a field staff going around checking these companies; you rely on customer complaints to alert you to problems?

Mr. Duncan: We do get assistance from the telecommunications division in the more troublesome areas, Mr. Handforth's very expertise field men do go out and survey the territory from time to time where the major complaints are developed. We do, from time to time, issue orders to the independent companies to take particular action with respect to the areas where the large complaints may be coming from.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you, Mr. Duncan.

Mr. Chairman: I would like to ask an official or the minister about a pet point of interest of mine with respect to microwave capacity since the inception of the satellite. Is there excess microwave capacity in Ontario right now?

Mr. Rathbun: I think you'd have to be more specific than that. I understand that by and large, the transcontinental microwave facilities running through Ontario—which are now supplemented by the satellite—have been used up. I know there are one or two circuits here and there—going in opposite directions and that don't quite match up—that may be surplus at the moment—but by and large I understand there is no surplus of facilities generally.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you. I just want to make one point—sorry, did you want to say something?

Mr. Rathbun: I was just going to say Bell is having to build a completely new system from Toronto to Sudbury, or whoever is going to deal with this cable consortium going north; there is no capacity from here north.

Mr. P. Taylor: I see.

Mr. Minister, just getting back to the problem of jurisdiction over the telephone company, you said earlier you have no interest—but I ask you to reflect on what has been happening here this afternoon and what must

happen in this type of discussion in your ministry all the time. That is the federal copout.

Any time we've heard a complaint directed toward the telephone company, you have said, "You'd better refer to the CRTC or the CTC, because it's a federal agency that has the jurisdiction over the phone company." I think if you're going to be credible in this community, which is Ontario, you have to be a little more responsive to the criticism. I just offer that point; that if you want to appear credible and you want to be responsible then I ask you to consider very carefully whether or not the province should exercise control or jurisdiction over Bell Canada.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think I can comment on that—and I anticipate that perhaps this might be a reaction. When I was originally asked—certainly I am not referring to your original question—but when I was originally asked by others whether Ontario was interested in taking over Bell in Ontario, we said at that stage, no, a takeover was not one of our prime desires. We recognize it would require the corporate split, if you will, between what is Quebec and what is Ontario. The other factor is that in order to do so, of course, we'd have to have the authority and permission of the federal agency.

I don't want this to sound as a criticism, because it is not intended to be, but I don't really think that the federal Minister of Communications at this stage would be too interested in having Ontario control Bell within its boundaries and Quebec within its boundaries, at this stage. So when I say we don't have a desire, we really don't—we haven't proceeded with it.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ruston.

Mr. Ruston: I have just one or two items. With regard to Telontario Inc. They took over a system in our area, the Maidstone Municipal Telephone System. I suppose I could have him go on for some time and discuss the problems and so forth with municipal-owned systems and the problems they have had in the past—financing and so forth. They had an application in a few months ago for a rate increase and is it right that you allowed an increase, but you cut it down 10 to 12 per cent less than what they asked for; is that correct?

Mr. Duncan: Yes, they asked for a 25 per cent increase and we gave them interim order of a 15 per cent increase and that was to go across the board.

Mr. Ruston: Have they now got another request in at this time for a new rate?

Mr. Duncan: No, sir.

Mr. Ruston: Do they have to make a new request to try and get that 10 or 12 per cent that you did not allow?

Mr. Duncan: They have to supply us with the financial information that we requested within 60 days from a week ago last Friday.

Mr. Ruston: I see.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Wiseman.

Mr. Wiseman: I'd like to ask, through the minister to Mr. Duncan how the independent Balderson Telephone Co. is coming along with its possible sale to Bell? Have we been able to help it in any way?

Mr. Duncan: The only information I have, sir, is that an offer was made by Bell to Balderson. I think a counter-offer went back. All that I can tell you is there has been no application from the Balderson Telephone Co. at this point.

Mr. Wiseman: Since I spoke to you, you have met with the board have you?

Mr. Duncan: No, sir, and I would think, with the greatest of respect, that that would really be out of the jurisdiction of the commission. I don't think that the commission should take a position where they are trying to force an independent company to sell to Bell. We have got no jurisdiction over Bell. It seems to me that maybe that question is more appropriately asked to Mr. Rathbun or to the minister.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We have not met with the board nor have we had a request to. As a result of the meeting that you are aware of, contact was made with Bell asking them to look into the acquisition of that system as was agreed upon that day. As Mr. Duncan has said, that exchange took place between the independent company and Bell. Where it stands we have not had any further word. All we can really do is suggest.

Mr. Wiseman: I was hoping maybe you could put some pressure on Bell to move along there too.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Don't overestimate our ability to put pressure on Bell. I hope I haven't given you a misleading impression here because we have said that we were able to successfully get—

Mr. Wiseman: This afternoon it sounded as if Bell was trying to co-operate with the ministry.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: In the provision of the services in far northern Ontario, yes. That isn't necessarily in every matter.

Mr. Wiseman: When they ask for increased rates—Bell—do we have any dialogue with them? They tell me when I phone them about particular people getting private lines or even two party lines in the area I live in that it is because the government, whether it is provincial or federal, will not let them raise their rates so they can't afford to put in these lines.

I have businessmen, doctors and a veterinarian who just lives a mile and a half from town who have waited two years for a private line. If you have ever tired to get a veterinarian when you have a sick animal and have to wait until some young girl is finished with her boyfriend it's pretty frustrating.

Mr. Stokes: Is there some parallel there?

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): Do you want to reverse that?

Mr. Taylor: I got a busy signal that time.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Let me just draw to your attention that I certainly wouldn't accept the criticism of Bell that it is as a result of government action that they aren't able to provide facilities because they have made rate applications that we have here in front of us since December, 1968.

Mr. Rathbun: Since the war.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Actually, these go back since the war, the rate increases that have been going on.

I don't know where we have prevented them from getting their increases. They were granted \$27.5 million in September, 1969. They asked for \$83.6 million and got \$27.5 million. That was a CTC decision. In June, 1970, they asked for \$30 million and received \$22.5 million which is 75 per cent of their requirement. In November, 1971, they asked for \$24.6 million plus \$53.7 million and received \$47.5 million, which is 60 per cent of their request. In November, 1972 (part A), \$36 million was asked for and they received \$22.5 million or 63 per cent of their request. In August, 1973 (of the B), \$51.8 million was requested and they received \$50 million.

Mr. Stokes: Ask for a lot and get what you want.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: To say that we have prevented Bell from getting rate increases, I think, is perhaps stretching it a point.

Mr. Wiseman: I wish I had known that when I was talking to one of the local managers the other day. I had to plead to get a telephone post.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Copies of Hansard will be made available to you.

Mr. Wiseman: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Gaunt.

Mr. Gaunt: Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the minister if any amendments are contemplated to the Telephone Act, to allow the municipal telephone systems to go to the open money market for capital money, without involving the municipality.

Let me be specific. I have talked with Mr. Rathbun about this and Mr. Duncan and with Mr. Handforth concerning the problem. It involves the Bruce Municipal Telephone System, which is under rather heavy pressure because of Douglas Point. They have a very large expansion programme on the drawing board which is going to require considerable money—I believe something in the neighbourhood of a quarter of a million dollars over the next few years.

At the same time, Bruce township is under the same kind of pressure. In order for the Bruce Municipal Telephone System to be able to go to the market and acquire these funds, Bruce Township is also involved. They have to back this particular loan in the open market. It involves their ability, or in some cases inability, to carry out the programmes which they have to carry out as a municipality.

My question is, has there been any progress toward amending the Act to separate the obligations of a municipal telephone system from those of the township per se so that when they go to the OMB as a municipality they are not hamstrung. At present the OMB would consider the obligations of the telephone system as part of the township's debt obligations.

When any particular projects are reviewed by the OMB then the debt obligations of the telephone system are reflected in the ability of the municipality to get that particular project approved by OMB. This has created some very real hardships and difficulties for both the township and the Bruce Municipal Telephone System.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I am advised that when you brought this matter forward to Mr. Duncan and Mr. Rathbun this was the first time that they were aware of this problem. It is some-

thing that will certainly have to be considered when the Act is rewritten. We recognize there is a need to rewrite the Act.

One of the things that has delayed that move has been the finalizing of the series of conferences that have gone on between the federal and provincial government on the jurisdictional issue that we have been debating for some time. If there is an area of responsibility in which the provinces can play a part—in areas other than we are now discussing such as independent telephones—we would write a Telecommunications Act. That's been some of the holdup. This point that you brought forward is one I think we are not aware of and certainly it will have to be written into the new Act—no question.

Mr. Gaunt: That raises another point. The new Act has been under review for several years now. I don't know whether we can really expect that the new Act is going to give the kind of immediate relief which we seek. It's a problem that is on the plate right now as far as the Bruce telephone system is concerned and as far as the Bruce township people are concerned. Whether we've got to go for Band-Aid legislation to solve the problem immediately for those people, I don't know. That is something that your people are going to have to decide. All I'm saying to you is, that we've got a problem and it's a pretty important problem and it is a pretty pressing problem from the point of view of both the telephone system and the municipality.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Can I say this to you then that perhaps we can make some move in the short term to devise a method of handling this particular problem that you have brought forward and which is very valid? There may be a method of handling it in the very short term to relieve the problem you have immediately while we await the completion of the Act.

Mr. Gaunt: Can I have some sort of assurance that that is going to be done because the Bruce telephone system is right on the doorstep of embarking on a major expansion programme?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I think what I would like to do is look into whatever influence we can have, say, at the OMB level to try to have these dealt with as separate matters, especially for the short term.

Mr. Gaunt: I'm not so sure that is going to work because I have already done that. The chairman of the OMB has said: "We recognize that this is the case and we'll try to adjust our procedures accordingly, although we have no

authority under the Act to do that." They are in a bit of a bind too because they don't want to violate their own Act and they are really required to take this into account in accessing the total debt load of the municipality.

Mr. Gilbert: There is no doubt about it, Mr. Gaunt, as the minister says, we will have to come up with something on a short-term basis. As he was saying, we have considered whether we should be rewriting the Telephone Act or writing a new telecommunications Act. You have referred to that, and that is the reason for this kind of delay. However, in light of the things you have brought up here, the staff is certainly aware of it and we are going to have to try to come up with something we could recommend to the minister as a route we could go in carrying it out.

Mr. Gaunt: In the minute I have remaining—

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): How long?

Mr. Gaunt: I initially raised this, I believe, around the end of January. I know your people have many other problems to deal with and certainly mine is only a very small part of it, but I don't think we've really made any progress beyond that point. I just hope that in the next month or six weeks we can get some relief to solve this problem because the telephone system is confronted with this thing immediately. It's right on the plate and they have to deal with it.

Mr. Ruston: How about the Ontario Development Corp.? Isn't there any method of using funds from there?

Mr. McIlveen: If it was legal, Mr. Gaunt already would have done it.

Mr. Ruston: I know you cannot legally. I'm just wondering if there is any way of using funds without the OMB approval. It would mean a special Act, I suppose. That is a problem that has happened to most municipalities. Our own sold out because the financing situation was too great. That is why they sold out to Bell and got out of it because they couldn't finance it. That is what is happening to most of the systems.

Mr. Gaunt: Could I get some sort of commitment that I can go back to my people and say that this is going to happen? I realize these things are complicated. There is a lot involved but can we have some assurance that within the next month or six weeks we will have something going for them?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I can't give you that commitment because quite frankly this is the

first I have heard of the problem. I think it's a valid one, and I would like to look at what avenues of assistance are available. It's a very valid problem.

Mr. Stokes: Just say "as soon as possible."

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: That's not very acceptable—

Mr. P. Taylor: In the fullness of time.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Sooner than possible.

Vote 2309 agreed to.

Mr. Gaunt: I'm satisfied; we closed off at exactly 6 o'clock.

Mr. Chairman: This concludes the estimates of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I would like to thank the committee for a very pleasant time. I've enjoyed the estimates; I wish we could do them all over again.

The committee adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m.

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ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

Standing Administration of Justice Committee

Chairman: Mr. D. W. Ewen

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, June 10, 1975

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1975

The committee met at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

(continued)

On vote 1302:

Mr. Chairman: Item 5, companies. Who is on?

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): I will go on. My colleague, the member for Riverdale (Mr. Renwick), is on his feet upstairs in the House dealing with the Ombudsman matter, and has asked me to substitute in a kind of treadmill fashion.

Hon. S. B. Handleman (Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations): That means going furiously and getting nowhere.

Mr. Lawlor: That means going like hell and getting nowhere.

One of the things I want to bring to your attention is a quotation from Peter F. Drucker. He is, I suppose, the best known writer, now that Berle and Means have disappeared, on corporation structures, corporation law—the whole bit—and their social implications; that's what I am interested in.

I'll give you a quotation. He is talking about the divorce of ownership from control in the new society and he says the divorce is only natural. It is also "in the social interest and expresses clearly that the enterprise cannot and must not be operated in the interests of any one group—stockholders, workers or consumers—but in the interests of society." I think that's a good fundamental conservative principle, however you may betray it in practice.

What I'm interested in is exploring with the minister for a few moments what he thinks of special interest appointees to boards of directors for public corporations. That is, those who are not appointed to those boards through governmental or through some form of independent agency, so that the wider interests of the consumer is given a voice and he is heard in the boardrooms of the nation. How is that for a treadmill?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: That is a nice opening question. When you're talking about public corporations you're not talking about publicly-owned corporations—rather the corporations whose operations are, to some extent, private.

Mr. Lawlor: I have to be careful when I think of the one-man shareholder company—a single director. I have to be careful about that, yes.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: You're talking about those whose shares are traded widely and widely held.

Mr. Lawlor: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: One of your colleagues and I had some discussions about this after we had observed the worker-council relationship in both Germany and Scandinavia. I think we agreed to disagree. He was quite impressed by the structure where workers were represented on the board. I had spoken to some of the board members, and their attitude was that they discuss such things as the extent of lighting, the number of washrooms, the cleanup professions—what are normally known here as working conditions which are generally negotiated in a collective bargaining agreement. They certainly were not participating in what I would call the major policy decisions of the corporation, such as the opening of branch plants, the moving of productive facilities from one location to another, layouts, and so forth.

Mr. Lawlor: Investment policy?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: They really didn't have that much to say about it.

Mr. Lawlor: Why not?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Simply the structure. There was a board and then there was another board and it was German law. That is the way it was. In Scandinavia it was the same.

I'm not suggesting that there isn't some merit in there being that kind of representation and having it made effective. But, at the present time in this country I think it would be a traumatic step for some corporations to accept it.

Mr. Lawlor: Did you say traumatic or dramatic?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Traumatic. It would be dramatic as well, but it would be a traumatic experience for some boards to accept the fact that perhaps there are others who might wish to have a say in policy.

But I think even the step they've gone to in Germany and Scandinavia might be something which would resolve into something that my colleague, the Minister of Labour (Mr. MacBeth), might look forward to—a little less confrontation tactics and a little more co-operative work towards harmonious collective bargaining. I think perhaps they do have that in those countries. I would admit to that, but I don't think they have much say in policy.

Mr. Lawlor: I don't think you should shuffle off to Buffalo under that one. Certainly, workers' participation in management, however, it's resisted in this country by the workers themselves and by the trade unions, which I object to, is one pole of this dilemma. The abnegated, neglected consumer is the other pole, as far as I'm concerned. He is not given an adequate voice.

You're the appointed spokesman, the semaphore, of the consumer, ostensibly, in this province. I say fine, maybe your qualities are not enough, as Florence Nightingale once said. To beef it up a bit, to give the consumers' voice some sort of resonance, some sort of power, that would be good.

But, as my Montreal relatives always used to put it, it's too previous. It's before its time. Nonetheless it's in the works. I suggest if your department is going to be at all visionary, and if you're going to leave any small mark behind, a footstep in the sands of time type of thing—maybe your big toe in some remote lake—if that's the hand and the imprint of the universe, then I would give it some thought if I were you. Your ministry could begin to devise stratagems and means whereby the consumer voice is heard in the board room—not by some secondary or peripheral board, but on the board.

International Nickel could stand a consumers' representative sitting there. The person would have to be fairly astute. In the Law Society and in public bodies, within the public domain we have insisted upon such appointments for professional people. It is simply an extension of the same principle into a wider area, that's all.

I know it's difficult in North America, where everyone is hung up on a prairie mentality and playing cowboys and Indians with one another all day along in the economic arena.

Some time we'll grow up and things will change.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Some of those remote lakes are awfully icy and toes have been known to be very sensitive to cold. I really do think that, as slow as they may be and as minuscule as they may appear to be, there are some strides being taken in this direction.

I am concerned, of course, that if government were to insist on these steps being taken, it might increase the resistance. Some corporations are willingly accepting on their boards—perhaps in a fashion that might be described by some people as tokenism—people who are not considered necessarily to be representative of the corporate world. We are getting people placed on the board because they have been prominent in public life—not necessarily part of an interlocking corporate family.

Mr. Lawlor: Everybody wants Betty Kennedy on their board.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Well, we have her on one of ours.

Mr. Lawlor: Put Fran Nokes on it. Hi, Fran!

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I quite agree with you. That might be described as tokenism, by another segment of society. I think it's coming and corporations will gradually recognize the value of this, particularly where they are dealing with consumer confrontation. I don't know whether you are aware of the fact that the calling of these estimates tonight has prevented me from being at the Consumers' Association of Canada dinner in Ottawa to which I was looking forward because some fairly notable people are there, Mr. Ron Cohen, Mr. Tribilcock, Mr. Edmonston and a few others—

Mr. Lawlor: Which confrontation do you prefer?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I was looking forward to that one, quite frankly. I think you will find it is not a matter of high priority with the Consumers' Association of Canada. At least it hasn't been put to me as such.

They do wish to be represented on government boards and we are making every effort to make sure that they are. As a matter of fact, Mrs Jackson, the president of the Ontario chapter, has very quickly exhausted the list of people we have asked her to submit to us. I am sure she is working on another one now and she'll find them.

I quite agree with you. Consumers should have a voice, but not necessarily as consumer advocates. I think these special interest groups that appear on boards of directors can hamper

the operation of a corporation. You know that, I think, as well as anyone. There has to be some kind of harmonious discussion at the board level in an atmosphere of unanimity. If we get confrontation it might better be on the steps of the building rather than inside the boardroom.

Mr. Lawlor: If you have just a simulacrum of intelligence, it is very difficult to keep confrontation up over long periods of time.

Do you know what happens to radicals these days? They all join the Conservative Party. All our Waffle-ite faction are now part of your red-tinged Tory undercarriage.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I suppose the major vehicle from which this government takes suggestions, for revising any of our companies incorporation legislation, is that long-standing, permanent, floating select committee called the select committee on company law. Periodically they report to us. I think, our ministry is probably the one which receives most of the recommendations from that select committee. We're constantly reviewing their recommendations.

I'm not an expert in the past reports of that committee, but I don't recall them having suggested this kind of representation on boards of directors. They may have done so somewhere in the fine print. There are probably dissenting votes somewhere there too.

Mr. Lawlor: All right. Is the minister aware of a certain bill, Bill C-132 of the federal Parliament, passed by the House of Commons on Nov. 26, 1973? It is called, "An Act to provide for the review and assessment of acquisitions and Control of Canadian Business Enterprises by certain Persons, and of the Establishment of New Business in Canada by certain Persons."

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Commonly known as the Foreign Investment Review Act.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, I do.

Mr. Lawlor: Have you made an assessment of it within your department? Do you intend to embody is recommendations?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I hate to bring this up, because I thought it had almost been forgotten, but a few months ago, before I was appointed to this portfolio, the Premier (Mr Davis) announced that I was doing a review of the Ontario select committee on economic nationalism for him; and that does involve a review of both the Act and the operation of the Foreign Investment Review Agency. I

have been working on that over the past week; as a matter of fact, I spent the whole weekend on a draft preliminary report. So, yes, I am familiar with the Act and with the operations of the agency, as well as with some of their decisions, with which I don't always agree.

Mr. Lawlor: Are you moving ahead with a view to certain further legislation?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No. I want to make it clear that my report is an assignment given to me before I became the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations. It was given to me as Minister without Portfolio as a personal assignment from the Premier to report to the Premier.

It is an overview, an inventory of Ontario's actions and, as a matter of fact, of all jurisdictions' actions in the foreign investment field, as well as some statements of recommendations and conclusions about what we should do with both the remainder of the select committee's recommendations which have not yet been acted upon, and an assessment of the effectiveness and the status of FIRA and FIRB.

Mr. Lawlor: One can agree with the 15 per cent, 20 per cent or 25 per cent—no greater—holdings by foreign corporations, foreign subsidiaries and foreign individuals in various areas of the Ontario economy, such as publishing, financial institutions, insurance companies, trust corporations and this sort of thing. But I hope the minister agrees with me that the other prong of that fork, having to do with the percentage of representation on boards of directors—50 per cent or more cannot be foreign-held portfolios—is hardly efficacious at all; it is fairly meaningless. It has been tried in Mexico and found totally wanting. The American corporations in Mexico, using Mexican lawyers and their staff, have been able to traduce that legislation—and they are doing it here.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Well, I know about the Mexican situation, because prior to my entry into this august Legislature I had a great deal of business dealings with Mexicans—and there were Mexican lawyers who did nothing but act as directors of corporations. That was their living. I don't believe that has developed in Ontario or in Canada.

Mr. Lawlor: I do.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: But you are quite right that it certainly is not a cure-all. It never was intended to be a cure-all. It was a first modest step towards ensuring that the person who was on the board reflected a "Canadian" point of view, and that is all. Certainly that

doesn't mean that the corporation would be Canadian-controlled, and we recognize that. But it certainly is better to have a person whose background is Canadian, and whose loyalties are to Canada, on a board of directors. From time to time, we all of us have qualms of nationalist conscience, and I think this is the kind of thing that could come about.

It also gives us an opportunity to take some action against those corporations which do not comply with that, when they are otherwise operating in undesirable fields. I think Mr. Howard has been dealing with situations of that kind, where, perhaps as in the old days when they used to be able to get to the people like the Capones in the United States with the income tax, we can sometimes get at undesirable activities through the Corporations Act and the lack of Canadian directors on the board.

Mr. Lawlor: Ian, do you know what the minister just told me? He, in a personal way, under a mandate from the Premier, is reviewing the work you fellows did with respect to foreign corporations and reporting directly back.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It was announced in the House, I think.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): I expected they would remember mine.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't know whether it will ever see the light of day.

Mr. Deans: It wouldn't surprise me.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 5 carry?

Mr. Lawlor: No, I have a few more things to say.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I think it's too bad that the member for Wentworth had to leave.

Mr. Lawlor: I want to say a few things about multi-national corporations. I trust that the minister is clued in about certain ramifications of their world operations, as these affect Ontario.

A tome has been written recently by two American investigators of these corporations, some portions of which were published in the American Bible—the New Yorker magazine, in which they point out the role of the multi-national. Their basic thesis is that America itself is becoming an underdeveloped country because of the exportation and the external relationships of multi-nationals with the American economy. They define an underdeveloped country as precisely one that exports its basic raw resources—in terms of timber, metals and

grains and its agricultural products. The Americans are doing that more and more to maintain a balance of payments and to maintain their economy. Part of the reason for that is the establishment of every conceivable major corporation in the eastern world in Taiwan particularly and in Singapore. When they get there, they use child labour. There are no laws to prevent it. Eight-year-old children work in their factories. Even if they don't use child labour, under the laws the wage rates are totally depleted. I had come to think, at some stage, that capitalism had a benign phase. At least it was humanizing itself gradually, in terms of some recognition of persons. But when you see the switch that is taking place in the modern world, in which they evacuate their own country and exploit foreign territory to the maximization of their own profit, it's the most delusory and self-defeating thing I can think of.

They produce electric razors in Cambodia or in some portion of the Far East, in areas of India, sometimes in Africa, on dirt-cheap labour and then think that we should be affluent enough, in this country and in the United States, to be able to purchase them at the price that they set. If they don't generate, internally in the economy, the wherewithal, by way of wages and the continuing development of the economy, within the country, where the hell is the purchasing power with which to buy the stuff back? It works on the short term and in a purblind fashion. It's terribly short-sighted, but corporations tend to be terribly short-sighted.

The system, as you and I know it—as you have some confirmation of it and I have severe hostility towards it—is being eviscerated by the very people who are most dependent upon it and who are its chief beneficiaries. It is most ironical. It is what Karl Marx talked about—a contradiction written into the heart of it. It's taken a wholly new form—something no one had visualized 10 years ago. This is what's happening and we are victimized, in this province and country, by the flight of foreign capital.

It's happening in my own riding with respect to the Goodyear plant. Rubber production is going off to Akron, Ohio, where big truck tires are being manufactured. From there it's taken to Brazil because they pay nothing for the cost of labour and ship it all back to the States. It's also closer to the sources of the production, since natural rubber is worked into the chemical tire.

These things are going on. Is your department making any study of them? Are you doing anything, in a formal way, about the matter?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No, I think it is too bad the member for Wentworth had to leave, because this is another matter that I think was discussed at some length by the select committee; that is, the philosophy of the multi-national—and I almost hesitate to use the word—oligopoly. Multi-national corporations are not really all that bad until they become concentrations of power. Despite our philosophical differences, we almost came to the conclusion that the salvation for Canada was to establish its own multi-national corporations; and, of course, we have a few of them. Sweden has a great number of them, considering the size of the country. Multi-national corporations eventually are going to run out of these exploitation havens that you speak of. This has happened in some of the so-called underdeveloped nations. You mentioned Taiwan. At the present time, next to Japan, Taiwan has the second highest standard of living in the Far East; it has the second highest wage level. It is no longer considered to be the place to go, because organized labour sooner or later—and generally sooner than later—will see its opportunity to make sure that the multi-national corporation cannot just flee its investment. Normally, in addition to the low labour cost, they have a large capital investment that they just can't run away from. So they have to meet the terms of labour in that particular jurisdiction.

I think one of the problems is that the multi-national corporation has no loyalty. It's loyal to itself, obviously. Despite the International Labour Organization, the International Court of Justice in the Hague and a few others of that nature, there is no international authority at the present time.

There are no international rules of conduct for the multi-nationals. What they do is they adapt, quite loyally, to the rules of the host country. If the host country permits child labour, as you mention, then they will do that; if the host country recognizes apartheid, then they will recognize apartheid—even though in the country of origin of the multi-national those things may be abhorrent to it.

No, our ministry isn't doing anything about it, and I'm expressing some personal feelings about the multi-national because I think there are great advantages in the multi-national structure. At the same time, there is a vacuum of international control over what is really an international corporate operation. You know, one needs the other. I would agree that there has to be some government, but it cannot be a national government—

Mr. Lawlor: Much less a provincial government.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Oh, obviously. A provincial government would have very little to do with multi-nationals.

Mr. Lawlor: Just one more observation. An outfit like the Singer sewing machine company, which I suppose manufactures everything in the world except sewing machines these days—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It doesn't really; it has them manufactured for it.

Mr. Lawlor: —is acquiring its own island off the American coast, sufficiently far out to be extraterritorial and with no taxes to pay, and it's going to build its plant thereon. You talk about loyalty, about the sense of being dependent upon and participating in a basic economy. You'd think they'd be prepared to sacrifice a little in order to keep some kind of buoyancy within the American structure, but they don't give a damn.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: For many years, of course, our argument was that we could not import employment from the United States. I think the auto pact was a prime example of how we could import employment from the United States, rather than finished goods. We have done it, and it has been relatively successful to us. I think it works on a world basis as well as on a continental basis, and other countries are quite anxious to import that kind of employment. I suppose the international unions, those that are headquartered in the United States, are quite upset about the export of employment from the United States because of this lack of loyalty. But I'm not too sure the corporations should have a national loyalty.

Mr. Lawlor: You are not sure of what?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I'm not sure that they should have a national loyalty. I think governments must control them, but that doesn't necessarily mean the corporation itself as an entity should have a loyalty to a specific flag or country or constitution or government institution.

Mr. Lawlor: It is a very strange thing that through instrumentalities of this type of corporation, which is really a technical machine, it's going to force world unification and world government in order to precisely place some kind of—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I would hope not, because I don't happen to agree with that long-term goal.

Mr. Lawlor: I agree with world government.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I would hope, though, that there does develop an international authority of some kind which can deal with the multi-national phenomena. There isn't one at the present time; there is no question about that.

Mr. Lawlor: Okay. I want to turn to another matter, the British Columbia Companies Act, 1973. In speaking about extraprovincial corporations it requires a complete system of registration. Is the minister aware of this particular piece of legislation and its multiple requirements?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Perhaps Mr. Howard is. Are you familiar with that Act?

Mr. B. C. Howard (Executive Director, Companies Division): Mr. Chairman, perhaps for the record I should introduce myself. I'm Benson Howard, executive director, companies division. On my left here is Mr. Henry Ozolins, director of company services. On his left is Mr. Joseph Best, director of co-operative corporations. Behind him is Mrs. Mary Bruce, our staff programme support officer. In the public area is Mr. Ron Cooper who is our senior legal officer and director of the company law branch.

With respect to your specific question, Mr. Lawlor, I'm afraid I'm not conversant with that particular requirement of the British Columbia Securities Act.

Mr. J. K. Young (Deputy Minister): Was that the British Columbia Companies Act or their—

Mr. Howard: I'm sorry, the British Columbia Companies Act.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes.

Mr. J. K. Young: Do they not do some of their securities business under their Companies Act?

Mr. Lawlor: I think they do in British Columbia.

Mr. J. K. Young: I would think the whole scheme is not dissimilar to our scheme here if you include both our Companies Act and our Securities Act.

Mr. Lawlor: The thing I'm directing attention to, though, is the way in which they recognize and register extraprovincial corporations, say, corporations coming from Ontario. I think we do not reciprocally have as stringent, if you will, or as detailed a setup. If I may read a kind of facsimile I have about the legislation, not the actual thing:

One of the most significant changes in the legislation affecting extraprovincial companies is the requirement concerning the maintenance of certain corporate records at the head office in the province of every extraprovincial company.

Let's stop there for a moment. I take it that those words, head office, is the designation they use. A corporation is permitted to come in, say, from Manitoba; it does not have to have a head office here. It simply has to have some outlet.

Mr. J. K. Young: Yes, a mailing address.

Mr. Lawlor: A mailing address, and that's as much as is necessary. I think the British Columbia people are requiring a little more than that in order to have some form of governance over it. Does it not go a little further than a mailing address? If you want to serve papers on that corporation, isn't there an agency or office on which that can be done?

Mr. J. K. Young: An agent of record, Mr. Cooper, is that right? I think we demand that for extraprovincial corporations.

Mr. Lawlor: In other words, there has to be some form of physical life on the premises in order to hand over the writ?

Mr. J. K. Young: Yes.

Mr. Lawlor: It goes on:

The following documents or registers must be maintained and any person is entitled to examine these records and obtain copies of the same; (a) a list of all persons eligible to vote at the last annual general meeting of the company, showing the address of and the number, kind and class of shares held by each person; (b) a register of its directors that complies with section 119.

Do we have to have that in Ontario?

Mr. J. K. Young: No. We have discovered, Mr. Lawlor, and I think you are aware of this through your studies on the select committee, that the practical utility of all this information is very small in Ontario. We seem to be moving in the direction of making it much simpler because the public just doesn't seem to want this sort of information.

Under our Corporations Information Act, if there is a need for a particular piece of information the minister can issue an order to the corporation and they have to respond. If they don't respond, they're subject to certain sanctions. We have approached the problem in that way rather than amassing a lot of

information from every corporation. We like to think we can get what we need on any specific situation and we've done that.

Mr. Lawlor: I'm going to see what that has to do with indebtedness of directors. Perhaps you're right on that score. But take (d): "A copy of the mortgages created by it or charging property acquired by it in respect to property within the province." Wouldn't that be of value to you statistically and in order to know where the gravamen of mortgage lending was and how corporations were dealing with it?

Mr. J. K. Young: I'm not too certain that that isn't required under other registration requirements. I think mortgages on land require to be registered, do they not?

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, but you're not cognizant of them.

Mr. J. K. Young: No, we are not, but in 20 years we will be when we computerize the whole operation.

Mr. Lawlor: You'll computerize the thing in 20 years, is it now?

Mr. J. K. Young: I would think, before you're ever through a programme like that, it would take that amount of time.

Mr. Lawlor: They keep a copy of each charter, do they?

Mr. J. K. Young: Yes.

Mr. Lawlor: That's one requirement that we really do make, eh? I want you to look at that British Columbia stuff. I'm sure it's coming from vintage apple country and if you press it down it will turn into good cider. Give it a look.

The committee on Ontario co-operatives and credit unions has written each political party in the province asking: "We are inviting the leader of each political party to provide a statement of views and government policies and programmes regarding co-operatives and credit unions." Renwick and I have been so damned busy in the last 16 weeks we haven't even had time to read their letter, much less answer it.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Goodness.

Mr. Lawlor: I take it that with your vast staff and with the competence which you have, you have prepared such a statement for them. Would you have it available for members of this House?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't believe I have it with me. I know that it was prepared and

it wouldn't have been prepared by Mr. Howard's branch, but it would have been prepared in our credit union branch. There were a number of specific questions asked in it. Was it done in your branch?

Mr. Howard: No.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It was done by the superintendent of insurance, who has jurisdiction over credit unions. I reviewed it and sent it on last week and to the Premier as the leader of our party for his use.

Mr. Lawlor: Can you give us any insights into it?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Before I do, in order to shake my memory, I would have to have their letter in front of me. If you have it I will try.

Mr. Lawlor: God bless you.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, this is the one we had. Sure, we can have it for you. Item 3 is our proposals for policies respecting co-operatives by the leaders. Our response to them in item 3 was, when they talked about updating antiquated credit union legislation, we discussed it with them on a province-wide basis. The credit unions particularly, and the Caisse Populaire as well, did not accept our response to what they put to us as their needs. We have got their response and are co-operating with them in the development of a new response.

Mr. Lawlor: Has that to do with the fund?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, the recommendations of the select committee regarding the fund were pretty well central to the proposal, but it wasn't the only thing in our proposal.

Mr. Lawlor: I appreciate that and it is the only thing holding up that legislation flowing out of the select committee report.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Oh, not really.

Mr. Lawlor: Not really?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The fund was pretty basic to it, but there were a number of other pretty strong objections to the kinds of recommendations that came out of the select committee because our proposals were based on the select committee report by and large. Our consultations with them and the development of the Credit Union League in particular, and its strength in the credit union movement, really have had an important effect on our approach to it, although we were quite pre-

pared to accept the select committee's proposal. So we're working with the movement now to develop what would be acceptable for them.

Mr. Lawlor: One evening, not so long ago, you and I arrived in the same room at pretty much the same time at the Royal York Hotel. We were surrounded; they were nice to me but they were a little peevish with you.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: They were hostile.

Mr. Lawlor: It was the credit union people; we had dinner. On that occasion I got the impression that before you dared come up on the elevator, you had resolved the difficulty.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, but the word didn't spread very quickly and there were several hundred people there. There were a few people who knew we had resolved the difficulty.

Mr. Lawlor: It's wonderful what it does for the avoidupois or whatever it is you have there. What I want to know now—and I have heard you say it previously in these estimates—is it your intention in the near future to embody these compromise arrangements in legislation?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We haven't reached the compromises yet.

Mr. Lawlor: You haven't really?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We are working towards them. The stabilization fund seems to have pretty well solved itself by the league adopting the select committee's recommendations on the expedition of contributions to it and setting pretty well the same level of contributions to it as were recommended. They now have a voluntary stabilization fund. They still do not have deposit insurance and we are working with the credit union people and Ottawa to develop their entry into the federal deposit insurance corporation. If we can achieve that I think we will have the two major problems licked.

Once they have those two things in place I think we can talk about the expanded powers, the broadening of the base of operations, and the branch office kind of activity we want to get into. I think the prerequisites must be deposit insurance and an effective and fluid stabilization fund.

We were a little concerned about the extent of its liquidity in the event of a massive failure such as the auto workers say, in Oshawa, and they have satisfied us that they can meet those

kinds of problems. There is no need for us to impose that on them.

Mr. Lawlor: I want you to know that it is not a wound but it is a serious disappointment, I think, inside the select committee on corporation law that the thing isn't moving better. I am not blaming it all upon you. Maybe the recommendations weren't all four-square. Nevertheless, what has happened is that committee is the longest-sitting committee of this Legislature and it has produced these recommendations. We will have one in the next couple of weeks—maybe in the next few days—coming into the House with respect to the revamping of the whole trust corporation field.

It has been turned almost immediately into law. In other words, there is the sense of accomplishment that the work has been rewarded. The revamping has been negligible because the committee work has been so exhaustive and, in my sense, meticulous that it didn't require a great deal of reworking. I think it is enormously gratifying to sit on the committee when that happens but it is less than gratifying to see a piece of legislation, on which we thought fairly yeoman work had been done, sitting not gathering dust, admittedly, but picking up the odd barnacle. The same thing is happening with the Law Reform Commission; the stuff would sit mouldering in some pile and one loses heart. If it doesn't matter, what is the point of all this slugging if this is what it comes to?

I would ask again that you give good attention to it, try to resolve it and get it moving forward because you are getting behind in the field of corporation legislation as it emerges out of that committee work.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It is quite possible, of course—I don't pass the buck to any of my predecessors—that if the select committee's recommendations with regard to the Credit Unions Act had been moved on as soon as they were made, there would not have been time for some of the little flaws to be seen. Of course, I am always prepared to proceed with imperfection and try to achieve perfection later. Our problem was here we took a long time to try to achieve perfection and we will never do that.

Mr. Lawlor: Your difficulty—well, it is not yours particularly but that of your government—is that you are too content with too much imperfection.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I think you would have to start off with something that may be a little imperfect or you'll never have it. We've done this and, quite frankly, I admit that I

would prefer to come in with something that's an improvement over what's now existing, even though it is imperfect, and try to achieve that improvement later on.

Mr. Lawlor: If it's substantially sound, yes.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I felt that the recommendations were sound. Certainly, I must say that the staff in the ministry was sold on those recommendations. You can blame it on our lack of salesmanship, I suppose, because we simply were not able to sell them to the movement, and you're not going to be able to do that.

I don't think there is any point in getting a tiger by the tail and doing something that people simply don't want you to do to them. It's all right if you can do things for them, but when you do things to them that they don't want—as I've said before, I've been accused of backing away from it. I quite frankly admit that while I still feel the original submissions and the recommendations of the committee were valid, the people who would be affected the most do not agree with me. Therefore, I've accepted their views and we'll try to co-operate with them to try to meet their objections.

Mr. Lawlor: Is there any other comment you have on that?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The only one is under item 2. The reason for our backing away from the proposals that were made in item 3 was simply because we did follow their second suggestion. This was to consult the leaders of the co-operatives and credit unions on important public matters. If we hadn't consulted them we probably would have had the first reading of that bill in the Legislature. So in my draft to the Premier I pointed out quite strongly that we had certainly consulted with them before any legislation was introduced in the bill which would affect them. As far as the principles and methods used by co-operatives and credit unions in Ontario which is their No. 1 priority certainly, I don't think that this government has shown any inclination not to endorse the methods used by co-operatives and credit unions. In fact, our relationships with credit unions particularly and some of the co-operatives—not all—has been very good.

Mr. J. K. Young: As to the co-operative side, as you are aware, we did produce a new Co-operative Corporations Act that's found widespread acceptance in the movement. In fact, I haven't heard any criticism whatsoever. So we were in part, successful.

Mr. Lawlor: The reason you were successful in that is that there happens to be one co-operative in the whole of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: There are a few more.

Mr. Lawlor: You've got United Co-operatives and you've pretty well got the field, haven't you? If it sounds acceptable in that area then that's fine.

Mr. J. K. Young: Yes, but it mentions co-operative principles in this and acceptance of them and I think that that Co-operative Corporations Act does, for the first time at least in Ontario, set forth the co-operative principles and engrave them in a statute. I think that we did, to that extent, respond to that request of the movement.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, I'm not going to prolong the co-operative field.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't know whether you were here, Mr. Lawlor, when Mr. Renwick suggested that this very proposal made in item 2 for advanced consultations—

Mr. Lawlor: Pardon me, Mr. Minister. Where is that wretched Renwick? He told me at 8 o'clock that it would take him 20 minutes to finish that thing up.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): You mean he is still stalling? Everybody assumed he had an original thought.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I want to point out to you that he questioned very seriously the process of consultation with those who were affected before they reach what he calls "the great public forum," which is of course, the floor of the Legislature. I'd be interested in seeing what your leader's response to the credit unions and co-operatives is going to be on that point.

I feel somewhat ticklish. I have a great respect for the institution myself and I know some of my staff feel this—that I sometimes am a little bit too critical of what are called draft regulations or draft legislation being seen by people. I feel that the Legislature deserves the first look at it. So we use subterfuges, like proposals for procedural administration and things of that nature.

As a new minister, I felt quite strongly that the Legislature is the place that should see legislation. But, we have called people in, in what we felt was the strictest of confidence, saying: "Please don't let it go out of here." Of course, they don't get outside the door before they're quoting clauses and subsections and everything else. So there's a danger in it and

we said that we did do it, despite some reservations that we have about the process.

Look at that. We have been on the treadmill now for 55 minutes, got nowhere and you are now here, Mr. Renwick.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): I think Mr. Lawlor did a magnificent job.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: And I think your colleague will admit that I helped.

Mr. Lawlor: He really did. He co-operated excellently throughout.

Mr. Drea: World's champ at verbosity.

Mr. Lawlor: Just one word on co-operatives—

Mr. Chairman: Does item 5 carry?

Mr. Lawlor: No, one word on co-operatives, I said, Mr. Chairman. It's strange, isn't it, that Ontario is such stony ground for the co-operative movement? There is some kind of mentality that makes it very difficult for them to generate or to sustain themselves, either the consumer co-operative or the other. They emerge, they fold, they fade, they work out of basements, they don't seem to be able to get off the ground. In western Canada, the feeling of co-operation, the feeling of some kind of fellowship must run deeper in the population than here. There is something very wrong in Ontario.

I, of course, am terribly strong philosophically on the co-operative. In theory and idea it's superb. It is the way human beings should basically conduct their economic relationships. Have you any notion what's wrong?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I must say I am not an expert on co-operatives, but in my previous portfolio I had something to do with trying to help and to push and to prod co-operative housing groups to do their own thing and to do it in a togetherness type of way, and you found this, I suppose it is basic individual selfishness, that emerges. Maybe it is a human nature thing, saying, "Yes, it is fine for us to get together as long as I get something out of it." The whole spirit of the co-operative really seems to be lost in the co-operative movement. I am not going to try to explain it. It's a fact and I agree with you, there is something wrong.

Yet there are a few of them that are flourishing. Some of the feed organizations in the agricultural community are still working through co-ops, and the credit union is still, I think, one of the finest examples of a co-operative movement anywhere. It is a co-op, and the civil service one, the one in my area,

is the largest credit union in Ontario and calls itself the Civil Service Co-operative Savings System. I don't think it is dead.

Mr. Lawlor: If I may weep in my beer for a moment, you know, I would have thought that the cheese industry of this province could have been sustained through the use of the co-operative principle rather than being drained off on the basis of the individualistic one, and that is precisely what happened. They were undermined gradually, each one, but if there had been some generation of that spirit which keeps much of British lending policy alive, such as it is, it's the backbone of their mortgage market and the way in which they operate over there. Where it was done in terms of dairy herds and so on, then I think it would work. Look at the example of the Annapolis Valley and the example of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, and the work done in the fishing industries in these areas.

Cheese is one of the few things that sustain us in this life. A noble cheese is something one should crawl some miles to, and they are all gone. It's one of the chief foods of a high civilization. If you haven't got any cheese left, look at the civilization.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Oh, you must come to eastern Ontario, Mr. Lawlor. We have a few places where there is some very, very fine cheese and it isn't too difficult to obtain. You don't have to go too far to get it.

Mr. Lawlor: Bring a piece for me some time.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 5 carry?

Mr. Lawlor: Go ahead, Renwick, take over.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): Before item 5 carries, Mr. Chairman, has the minister anything to say at this particular point in time about the federal Bill C-2? The reason I ask is that—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Which part? Which phase?

Mr. Renwick: Well, I am thinking more as to whether or not the position of this minister is identical to the position of the government's statement on April 11, 1974, about this type of legislation. My principal and basic concern is that, disguised as criminals, the government of Canada, being so aggressive—because you can understand those criminal proclivities in this regard—seems to me to be encroaching upon fields which are essentially those within the jurisdiction of the Province of Ontario. I think that's been the thrust of remarks made by the member for Halton West (Mr. Kerr),

when he was the Provincial Secretary for Justice, and again by the member for Lincoln (Mr. Welch), when he was Provincial Secretary for Justice. Their concern seems to be that matters which are very aptly and properly left for the province are now going to be dealt with, not so much as criminal law but, as a civil law under that bill. I don't know whether you have any comment to make about it, whether you have made any representations or whether you are still concerned about Bill C-2 that is before the House of Commons.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes. We are concerned. We are concerned particularly about those areas where it appears, first of all, to infringe on provincial jurisdiction. I think that's secondary to the problem of duplication of effort. The supply is in the variety of other fields but in C-2 particularly. I'm meeting with Mr. Tetley on Monday next. Mr. Tetley is the comparable minister in Quebec. One of the items we will be discussing is Bill C-2 and the areas it touches on, what we consider to be provincial jurisdiction and where it duplicates provincial initiatives.

Rather than go into detail, I would simply say that, yes, we are concerned about it. Certainly we will be trying to come to some common ground with our friends in Quebec, and we'll be making representations on it. I'm not ready to discuss details.

Mr. Renwick: I presume you are referring to those areas as areas where they're moving from a criminal jurisdiction to civil jurisdiction in fields such as misleading advertising, testimonials, double ticketing, pyramid selling and referral selling and that type of—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes. Those are both what we think are intrusions on provincial jurisdiction and duplications of provincial initiatives.

Mr. Renwick: What do you think the final answer to that really is? Is it an application by the province because of the infiltration or would it be better if we set the standard and the federal government adopt it or not as they wished? We're the ones who of necessity are faced with the impact of these practices, perhaps to a greater extent than any other province.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I'm not one who insists on the province doing something when it can be done better nationally. I would like to leave myself a little bit loose on that particular point. I happen to believe in a system of federalism. I've always felt that way. There are, however, certain things which are being done by the province, and being done well,

and which meet provincial priorities. I think they should continue to be done by the province.

The question of moving from criminal to civil law may be a matter of principle with the lawyers but I think our concern is to be pragmatic about it and find whether or not the programmes and the initiatives that we've taken meet provincial priorities. Where national priorities supersede those, Ontario has always been reasonable in abdicating areas and permitting the federal government to participate in them. I have discussed with Mr. Ouellet certain aspects of this. He says that while it's in the committee stage, there isn't much point in going into detail. Perhaps after Mr. Tetley's visit here next week we will have developed a joint position which we'll be taking to Ottawa.

Mr. Chairman: Should item 5 carry? Carried. Item 6.

Mr. Renwick: On item 6, if I may, and I don't want to pre-empt any matters but now I can't find the minister's opening remarks. The minister, Mr. Chairman, in his opening remarks, referred to the restructuring of this particular division and the appointment of three directors, if my memory serves me correctly, in connection with it. I would like very much if the minister would explain to us what he hopes to accomplish by the restructuring of this division.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: In the review of the business practices division there were three areas which can be identified as requiring separate but integrated initiatives. We felt that there was a great need to strengthen and to concentrate the investigation and enforcement aspects of the business practices division. For that purpose, Mr. Dave Mitchell, who has been with the Ontario Securities Commission, will be filling the position that is shown on your pink sheet as being vacant.

Mr. Renwick: Who is that again?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Mr. Dave Mitchell, who is now with the OSC as the chief investigator. Mr. Mitchell is our new director of investigation and enforcement. It shows it as "investment" on your pink sheet and that is a misprint.

Mr. Renwick: Investigation and enforcement?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It is investigation and enforcement, right.

The other aspect, commercial registration, again is an administrative part of the division,

and is being headed by Mr. Gus Weinstein, who is at the present time counsel to the Ontario Housing Action Programme in the Ministry of Housing. Mr. Weinstein is not here. I understand he has some commitments to that ministry and will be joining us as quickly as possible.

Then, I suppose the high profile section, the one that will be identified in the public's mind with consumer services—the branch is called consumer advisory services—will be headed by Mr. Geoffrey Molyneux, who at the present time still has some commitments in Ottawa to the Leader of the Opposition, and he will be coming here to head up that branch of the division. That will be the division, as I say, which will probably have the high consumer profile publicly. He will add a much-needed bilingual capacity to our ministry.

Mr. Lawlor: Apart from that, what are his qualifications?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Mr. Molyneux? Do we have a curriculum vitae on him?

Mr. Stokes: From a low profile in Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: He is so low-profile nobody knows what he does up there. I do. And Mr. Stanfield does, I assume.

Mr. J. K. Young: I think Mr. Turner interviewed him and perhaps will recall some of his background for the members.

Mr. S. D. Turner (Executive Director, Business Practices Division): Thank you, Mr. Minister, the qualifications of Mr. Molyneux are that he has an MA in English from the University of British Columbia and including—

Mr. Lawlor: That doesn't even qualify him to speak the language.

Mr. S. D. Turner: And the University of Toronto.

Mr. Lawlor: Sorry, I take it all back!

Mr. S. D. Turner: He has been an assistant professor and dean of Centennial College and he has been doing a great deal of research work, as the minister has said, in Ottawa. He is bilingual. He has a lot of pluses, in our view, and he is going to be of great assistance to us.

Mr. Lawlor: What does he know about consumer matters?

Mr. J. K. Young: Well, he smokes.

Mr. Lawlor: I don't know anything about consumer matters and I smoke. It doesn't help.

Mr. S. D. Turner: He has had this teaching experience.

Mr. Lawlor: In what field though, literature?

Mr. S. D. Turner: Literature, yes. He has had wide experience as a research officer in Ottawa where they have had to dig into innumerable problems, some of which have been consumer problems.

Mr. Lawlor: Some of which are consumer problems. I will go this far with you; if he has studied Franz Kafka with great acumen, then he is fully equipped.

Mr. Drea: On a more serious note, I think—

Mr. Lawlor: Are you suggesting I wasn't serious?

Mr. Drea: —it is fair to state that Mr. Molyneux knows as much about consumer affairs as I do. I think that might be an adequate explanation of his ability.

Mr. J. K. Young: I think he was a journalist at one time too, wasn't he, Mr. Drea?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I wouldn't dare say that he knew as much as I do because that would immediately disqualify him.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Renwick?

Mr. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I am referring now to the tables which are set out in the report of the Ontario Law Reform Commission on consumer warranties and guarantees on the sale of goods. I referred to this in my opening remarks in the hope that we could get to the question of the number of complaints and a breakdown of the complaints on a comparable basis. In table 1 to the report of the Law Reform Commission to which I have just referred, they gave figures for 1969 and 1970, both as to the total number of complaints and then, with some analysis, selected complaints advertising all products and services, appliances and furniture, freezers and food plans, hearing aids, rugs, floor coverings and drapes, TV sales and service and motor vehicles.

In addition to that, there was another table setting out the complaints for other than for motor vehicles, for home construction and renovation, paving work, carpets, furniture and upholstery, home entertainment equipment, major appliances and small appliances. I was curious as to whether or not we would get at this point in time a similar breakdown for the consumer protection bureau.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, if we have it available.

Mr. Renwick: I take it it is not available in anything we have got.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't believe it is in here.

Mr. Renwick: Does the minister have any conception or does Mr. Turner have any conception of whether or not the consumer protection bureau is performing its function? Are you satisfied with what is happening? Have you got enough people out in the field advising you as to what the problems are?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Well, when you ask are we satisfied, I suppose it is a question we can't really answer. We would like always to do more and to do better. I am satisfied that we are developing a process which will provide a well-informed and adequately protected consumer. Now, you know, that doesn't necessarily mean that we are going to solve every consumer complaint that comes to us or that we are going out actively seeking consumer complaints in every corner of the province.

There are a variety of approaches that I think our ministry has to look at. Again, we are talking about duplication of services. The federal government is opening up store-front offices in a variety of places. The Better Business Bureau in a number of locations is doing a relatively active job in dealing with consumer complaints. Chambers of Commerce are operating in this field.

Certainly we could use more people. But, I don't think that by having more people or more facilities for dealing with consumer complaints, we will ever be able to meet the total need, because the more facilities we have, the more complaints we are going to receive. We will just never have 100 per cent response to consumer complaints.

I don't know whether I have answered your question, Mr. Renwick. I would say that we would like to do more but we think that what we are doing now is satisfactory and adequate.

Mr. Renwick: I think what concerns me is this. I arranged to get from British Columbia—and believe me I am not speaking in an overly partisan sense about British Columbia in this particular context—copies of their estimates for 1975-1976. They have, as you know, a Department of Consumer Services, which administers, as I understand it, the Trade Practices Act, Personal Information Reporting Act, Debtors' Assistance Act, Sale of Goods Act, Fair Sales Practices Act, Closing-Out Sales Act, Consumer Protection Act, and the Department of Consumer Services Act. Their estimates for 1975-1976 are \$2.5 million.

I believe it is fair to say that for practical purposes all we are talking about is the business practices division of your ministry in relation to those particular responsibilities. In the whole of the Province of Ontario, we are talking about an estimate of \$2,271,000.

Now the figures don't fit exactly, and I am not suggesting that, but I think you would agree that considering the size of the Province of Ontario and the problems which are involved in it, the number of dollars being devoted by your ministry to consumer problems seems vastly out of proportion to what is being done in British Columbia. And I assume that the consumer in British Columbia is about as sophisticated, or lacks the same degree of sophistication, as the consumer in Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Well, first of all I think it is simply not an apt comparison to take a total ministry as you have in British Columbia and compare it to one activity of our ministry. I think if you were to go back and try to extract from the various other expenditures of this ministry and add to the consumer protection those portions which they should properly bear, you'd find that we charge them nothing for main office, for example, which I think you would admit is a fairly substantial amount. We charge them nothing for the parliamentary assistant, and the parliamentary assistant is part of that division, although it's not shown there.

There are a variety of other things. Communications cost of the ministry. So, I would say business practices division, probably should bear a fairly large proportion of the communications cost of the ministry. So, I would say that you are comparing apples and oranges when you talk about their \$2.5 million and our \$2,271,000. I would say that certainly our spending is adequate and, if I might say it, perhaps we are spending it more efficiently.

Mr. Renwick: What is the total complement of the business practices division?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It is 110.

Mr. Renwick: Where are they located?

Mr. S. D. Turner: We have the bulk of our staff in Toronto, as you would expect. But we do have eight regional offices spread around the province and that would include about another 25 to 30 people.

We have roughly 75 in Toronto and the balance is spread around the province in the regional offices.

Mr. Renwick: Where are the eight regional offices?

Mr. S. D. Turner: Starting from the west: Thunder Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Windsor, London, Hamilton, Peterborough and Ottawa.

Mr. Renwick: And there would be two or three people in each of those offices?

Mr. S. D. Turner: Yes, there are one or two cases where there are more.

Mr. Renwick: Could you give me some indication of the place of origin of complaints that the ministry receives in relation to those eight regional offices?

As far as I can tell in 1974, there were 7,781 complaints altogether. Do you have the information which would tell us where they originate—Toronto as compared to the eight regional offices?

Mr. S. D. Turner: I don't have an accurate breakdown of that at the moment, Mr. Renwick. The bulk does come from the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls area, the horseshoe area, and to a lesser degree from the other regional offices. I'm sorry I don't have an accurate breakdown, but I can get that for you.

Mr. Renwick: Is it possible to get it?

Mr. S. D. Turner: Yes.

Mr. Renwick: And then a breakdown in accordance with the types of complaints that have come in from the various areas of the province.

Mr. S. D. Turner: Yes, would you like that?

Mr. Renwick: Yes, I would like that. How do people in the other areas of the province make their complaints?

Mr. Stokes: Through the members.

Mr. S. D. Turner: That's true, through members in many cases and directly by contacting the regional offices or writing to Toronto. We have a working relationship with northern affairs. Northern affairs have a number of field officers and we meet with them each year to update them on what we are trying to do so that they can help us further. That's another 30-odd representatives in the field. In the smaller communities, I would say we have quite a good, successful programme.

Mr. Stokes: They give us the statistical breakdown too on the nature of the inquiries.

Mr. S. D. Turner: Yes. They are able to help solve problems right on the spot, and it's a darned good programme.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: There is also a great deal of duplication in Box 99, which is the federal consumer office.

Mr. Renwick: Is there any liaison from the federal Box 99 and the consumer protection bureau?

Mr. S. D. Turner: A great deal.

Mr. Renwick: I'm obviously having difficulty getting at what I want.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: There are municipal offices which are handling consumer complaints. The members' mail, as Mr. Stokes has mentioned, contains a great deal of consumer complaints. Speaking off the top of my head because I haven't done a statistical analysis, it seems to me on a per capita basis that there are probably more complaints from the northern areas of the province than any other. I am talking on a per capita basis.

Mr. Stokes: For very obvious reasons that I won't get into.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I am speaking without the statistical analysis that might support that, but it's an impression I have from my mail.

Mr. Renwick: What you are saying is that the problem basically relates to the lack of adequate warranties with respect to servicing. I would assume that's one area which my colleague the member for Thunder Bay would be talking about. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It's a major source of complaint. What I'm saying is that, even though on a per capita basis the north is probably better served by consumer protection offices, the complaints coming directly to us seem to be coming more from the north. I am saying that I don't think the opening of offices necessarily eliminates the necessity for a complaint headquarters in Toronto. You can't deal with a lot of them locally.

Mr. Stokes: I have never directed one either to the minister or down south.

Mr. Renwick: Let me try it another way. How many dollars does the business practices division spend by way of advertising in any of the media—print, radio, television? Is there within the vote in which we are being asked to vote \$2,271,800, any number of dollars for advertising, bearing in mind that we were told under the first vote that there was, if my memory serves me right, about \$125,000 in the overall ministerial advertising budget?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It's a question of definition. But there is some special advertising of the new Business Practices Act, the new travel agency regulations; there is a grant to the Consumers' Association of Canada.

Mr. Renwick: Is the \$25,000 for the Consumers' Association of Canada. That hardly could be called advertising.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It is not advertising, but it is certainly making available a facility for consumers, and for them to make known the facility down at Yonge and College.

Mr. Renwick: But that is a grant to the Ontario branch of the Consumers' Association of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Oh, yes, surely. We are talking in terms of—

Mr. Renwick: I am talking about the business practices division of the ministry which is responsible for the administration of all of the statutes directly related to the protection of the consumer, including the Business Practices Act now. I take it that there is no advertising programme.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Oh, yes.

Mr. Renwick: There is no outreach programme on a planned basis by which the business practices division reaches out to its constituency, the consumer, about what their role is in the protection of the consumer? What I am getting at is that my impression over the years is that it depends upon the initiative of the consumer. You are passive in it. You don't have any outreach. You don't have any plan to say, "Look, we are your advocate. We want to know what your problems are with respect to consumer goods, or business practices."

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, there is a specific—

Mr. Renwick: Where is it?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Mr. Young has the figures.

Mr. J. K. Young: I think we went over, on the previous day, the ministry office communications area and you alluded to that earlier.

Mr. Renwick: Yes, \$125,000.

Mr. J. K. Young: In total, all the work associated with communications in that area is \$275,000, of which direct advertising in newspapers, over the radio, and so on, was the figure that you extracted. And then in addition to that there is something like \$70,000 in the

business practices division for advertising, but associated largely with our new initiatives, like the Business Practices Act, the travel Act, and, if it comes forward to the Legislature, our consumer product warranties Act.

Now, alluding to what we are doing in the north. Last year we did a study of consumer requirements in the north and spent quite a bit of money on that. This year we have a programme which we will be developing within a month at an expenditure of \$120,000, which will be to make the consumer in the north aware of his rights and what's available to him and what the role of the ministry is.

Mr. Renwick: I take it—and you were kind enough to provide me with them—these are the brochures that you have in the ministry.

Mr. J. K. Young: Yes, those grew out of a programme we had last year. It was a media programme wherein we asked people who felt that they needed advice in a certain area to write us and get this pamphlet, which we sent to them. The pamphlet, in turn, says: "If this doesn't answer what you have in mind, then write so and so at the ministry." Those were the product of a programme we developed last year. I think we have already distributed something like 600,000 of them, and they cost six cents apiece.

Mr. Renwick: How do I get one of these, if I'm a member of the public, apart from coming to your branch office?

Mr. J. K. Young: The way the public originally became aware of them was through our advertising programme, which, item by item stated: "Have you got problems in this area?"—or words to that effect. "We are here to help you"—and that sort of thing.

Mr. Renwick: Is this print or radio?

Mr. J. K. Young: It was television and radio and newspaper advertising last year.

Mr. Renwick: How much television, how much radio and how much print can you get for \$200,000?

Mr. J. K. Young: These are last year's figures. I think it was something in the order of a \$250,000 or \$300,000 programme last year. It is extremely expensive, as you know.

Mr. Renwick: I know that and it means it's a very limited programme; it's the minimum. I'm really criticizing the minister, not you. It's a very limited programme.

Mr. J. K. Young: Well, it has to be limited. There is no end to what we can do; so to that extent it is a limited programme.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We could always do more; we realize that.

Mr. Renwick: I know you could always do more. In the PR-oriented ministries of the government they spend immense numbers of dollars more, for example,

Mr. J. K. Young: To what effect?

Mr. Renwick: To what effect?

Mr. J. K. Young: Yes.

Mr. Renwick: I don't know to what effect.

Mr. J. K. Young: We measure all these programmes; we hire services to discover just what the effect of the programmes are. We attempt to try and put the money where it is most effective. If we just broadcast it, we have discovered that people don't even hear it.

Mr. Renwick: The number of dollars spent, say, in the Ministry of Industry and Tourism is fantastic.

Mr. J. K. Young: I have no comments in that area.

Mr. Renwick: I recognize that; but what I am saying is that when you make a comparison between the number of dollars which you are devoting in this ministry to the full range of your department and ministry, let alone to the area which is involved with the consumers—which is this business practices division—it seems to me that you are doing less than nothing to protect the consumer.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I simply cannot accept that. Industry and Tourism, of course, has the job of selling an industry, which is tourism. I would imagine that is where the bulk of their advertising goes. You can ask that minister when you have him in estimates; I am not going to dispute the amounts that he has spent.

In our view, the amounts that we spend are adequate. As the deputy has pointed out, one of the things that we do is to evaluate our previous programmes and we find out those that work best. You can get a lot for your dollar if you are putting it where it is most effective. We feel that we are getting a great deal for what is a limited advertising budget. We are not advertising to try to sell people on something; we are providing an information service. I think there's a difference.

Mr. Renwick: But surely it isn't. Surely, this is what I am getting at. Your job isn't an information service. You are the only branch of the government of Ontario whose responsibility is to protect the consumer—by adequate

advertising, for example, of the Business Practices Act.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, and we will be—

Mr. Renwick: I have never heard a single thing about the Business Practices Act, since it was passed, on radio, or television or in the print media. Has there been something?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We have just approved the programme for the Business Practices Act, and it will be going out. In the meantime, of course, both Mr. Drea and myself are making speeches to consumer groups and others, advising them of the Act.

Mr. Renwick: I don't consider you and Mr. Drea an advertising programme.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We are not an advertising programme, but we are providing information to a large number of people on the Business Practices Act. And, surprisingly enough, it is getting through.

Mr. Renwick: Who is it getting through to?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It is getting through to the people, the man in the street.

Mr. Renwick: The people who have problems with business practices or are you talking to the business groups?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No, we are talking to the consumer.

Mr. Renwick: I don't want to get diverted on what extemporary partisan political speeches you—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: They are not political speeches at all.

Mr. Renwick: —and your parliamentary assistant—

Mr. Drea: I never make political speeches.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): They are well prepared. They are not extemporaneous.

Mr. Drea: I just line up prosecutions.

Mr. Renwick: Leaving that aside, let me talk about the business practices programme for the future, so nobody can be criticized for what didn't take place in the past. How many dollars have been devoted to it? Who developed the programme? Is it done through an advertising agency? Is it going to be on radio? Is it going to be on television? Is it going to be broadcast throughout the province, for example, where my friend the member for Huron-Bruce (Mr. Gaunt) comes from? Is it going to be on the Wingham television station?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Mr. Turner, do you want to outline the promotions?

Mr. S. D. Turner: Thank you. Mr. Renwick, as the minister has indicated, the programmes are about ready to be kicked off. There will be pamphlet programmes, one directed at business and one directed at consumers. There will be TV programmes and there will be radio programmes and they are just about ready to go.

Mr. Renwick: How would I, as a consumer in the Province of Ontario, know where to look for any of this information? Is it going to be on channel 19?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: You can't advertise on channel 19.

Mr. Renwick: I didn't think you could but I thought maybe you and Mr. Drea would be making speeches there, being interviewed by—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I was on once, not as minister.

Mr. Drea: It has a very limited audience.

Mr. Renwick: Yes, very limited. Is it going to appear in the Star TV guide? Is it going to appear as an ad in there so a person can say, "I want to know something about"—let me go at it another way. Do you ever watch channel 17, which is a public education station? Did you ever see the series which dealt with help of various kinds on that programme? Have you got something like that planned or is it spot advertising?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Before my time with the ministry I saw a number of consumer education programmes on channel 19. They weren't advertising; they were information programmes, educational in the pure sense.

Perhaps Mr. Turner can tell you the types of media he proposes to get into. How do you advertise anything on a limited budget? If you are suggesting we could spend five times as much on media time alone and media space, of course, we could. Whether it would be more effective than what we are proposing to do I suppose we will simply have to wait and see.

We are quite prepared to accept that, in our field, probably the most effective medium is radio. We found that out through the recent series we ran and the evaluation of it, by an independent organization, has just arrived. It is deemed to be extremely—not just relatively but extremely—successful and we will probably follow the same course of action with the Business Practices Act. The travel industry Act is another one which would have to be dealt with.

Mr. Renwick: Do you know when those shows are coming on? Are they shows or are they one-minute or 30-second blurbs? What are they?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I hear from Mr. Weaver that they are probably starting in July. Mr. Weaver is director of our information services.

Mr. Renwick: Have you an advertising agency which lays out these programmes for you? What firm is that?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Hayhurst.

Mr. Renwick: Hayhurst.

Mr. J. K. Young: Mr. Renwick, when you are in advertising, as you probably are aware, you can't advertise that it is going to be at any particular time. You develop a programme which you think will reach the most people and the kind of people you want, taking advice from the advertising agency. Then it goes and you are just another subscriber to a service. To tell you that there is going to be an ad at 9:05 or something like that, it may not be until 9:05 next Friday. What you are trying to do is catch as many people as you possibly can in the time they are listening to the radio. Of course, there are sums of money associated with which time of the day you wish your ad to be accented. It's not possible to say you could advertise in the newspaper, "Listen for this half-minute ad." There probably would be a series of half-minute ads all over the place on a very casual basis. It is not on any real plan as to specific times.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It certainly won't be called saturation advertising, if that's what you have in mind.

Mr. J. K. Young: The costs of these sort of things are very great, as you probably know, and our costs are limited, as you pointed out. You are quite right that we just can't afford to run expensive television ads all over the province on the money we have. We direct it as best we can to the people for whom we think it's going to do the most good and to the media we think most people are going to listen to or look at.

Mr. Renwick: Do you have any brochures that could be put out, such as the one I am holding, that would give a person a clear conception of all the laws related to consumer protection? This one is simply called, "An Introduction to the British Columbia Department of Consumer Services." I am quite sure the minister would like to have his picture in such a brochure.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Not really.

Mr. Renwick: There would be no difficulty in preparing something like this. It reads:

The Department of Consumer Services was established in November, 1973. Its mandate is to have general supervision of consumer matters in British Columbia; to inform and educate; to investigate business practices which may break consumer laws; and to assist people who are over-in debt.

It seems to me to be quite an attractive brochure. It says, "Consumers Services answers a need," and it tells how the department is organized. It has the following sections: (a) enforcing the laws, (b) liaison in business, (c) legal services, (d) supporting community programmes, research and special investigations, information and education, and regional offices serving the public.

Mr. J. K. Young: May I make one point? The British Columbia Department of Consumer Services is only two years old. Prior to two years ago, as I understand it in talking to them out there, there was one person in this field—

Mr. Renwick: I understand.

Mr. J. K. Young: Therefore, they have a need to advertise to the extent that we do not. We have been in this business for a great many years.

Mr. Renwick: Well, not all that long.

Mr. J. K. Young: Well, in most of the areas in the business practices division. We have been registering motor car dealers, we have been registering real estate agents and we have our securities division. We now have a high level of perception in this province which they have yet to attain, and I think there is an onus on them to make themselves more evident than we do.

Mr. Renwick: With great respect, I question that very much. If a province such as the Province of Ontario generates 7,000 complaints in a year, spread over eight Acts, of which 5,000 are in the consumer protection bureau; if we say there are 200 days in a year on which they would be generated, that's about 25 a day. I would think the Sun bureau would go out of business.

Mr. Drea: You don't know what you are talking about, Mr. Renwick, and I have some experience in this, because I was on the outside seven or eight years ago.

Mr. Renwick: Yes.

Mr. Drea: The figure would have been many, many times what it is.

Mr. Renwick: For your bureau?

Mr. Drea: No, the figure there would have been many, many times if they had this legislation.

Mr. Renwick: No, no, no.

Mr. Drea: But you are taking it on this basis. British Columbia has just started into the field. If you wanted to say that we were just starting into the field, you would have to go back and look at the things that were going on in 1967, 1968 and 1969 when we first started out. Every time there is a successful prosecution, the number of complaints has to go down, because the ministry is doing its job.

Mr. Renwick: That's a nice try, but it doesn't work.

Mr. Drea: It happens to be true.

Mr. Renwick: In 1969 the total number of complaints to the consumer protection bureau was 4,315; in 1970, the total number of complaints was 5,075. The figures in front of me show that complaints to the consumer protection bureau in 1973 totalled 4,559; while in 1974, there were 5,051 complaints.

Mr. J. K. Young: Could Mr. Turner respond to that?

Mr. Drea: Well, Mr. Renwick—

Mr. Renwick: Now, what is the argument? That the stability of that figure means that you are solving consumer problems in Ontario?

Mr. Drea: That's right. I would be appalled today if the number of complaints to the registrar of car dealers was up. In effect, it would mean that our whole programme over a great number of years had failed. The fact there are relatively few complaints in the car field means we have been very successful in the regulation of that area—

Mr. Renwick: Well, let's have a look at that—

Mr. Drea: Again, take legislation such as that removing the right of the bailiff to take personal goods in lieu of the rent. That's obviously going to diminish the number of complaints.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Surely the test is in the number of complaints that you prevent, rather than the ones that you receive and try to solve. I think this is one of the things which is the whole thrust of our legislation that the

best protection a consumer can have is to be well-informed.

Mr. Renwick: Perhaps. Let's have the figures for used cars and new cars for the last five years, then, under the Motor Vehicle Dealers Act. In 1974, new cars, 495; in 1973, 391. Used cars, 990 in 1974; in 1973, 1,090. One of my basic problems, of course, is statistical in that the information is never comparable from one year to the next. That's always one problem.

So the position of the ministry is that with no advertising budget of any significance, with no outreach programme to the consumer, you're satisfied to play a passive role in consumer protection; that there will be a limited scheme to advertise the Business Practices Act; a limited, if any, scheme to advertise the credit reporting of the Consumer Reporting Agency Act; a limited scheme dealing only with persons coming to the consumer protection bureau; and no real effort to have people out in the field other than to have them in place in these eight regional offices. Is that your conception of the consumer protection bureau?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No, we do have people going out from Toronto and across the province. They are dealing with things like consumer education courses, they are speaking to consumer groups, they are reaching a very broad audience, presumably the audiences that are interested. If you are suggesting we are not getting to the people who are interested because we don't have a store front in every hamlet in southern Ontario, I would agree with that, and I don't think we want to.

British Columbia has five storefront offices in that province. This is a brand new thing and people are apparently flocking into them. I have no doubt whatsoever. Mr. Ouellet is planning on opening a few storefront offices. Why on earth should we open up in competition to them? We want to concentrate our resources where other people aren't doing the job and we think we are doing that.

I would be the last one to sit here as the minister responsible for this and say I'm doing enough, I'm satisfied with what we're doing and we're going to stop right there. We are going to continue to move ahead and hopefully we will be able to obtain more resources and we will be able to do a better job than we have done in the past. But, I do defend the job that has been done in the past and I think it is a good one. It's one that we can be proud of in Ontario.

Mr. Renwick: Let me ask another question then. What is the meaning of "written complaints closed by type"? What does that mean?

"The consumer protection bureau, 5,051 closed by Act in the—"

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It seems to be self-explanatory.

Mr. Renwick: What do you mean by closed? Do you mean solved to the satisfaction of the consumer?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Presumably. At least to the maximum possible under the Act.

Mr. S. D. Turner: Yes, that's right, Mr. Renwick.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No. The file has been closed. You don't always satisfy the consumer because the consumer isn't always right.

Mr. Renwick: Let me deal, if I can, with this. I just happen to think it's absolutely incomprehensible that in a province this size, with so little that you do, that all the rest of the consumers in the Province of Ontario are satisfied except for the 5,051 who had complaints. Are you playing possum and do you believe that if you don't put your head up that you are a successful advocate for the consumer?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I want to draw your attention to a statement that was attributed to me about 10 days ago. We certainly weren't keeping our head under cover on that one. I simply said that we had received no complaints under the Business Practices Act and it was about time that we did. We now have complaints under every Act, except the Business Practices Act, and they are pouring in.

I really don't accept that we are trying to hide the fact that we have consumer protection available for the public. Surely as a consumer myself, I would deal with most of these things by dealing with the person that sold me the product. He is the man who sold it to me, not the government. Only under extreme circumstances would I go running to the government saying please help me out on this.

There may be a situation where the government cannot help, but certainly all of these complaints are recorded as they are received. They are not turned away with a shrug saying, "Sorry, you are out of luck." I don't know whether that number of 7,781 is below average for a province the size of Ontario. I suppose we would have to look at other provinces' statistics and see how many they record. Maybe they record telephone calls.

We don't go down to the citizens inquiry bureau where complaints are being received by the hundreds every day and record those as consumer complaints. I don't know what they are but many of them probably would fall into

the category of consumer complaints which are dealt with by a simple telephone call to the responsible ministry or person.

I might ask Mr. Turner if he knows what the other provinces' figures are in comparison to ours in terms of complaints received.

Mr. S. D. Turner: I only know, sir, that they are an awful lot lower than these figures are, but I think that is what you would expect because of the size of Ontario.

Mr. J. K. Young: I think, Mr. Renwick, and this point I wanted to get in a little while ago, that we get over 100,000 inquiries on these matters but only a certain small proportion of them become actual complaints. We are usually able to satisfy a lot of these with some very simple information and we don't record that sort of stuff.

Mr. Renwick: Give me that again. You have got 100,000 telephone calls?

Mr. J. K. Young: Inquiries of one nature and another, letters, etc.

Mr. Renwick: But you don't keep that information.

Mr. J. K. Young: May of them can be answered merely by sending them a pamphlet. We like to be able to do that because that is a very efficient way of handling things. You don't get a long prolonged correspondence. You put the information into the hands of the person who was puzzled. Whether that is a complaint or an inquiry or a request or whatever, I don't know. It becomes an exercise in futility trying to compare different agencies' ways of recording how they do their business. At least, I have discovered that.

Mr. Renwick: It certainly is, if you can't get any comparable data and in your ministry you can't get comparable data from one year to the next with respect to the various complaints which have been dealt with. Presumably in 1971 there were 46 complaints for carpets. In 1973, how many complaints would there be for carpeting? I suppose that is rugs, floor coverings and drapes. There are 217 and 184. Is that right?

Mr. S. D. Turner: That's right.

Mr. Renwick: Let me try another one.

Mr. J. K. Young: You could conclude a 30 per cent increase. Statistically, you could say the level is running somewhere over the years in the order of 200. When they are that close, you wouldn't compare one year to the other because there is nothing significant about it.

Mr. Renwick: Whatever "written complaints closed" may mean, there were 184 complaints about rugs, floor covering and drapes in the Province of Ontario last year.

Mr. J. K. Young: Yes, and I think Mr. Turner could tell you the nature of those, and why they are called closed. We can describe that process to you, if you like.

Mr. Renwick: I would be inclined to think there are more than 184 people who had trouble with their carpets in this province.

Mr. J. K. Young: Oh, undoubtedly many more. It is a question of how you record your data. It's a most difficult thing to do. I think the Dominion statistician has problems in this area.

Mr. Renwick: Perhaps Mr. Turner could enlighten me about the rug business or the carpet business. Is it improving in the Province of Ontario or is it causing more trouble? Obviously the warranties on carpeting which are kicking around are disastrous in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. S. D. Turner: Mr. Minister, may I ask Mr. Jamieson of the bureau to speak to this?

Mr. C. N. Jamieson (Deputy Registrar, Consumer Protection Bureau): Mr. Chairman, Mr. Renwick, with respect to rugs, carpets and drapes, we do have them classified in one area. In 1973 we had a total of 217 and in 1974 we had 190. That was quite a drop. My knowledge at the present moment would indicate we are going to have a further drop in that category, the reason being that in the last two or three years the people in the rug business, the retailers, did form an association which is very active in a self-regulatory way. We also made a thrust in the field of advertising to eliminate a lot of the faults and misleading advertising in respect to the sale of rugs. I think that was a contributing factor in the drop in the complaints coming to the bureau.

Mr. Renwick: How many calls would you get about rugs or carpets?

Mr. Jamieson: This is extremely difficult to answer. I would have to be thinking off the top of my head but probably not more than four calls a month with respect to rugs. About four a month, I would say. This type of complaint is such a complex type of complaint that when we receive a phone call with respect to this problem, knowing how complex it is from a contractual arrangement point of view with the vendor and the buyer, we do request that they send in all the details of the complaint and copies of the contract in order that we

can make a proper analytical study of the complaint. The number of phone calls would be about four, nor more than six a month.

Mr. Renwick: Having investigated a call which comes in to you by talking with the person who makes the complaint and you ask him for that kind of information, do they comply or is it a real disincentive to anything happening?

Mr. Jamieson: No, the reaction of the consumer is an immediate reaction. They are pleased to submit the details. They understand it is necessary for us to have the documentary information as a matter of record and to deal with it properly. They invariably co-operate and are anxious to have the complaint resolved.

Mr. Renwick: You don't have any field force so you can say, "Yes, we will now send out to you an investigator who will investigate this complaint on the spot and try to settle it on the spot"?

Mr. Jamieson: Not on a constant basis but we do have in our investigation staff, one man who is very well qualified in that field of complaint. He has from time to time made a physical inspection of the home and he has also made that inspection in the presence of perhaps the seller of the goods. So we do with resources available to us, and again considering the most effective method in handling the complaint, we will certainly make calls.

Mr. Renwick: But you don't have anything in your complement called a field force of persons who do go out and investigate a complaint which comes in. I recognize that there is obviously always going to be a screening process of complaints. But there must be an accumulated experience which would indicate that yes, this is a serious case, and that Mr. Jones you should go out, you should have a series of cases that you should go out on, a so-called caseload and go out and investigate that. Presumably you become efficient in that kind of investigation. You get the contract which has been signed. Or if there is no copy you go to the company and ask them for one. But you really don't have that kind of force, do you?

Mr. Jamieson: We do have it, yes; we have the provisions in our Act to make an inspection at the consumer's home. We do have the provisions in our Act. We do as many cases as possible. Again, one has to consider geographical location of where the complaint originates from and if it's within 100 miles of any of our regional offices then the matter will be

adequately handled through that office by field inspection if necessary.

Mr. Renwick: Does that apply to appliances and furniture, to the freezer food plan business, home driveway paving—all of those areas?

Mr. Jamieson: When it is considered essential to have an on-the-spot inspection, bearing in mind again the geographical location, we will pursue that, yes.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I might point out that in the reorganization of the business practices division the provisions are being made, of course, so that all of the field staff will be available to investigate all kinds of complaints. We'll be able to use our resources probably to better effect, rather than having a specialist in every field in every location.

Mr. Renwick: I can well understand that, because you don't have to be a motor mechanic and a TV repairman and an expert in carpeting and be able to lay a driveway pavement, in order to mediate or try to settle disputes on the spot, or to see what's wrong. What do you anticipate, on a reorganization of the division, that the field force will be in numbers?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't think it will be vastly increased, although we do have a complement change because of the new responsibilities. What I do say is that the people we now have will be able, for example, to be trained in the Business Practices Act and be in a position to determine whether or not there are items that should be brought to the attention of the director, so that he can initiate the kinds of cease and desist actions which we expect to come and to be initiated, not necessarily on receipt of the complaint, but to be initiated within the ministry itself.

It isn't all that difficult and we think these people will be in a position to do that. We will be monitoring certain sales claims that are being made and drawing those to the attention of the director. He can't do it personally, but all these people will be in the field and they will be doing this job.

Mr. Renwick: Could I look at your chart under the business practices division and deal with lotteries? I had a round-robin circular with respect to a resolution of the—

Mr. Chairman: That is another vote; vote 1304.

Mr. Renwick: Vote 1302, I think.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: In the organization chart shown for the business practices division

in the estimates, it is dealt with as a separate vote.

Mr. Renwick: On vote 1302-6 I am looking at business practices division—then there is a long list underneath it. But lotteries are under another vote?

Mr. Chairman: It is vote 1304-3.

Mr. Renwick: On the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act I notice there were 709 written complaints closed. Where do I go if I want some more information? It says the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, 1974—709 written complaints closed by type.

Mr. J. K. Young: We have the official here; you can inquire of him.

Mr. Renwick: Where do I find it?

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Let's get rolling here.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry Mr. Renwick is still speaking.

Mr. Ruston: I don't hear anything; I just wondered what was going on.

Mr. Renwick: I said I have written complaints closed by Act. The Real Estate and Business Brokers Act—709. Is there any reference in these documents to the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act? I see redress, \$226,672. Could I have some information about the nature of those 709 complaints and what the \$226,672 refers to? I notice a further remark—nine prosecutions. I see public appearances—34 under the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act.

It is extremely difficult to deal with one of these statutes without any further information about it.

Mr. J. K. Young: The official is here. Could we introduce him to you and perhaps you would like to question him?

Mr. Renwick: Can you put some light on these?

Mr. D. Crone (Chief Inspector, Real Estate): We usually receive 250 to 400 telephone calls a day which are monitored out to the registration section, the inspection section, the complaint section, etc. We attempt to resolve as many of the so-called complaints or complaint inquiries on the spot as we can. Quite frequently it can be done by a telephone call. On the other hand, if it is quite a serious complaint we will suggest to the individual that it would be advisable for him to send us

a copy of his contract and we will then deal with it.

We have a chief complaints officer who has three complaint inspectors with him, each of them a specialist. For example, we have one chap who is almost a social worker type and is a specialist on redress. If an individual has had problems with a broker or a registrant, possibly over receiving a return of a deposit or possibly problems with his home, this man will go out and actually discuss the matter with the broker, with the builder, etc. Quite frequently he will come back in a matter of a week with perhaps anywhere from two to six different cheques.

For example, in the month of March, 1975, moneys returned amounted to \$69,204,000. You're asking how our complaints were spread out. Again going to March, we had a total of 114 complaints. Of those, in Toronto, there were 42. We had 30 from London. We had six from Ottawa and 36 from Hamilton representing a total of 114. The actual types of complaints I break down. We had trust deposits disputes of 11. I'm just doing the month. I can give it for the full year, if you wish.

Mr. Renwick: No, I'm interested in the breakdown.

Mr. Crone: For the month we had what we just call violations of the Act. These are breaches and possibly improper advertising of some nature. We had trust deposit disputes, which are among our major problems, of 11. We had three allegations of fraud. We had 14 allegations of misleading information; 20 of unethical sales methods; six commission disputes between brokers and their salesmen; five unsatisfied trade judgements and six miscellaneous. That was just for the month of March.

My figures for 1974 are possibly not quite the same as in the book. I believe the redress was something in the neighbourhood of \$200,000. In the five months, up to May of this year, our redresses totalled \$190,000. Whether it's because we're becoming better informed or not, I don't know. As far as the public are concerned, I can't say, but we have been much more successful in redress. Moneys returned is redress.

In addition, we have another type which we call correctional redress. This may, or may not, be in those figures. We have three types of inspections. First we have a regular inspection, where we attempt to see the broker at regular intervals and make an audit of his trust account. If we find that, through some mischance, the moneys are not all in his trust account, we ensure it's corrected. That's called correctional redress. For example, in the month

of March, our correctional redress was \$104,000 which wasn't properly in a broker's trust account and we ensured that it was returned. Our moneys returned, which was done directly by complaints, amounted to \$69,204,000. That's in one month.

Mr. Renwick: When you say 141 complaints for the month of March—

Mr. Crone: One hundred and fourteen.

Mr. Renwick: One hundred and fourteen for the month of March. How many telephone calls or other expenditures would that represent?

Mr. Crone: It's difficult to break down because we settle so many. We have a rather interesting system in which relatively senior secretaries answer the phone. For example, if you called my number, 965-2504, you would get my secretary. She's a very knowledgeable girl. In many instances she sorts out the complaint right on the spot, and attempts to find out who can handle it quickly. It might go to a senior inspector; to an inspector; to the chief complaints officer or it might come to myself. We attempt to settle on the spot. If, for example, there was a suggestion of something highly improper, we might move within an hour on it.

We had a municipal complaint regarding a construction company recently. It came down from the minister, incidentally. We received it at 9 o'clock. I had an inspector at the municipal office by 10 o'clock that day. So we attempt to do it very quickly with the staff we have.

Now then, you were asking about our regional offices.

Mr. Renwick: No, I was just thinking that when you say you had 114 complaints for the month of March—

Mr. Crone: Those are written complaints.

Mr. Renwick: Yes, written complaints. In addition to that, you would have, how many others?

Mr. Crone: As I say, we have 250 to 400 telephone inquiries a day which are sorted out.

Mr. Renwick: Do you mean that—

Mr. Crone: I am not suggesting those are complaints.

Mr. Renwick: They are inquiries?

Mr. Crone: When I first started this type of statistical service I used to include telephone complaints. I kept accurate notices of tele-

phone complaints but it was decided that only written complaints could be used for statistical purposes so I stopped keeping them. My chief complaints officer does still make a note of each and every person who calls; and some notation. As far as I am concerned the bulk of my calls come from lawyers or possibly members or possibly brokers. We sort them out at the level we think can get the fastest result.

Mr. Renwick: That stays fairly stable all the time?

Mr. Crone: That is correct.

Mr. Renwick: Those are calls or complaints from all over the province to the extent that you—

Mr. Crone: No, that is just on my line; my number is 965-2504. We have up to four girls, senior secretaries, answering that number. Actually there are 10 lines on 965-2504 but if you called me and asked for Crone rather than, say, the registrar, they would attempt to find out what it is about rather than just put you on to me. Actually, if you identified yourself as Mr. Renwick you would get me immediately. But the average person—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Crone: No, my instructions are that I am to speak to lawyers and to members.

Mr. Stokes: I resent that. To members, then lawyers.

Mr. Crone: I speak to lawyers and members. In our Act the only reference is to the registrar so the calls all come in, "May I speak to the registrar?" Normally the registrar's secretary or the chief inspector's secretary get those calls and sort them out so they go to the proper person to deal with them instantly.

Mr. Renwick: Is it your impression that, by and large, the Act is functioning in such a way that the people who have problems are dealt with?

Mr. Crone: I would say yes, as far as the staff I have are concerned. When the Department of Financial and Commercial Affairs was set up in 1967, and I came with it the bulk of our operation at that time related to inspections. I was the first complaints officer and the chief complaints officer at that time and immediately I was allocated a minimum of two inspectors to work on complaints. At the present time, we have a chief complaints officer; three complaints inspectors and three investigation officers, all working on complaints. Our inspec-

tion staff is relatively limited. However, due to staff limitations we have switched from the former audit type of function, as far as my real estate section is concerned, to concentrate on complaints almost entirely.

Mr. Renwick: Even though this sheet shows inspections at 2,500 or 2,600?

Mr. Crone: That is because of a practice I started in 1967; when I went out on a complaint I would automatically do an inspection. It seems to me a dreadful waste of money if I am in an office and I can't spend at least two or three hours and do an inspection at the same time. If a complaint comes in it is automatic that an inspection will be made.

Mr. Renwick: I see you had only two cases in 1974 before the Commercial Registration Appeal Tribunal.

Mr. Crone: Our principal function is redress. We are not designed to punch somebody in the face. In other words, we attempt to get redress; then we will have what is known as informal hearings. In many instances we suggest to the individual terms and conditions which possibly might be more suitable than taking him before the tribunal and attempting to take his livelihood from him. Redress is our primary function at the present time; or in other words, to put it another way, the settlement of complaints. Our whole real estate section is designed at the present time to settle complaints rather than do inspection services.

Mr. Renwick: Do I take it, Mr. Minister, that you believe the staff of the registrar of the real estate and business brokers is an adequate staff to perform its function?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I haven't heard any reason to believe otherwise. Just looking at the number of registrations—which appears to have gone up dramatically, despite what one would consider to be a lack of activity in that field—the registrations have gone from about 26,000 to over 31,000 in one year. It may very well be necessary, if there is an indication that the rise in registrations is also accompanied by a rise in violations, that we probably will have to have more inspection staff. To me the number of prosecutions is a heartening factor, rather than one that bothers me.

Mr. Renwick: How many people, sir, are engaged in investigating and dealing with complaints and inspections in that whole range of matters, as distinct from those who are engaged in the licensing or registration function? Are they separate and distinct?

Mr. Crone: Sir, originally we were with the Attorney General's department; then the

Department of Financial and Commercial Affairs Act was passed, as I recall, in November, 1966, and most of us came with the new department in 1967. At that time, as I recall, we had something like 22 on the staff that handled registrations. We had approximately eight inspectors. Say four years ago, the registration function was divorced from the real estate section, and it is now handled by the central registry section.

So the real estate section, as far as we are concerned, is approximately 22 people, which consists of a registrar, a chief inspector, a foreign land officer, a foreign land inspector, a chief inspector, a chief complaints officer, three complaint inspectors, three inspectors and three investigation officers. The real estate section now is an active working group that does really nothing but handle complaints and inspections while the registration function is handled by the central registry section, which is completely separate. They do the mechanical work which we used to do.

Mr. Renwick: Where does that come, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Which is that?

Mr. Renwick: Central registry.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We were talking about reorganization and the new director—

Mr. Renwick: Yes, and that would be?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: —Mr. Weinstein will be doing all of the registration for all of those activities that require registration under this directive.

Mr. Renwick: So all of the statutes that require registration will be handled through him?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Motor vehicles, real estate, business brokers, mortgage brokers, consumer reporting, and so on and so on.

Mr. Renwick: Motor vehicles as well?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes. I just wanted to point out, when we were talking about the number of complaints, it seems obvious from what Mr. Crone said that our resources seem to be concentrated in those areas where the potential consumer losses may be the greatest. I mean, we can spend as much time in investigating a toaster complaint as in a real estate or car complaint, and obviously this is where we would prefer to be.

Mr. Renwick: Yes, I understand. What is your intention with respect to that warranties bill?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The new warranties bill?

Mr. Renwick: Yes, are we going to see it?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Let me go back to my notes on our general opening remarks. I have got them here. Yes, I think you are going to see it. I explained to you that the lawyers had told me how complex it was. You told me not to listen to them. I have mixed views as to whose advice I should take, though.

Mr. Renwick: So do I.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: But the Act is there, I can tell you, in draft form. It has been resurrected. It was at one time dormant; not moribund, but dormant.

Mr. Renwick: And if this house warranties legislation comes through, will it be under this same division of your ministry?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: There is a question here as to whether or not a number of pieces of legislation which are scattered around in the government apparatus that deal with housing should not really be in the Ministry of Housing. But certainly we are working with the Ministry of Housing and the industry in developing the warranty. It will probably have to be separate from this, because the other one we are talking about are consumer warranties and I don't think home warranties come into that category.

Mr. Renwick: But it is your ministry that at least at the moment will have the carriage of that.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We are developing it. Where it ends up and who administers it—I'm not jealous of jurisdiction. If housing wants it and feels that it should be there, perhaps—

Mr. Renwick: You said the fall session, or at least Mr. Drea said that this morning on the radio.

Mr. Drea: We both said it.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, we both said it would be in the fall.

Mr. Renwick: I suppose the other consumer warranty legislation will be in the fall too? Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't think it will be in the spring.

Mr. Renwick: You don't think it will be in the spring? Well, this is summer.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Not yet.

Mr. Renwick: But have you really shelved that legislation?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No, no. I told you—

Mr. Renwick: Suddenly the house warranty is coming in ahead of the consumer warranty.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Oh, well, I would think the home warranty would be one that has been worked on for quite some time in detail. It is simply a question of accepting certain principles and developing it into legislation for Ontario. So, I don't think the problems are quite as great as they would be in developing a complete Consumers Warranty Act for all other consumer products.

Mr. Renwick: I don't want to take up the last two or three minutes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you very much, Mr. Renwick. Mr. Stokes, did you wish to make some comments?

Mr. Renwick: I would like to hold this vote until next time.

Mr. Chairman: Did you wish to make some comments, Mr. Stokes?

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: You've got all kinds of time.

Mr. Stokes: We'll, I want to get in on this consumer protection business, for the very reason that you people suspect. A lot of the problems that emanate from northern Ontario, certainly northwestern Ontario—the part that I am concerned about—come directly to me as the member.

Just to give you some idea of the kind of complaints I get—still unresolved—one is about the movement of a house trailer where it was damaged. Another one was about the poor quality of a tent trailer, where the thing leaked from the first outing. They have been trying for two years to get redress from the manufacturer. Another one was a small retail outlet having trouble with a distributor. All of these have been brought to the attention of the director of your consumer protection branch.

Another one was a problem with a fly-by-night operator who was going throughout the north taking contracts for aluminum siding. The purchaser of these services made a \$300 down payment, and during the 48-hour cooling-off period phoned the fellow and tried to opt out, since he found out that he was going to have difficulty in arranging to pay for the balance by way of a loan through the bank.

Mr. Goudy properly pointed out that if you have a change of heart during the 48-hour cooling off period, you must notify the person who is going to do the work, in writing, within 48 hours. Of course, all he did was do it by way of a phone call. He lost his deposit. There was nothing that could be done under the present legislation.

Mr. Goudy has promised there will be an amendment to the Act; at least he is recommending that an amendment be made, so there is more time given for the cooling off period.

I have had literally hundreds of complaints about the high cost of gasoline, which I have brought to your attention personally; to Mr. Goudy's attention; to the Premier's attention; and to your predecessor's (Mr. Clement) attention.

When you consider that the dealer in Toronto pays $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents less per gallon of gasoline than a dealer in the city of Thunder Bay, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents can be attributed to transportation costs; and you can buy gasoline at certain outlets in Toronto for 58 cents a gallon and I pay 78 cents a gallon in Schreiber, it is obvious that something must be done, and done by your ministry.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes, I don't want to cut you off but it is 10.30. The committee will adjourn and resume its sitting immediately after the question period on Thursday. You might wish to continue your remarks at that time.

The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, p.m.

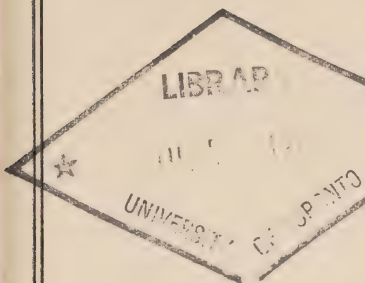
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Standing Administration of Justice Committee

Chairman: Mr. D. W. Ewen

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, June 12, 1975

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1975

The committee met at 3:25 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

(continued)

Mr. Chairman: I will call the meeting to order. We were at vote 1302, item 6.

Hon. S. B. Handleman (Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations): Mr. Stokes had the floor.

On vote 1302:

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Yes, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Minister; when we recessed on Tuesday night, I was talking about consumer complaints I received from constituents and trying to focus some attention on the high cost of gasoline. What occasioned my concern was the fact that in the city of Thunder Bay gasoline is selling for essentially the same price it is in Metropolitan Toronto, around 64 cents a gallon. In communities along the north shore of Lake Superior, such as Nipigon, Schreiber, Terrace Bay—Marathon being the exception, since it is supplied by boat—No. 2 gasoline sells at 78 cents a gallon.

I contacted representatives from Texaco, Gulf, and Imperial Oil. A Mr. Cooper from Gulf said that because they have received separate letters of complaint from different northern MPPs, they had just completed a small study and letters would be going out to me and other concerned MPPs. That was on April 11 of this year. I am still waiting for his reply.

We also talked to a Mr. Crompton of Imperial Oil. He said the essential difference in prices between the north and south was due to competition in the south, and that transportation costs accounted for only approximately 1½ cents a gallon added onto the northern Ontario costs. So with gasoline selling for between 58 and 70 cents a gallon in Metropolitan Toronto, depending on where you happen to go, self-serve outlets or independents, added transportation account for 1½ cents of the differential between prices in Toronto and the city of Thunder Bay.

You said in response to an earlier question, Mr. Minister, that you had done a northern study on the costs of goods. I want to know whether or not it included gasoline and home heating oil, because I am getting an increasingly large number of complaints from senior citizens on the recent increases in the cost of home heating oil, which runs as high as 50½ cents a gallon in some areas of my riding. This is far in excess of what is charged in other areas of the province, even given the 1½ cents a gallon that it costs to transport almost any place in the province.

We readily appreciate that if somebody is selling 20,000 gallons a day at an outlet in Toronto, they can afford to take a smaller markup or pumping charge than somebody in a small community any place in Ontario, where they are only pumping from 500 to 1,000 gallons a day. But the thing that really irks my constituents is that in the city of Thunder Bay, where they pay the 1½ cent transportation costs—let's say it's even double that, let's say it's three cents transportation cost from refineries in either Sarnia or western Canada—they can afford to sell it for 63, 64 or 65 cents a gallon. That's in the city of Thunder Bay. Now why are my constituents along the north shore of Lake Superior being ripped off by being charged an additional 12 to 15 cents a gallon?

Due to the nature of the economy in northwestern Ontario—and I suppose in northeastern Ontario, although I'm not competent to speak with any degree of accuracy about the prices in northeastern Ontario, so sticking strictly to northwestern Ontario—you know how important it is for people to have transportation, particularly where you have commuter operations in the woodlands. Where people are travelling 40 to 50 miles a day to work in the morning and back at night a car isn't a luxury, it's absolutely essential so that people can earn a livelihood. Yet they're being charged an extra 12 to 15 cents a gallon for something I think is very easily stabilized.

We have stabilized the price of beer right across the province simply because you people have a handle on the thing. I think if you, as minister, are genuinely concerned about consumer protection, this is one aspect of business you should concern yourself about and make

sure these oil companies, dealers and gasoline station operators are made to justify the mark-ups they're charging the people in north-western Ontario.

There are some areas of my riding—and I'm not talking about the far north, that's a different kettle of fish—which you can drive to by road where the cost of No. 2 gas is 81 cents a gallon. Now that's a far cry from the 63 to 65 cents that people are paying in Metropolitan Toronto; or even in the city of Thunder Bay, and Thunder Bay is about 900 miles northwest of this city.

If they can sell it for 63, 64, 65 cents a gallon, there is no reason in the world why my constituents—anywhere from 50 to 100 to 150 miles away—should be paying 78 to 81 cents a gallon.

Have you concerned yourself about this? I've had considerable correspondence with you on it, and with your predecessors. Nobody seems to be taking us seriously, and that is one of the things that's really bugging my constituents. I want to know what you can do about it.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I was interested in your saying you didn't feel transportation costs were a factor, but you mentioned that Marathon was an exception to the general rule because the gasoline was delivered by boat to Marathon.

Mr. Stokes: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Well presumably, then, there is a transportation factor which affects Marathon. Water transportation is normally cheaper than ground transportation, all other things being equal, so the Marathon situation seems to be related to transportation costs. We have done a study—

Mr. Stokes: It's a monopoly situation, too, in Marathon. Shell Oil had a deal with the major industry in the town of Marathon that they would get all of the business, so they established large storage facilities there. In the town of Marathon itself Shell is the only outlet; they have the market coralled.

During a Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association meeting in Marathon, before some of your cabinet colleagues, one of the operators got up and said they were able to sell gasoline for something like 71 cents a gallon, when 50 miles down the road, they were paying 78. It was because of this unique situation. That's why I wanted to bring to your attention that Marathon is the exception because of the monopoly situation and the fact they have bulk storage; and they do bring it in by boat as

opposed to what happens in other communities.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The monopoly situation you mention usually operates the other way. It is surprising that because there is a monopoly in Marathon and one company has a corner on the market they are able to sell at a lower price than in other areas.

Mr. Stokes: Their volume is higher so they can sell cheaper.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes, when you ask those who sell at 81 cents, what is their alibi for that?

Mr. Stokes: They say that is what they have to charge in order to—

Mr. Chairman: They are blaming it on freight rates?

Mr. Stokes: They are blaming it on a number of factors.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I must admit I haven't asked why the price is high. What we have done is a factual study of the prices of some commodities in the northwest as part of a larger programme of consumer education in the northwest.

We haven't really looked into the causes of the relatively high level of prices in the northwest. We know it exists. What we were more interested in determining was whether or not, during the present instability of pricing generally in Ontario, the northwest had suffered any greater hardship under inflation than the rest of the province.

As I have indicated in the House, the preliminary studies indicate the rate of increase in prices in the northwest was not as great. Obviously it started from a higher base, so we recognize that doesn't mean they are now paying less in the north than they are in the south for many commodities. We have done this as part of an overall study because we feel perhaps the northwest in particular, and we expect to be releasing the study very soon, is underprivileged in terms of information on consumer prices and we would like to do our best to rectify that.

We have, as you know, no legislation which would permit us to control the price of gasoline at the pump. I am not saying it is not within our constitutional power, but we have not controlled the prices of any other commodities, other than those which are sold by the government. And in that area we have done it for reasons other than pricing; we have

done it in the case of liquor, of course, for different reasons entirely.

The chairman asked a very appropriate question; I suppose it is the question I will try to ask those people we deal with in the oil industry. We deal with ORGA, which is the Ontario Retail Gasoline Association; we deal with OPA, the Ontario Petroleum Association. Just guessing, the likely answer would be that the gasoline station operator, in order to earn a living on a limited volume of fuel sales, must charge a certain price; that the markup is primarily his rather than that of the oil companies.

I assume the oil companies maintain certain fair pricing practices in the northwest, as they do here. All of their customers are treated pretty well equally. Under the guidelines we have developed with them they would have to be now.

So the markup is at the retailer level. I suppose the answers for high markups range from: "Well, I have to do it because my volume is low," or "The guy down the road is doing it, so why shouldn't I?" and everything between.

I don't know that you could really say there is a single explanation of the phenomenon, but it is something I could probably ask these organizations, to see if they are in a position to survey their members in the northwest to give us more reliable data than my guesses. I would assume my guesses are probably close to the mark, though.

Mr. Stokes: When we asked Mr. Crompton of Imperial Oil—he is the spokesman for Imperial Oil, I don't know what his position is—he said the dealer tank-wagon price, the price to the dealer including the federal tax but not the provincial tax, is 40.7 cents a gallon in Toronto and 42.4 cents a gallon in Thunder Bay. From this it can be seen that the actual difference to the dealer at the beginning is approximately 1½ cents a gallon, as between Toronto and Thunder Bay. That's fine, but what happens from Thunder Bay to a point 50 miles down the road? That's what I would like to see you clear up. I'm not saying you should go in and tell them what they have to charge, but I think you should make them justify the prices they are charging.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I think we would probably not agree entirely on the approach. I might well ask them to explain why there is that difference. An additional 1½ cents in laid-down price, to me as a businessman, would probably justify a two cent difference in price, because you normally mark up your cost to

include coverage of overhead. You don't just add the cost and try to pass it on to your customer, you mark it up.

So I would say probably a two cent difference from the Thunder Bay price would be fully justified. But when you get beyond that, there must be factors other than simple geographical location which result in that vast difference you've described to me.

I will commit myself right now to making inquiries. We deal with three organizations involved in the marketing of gasoline. As I mentioned they are the Ontario Petroleum Association, the Ontario Retail Gasoline Association and the Automotive Trades Association, whose members operate some pumps, but not too many. We might ask them to survey their members in the northwest to determine the reasons for this.

It is quite a remarkable difference. I would allow them two cent, plus perhaps transportation from Thunder Bay if there is any involved, if they are charged by the oil company for that. But certainly it wouldn't seem to account for that vast difference you've pointed out.

Mr. Stokes: I have checked with the bulk carriers along the highway and I have checked with CP rail on what their tank-wagon price is. It usually is on a 100-pound basis. Reducing that to price per gallon and delivering it from the city of Thunder Bay to Schreiber and Terrace Bay—they are only nine miles apart—they charge the same price, and it works out to 1½ cents a gallon. So if the differential from Toronto to Thunder Bay is 1½ cents—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It is three cents.

Mr. Stokes: It is three cents, that would take care of—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Give them four cents.

Mr. Stokes: Okay, that would take care of four cents, but it sure doesn't take care of the 15 cents.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No, I agree with you; but we'd have to find the reasons, I don't want to guess at them.

Mr. Stokes: There is one other aspect I want to pursue, something on which my colleague the member for Riverdale (Mr. Renwick) started. I was ignorant of the availability of these things—and he's got a series of them—until one was brought to my attention. It's "Tips for Senior Citizens." How many of those did you print? Is there any way of giving me a ballpark figure of how many were printed and how they were distributed?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I really can't give you the answer. Mr. Weaver, who is the director of information services, is not here.

Mr. S. D. Turner (Executive Director, Business Practices Division): There were several thousand printed, Mr. Stokes. We have distributed many of these upon request. Where we get to know of an organization to which this would apply we voluntarily distribute the pamphlets to that organization.

Mr. Stokes: How would a member of the Legislature be made aware of the fact there are a series of these out? One is "Tips for Senior Citizens," put out by your ministry. How would a member of the Legislature be made aware these were available?

Mr. S. D. Turner: I think the minister has probably made some comment on these in the Legislature. That would be one way.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Never heard of them.

Mr. Stokes: I never heard of them either, and I want to know just how widely they were distributed. This one in particular is almost an exact replica of the one I got from my colleague from Riverdale, with one exception: On the top of this it's got "Tips for Senior Citizens"; it's got the Ontario logo, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations; and on it it's also got: The Progressive Conservative Association, Fort William District.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: They probably asked for it.

Mr. Stokes: Would it be all right if I ordered 10 000 from you and put on them: This is distributed by courtesy of the NDP Riding Association for Lake Nipigon?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Before I accept an order for 10,000, I don't know what the printing cost is, but anybody who asks for it—

Mr. Stokes: Even 10, maybe.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I'll send you 10, sure.

Mr. Stokes: And you would have no objection to my putting my party affiliation on it at all?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Put your name on it, sure.

Mr. T. A. Wardle (Beaches-Woodbine): We are anxious to have people know what is being done for senior citizens, so if you want to generate the publicity, put your name on it.

Mr. Stokes: I just want to make sure you won't be offended if I do that.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It would be no offence whatsoever; they are information booklets.

Mr. Stokes: Will you have 100 delivered to my office?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't know how many we've got. How many have we got? We have 100; sure.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): Can I have 100 too, Mr. Minister?

Mr. Good: Put your name on; I think it is terrible to put your party on.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: There go 11,700.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): Will you put the stamp on for him too?

Mr. Chairman: No.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): I don't think the members generally are aware of those pamphlets. If you are issuing any new brochures—we get enough useless information—you might send us copies.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We have four new brochures coming out.

Mr. Renwick: I think all the members should get them so we are aware of their existence.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): In fairness, Mr. Minister, there is an announcement sent to every member every time there is a new pamphlet available.

Mr. Renwick: No.

Mr. Drea: Oh, yes.

Mr. Renwick: No. If there is one thing I do, it is—

Mr. Drea: I get them, Mr. Renwick. I don't know what your mail is like, but I got them long before I was associated with this ministry.

Mr. Renwick: My mail is perfect. It arrives on the desk, it is looked at and it's distributed. I have never seen any reference to the publication of any of these booklets. It may go to some people, but it doesn't come to me.

Mr. Stokes: Especially the parliamentary assistants.

Mr. Drea: No, that was long before I was associated with this ministry. I can talk to you about pamphlets that came to my desk with the news release that these were available.

Mr. Renwick: It must be restricted to the Tory members, which is the point my colleague from Thunder Bay is making.

Mr. Stokes: I am not trying to give the minister a hard time, Mr. Chairman, nor anybody in this ministry—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order please.

Mr. Stokes: All I am suggesting is if they are available, surely the members have a right to know.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Exactly.

Mr. Stokes: Because how are my constituents going to know? I happen to have a senior citizens' home in my riding, and if that information is available, let's make use of it. I'd like to get it out where it's going to do the most good.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I quite agree, and I think I can make that commitment. I don't know what the practice has been in the past; I think I have seen them before I came into the ministry. As a matter of fact, I am sure I did when I was over in the north wing.

We are now publishing a new one on the Condominium Act; we have have two new ones on the Business Practices Act and the Travel Agency Act. We'll make sure they are distributed to all members. We'll send one copy and then we'll supply additional copies on request.

Mr. Stokes: There is really no point in going to all the trouble of this elaborate and expensive educational campaign, if it's not getting into the hands of the people to whom it is directed.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I want to make one thing clear. In our By-Line programme, which I think most people are familiar with, these pamphlets have been listed and referred to repeatedly. We get requests for them on a daily basis from people who are aware of their existence, and they are not necessarily members of the House. They are sent out to them without any hesitation at all, and we'll continue to promote them.

Mr. Stokes: If I had ever seen that pamphlet before I would be the first one to admit it, but as I say I—

Mr. Carruthers: You must have some distribution system, otherwise you wouldn't—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Our distribution system is not as good as I would like it to be, Mr. Carruthers.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Good, did you have a question?

Mr. Good: On this business practice section, yes.

Mr. Drea: I have something on that.

Mr. Chairman: Go ahead.

Mr. Good: If this has been discussed before, I'll read what you said. It's on computerized checkouts in chain stores, would this be the proper place to discuss it?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes.

Mr. Good: It hasn't been discussed?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It hasn't been discussed.

Mr. Good: There's been quite a bit of discussion in recent months regarding this. Tests have been going on, I believe, in the Province of Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Right.

Mr. Good: The local branch of the Consumers' Association contacted me; I checked with your ministry and they said they had had no complaint from our local branch of the CAC. Since then I believe your ministry has received representation from the Consumers' Association of Ontario.

The big objection is simply this: When the price is put on the merchandise in a coded fashion, even though that price is duplicated in dollars and cents on the shelf, once the article is taken off the shelf there is no facility for future reference to the price of that article. It means when you get that article home and put it in your cupboard beside the jar that is just about empty, there's no way of telling whether you paid more or less the last time, for that coffee and whether you paid more for this article at Dominion than for the same article, say at Loblaws. Comparison shopping is practically eliminated if this system is going to be introduced.

I understand that each article is coded when it is put on the shelf. When it goes past the checkout, there is a scanning eye which just records the code on the article. Whether that code is put in at cost price or has to be changed on a daily basis, as prices go up and down on their price list, I don't know. I wonder if the

ministry has done any studies and what opinion is as to its fairness to the consumer?

Mr. Stokes: It costs the store about \$200,000 too, I am told.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It is our understanding, of course, that the efficiencies would more than offset the cost. That isn't our concern. Our concern is the one Mr. Good has mentioned. When you're checking out, you have no way of determining whether or not the price that was posted on the counter is the price that's on the article itself.

Mr. Good: I personally wouldn't argue with that, because I think a machine is much more accurate than those check girls. With all respect to their accuracy they do make mistakes.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Let's face it, you can't remember, when you went down the shelf and picked it up, that it said 69 cents. You're assuming the coding on the can also says 69 cents and that the cash register is charging you 69 cents. You have no way of knowing that the coding on there may be 71 cents; whereas now, if it says 69 on the shelf and 71 on the can, you know there is something wrong, one is wrong. With the computer system you have no way of checking.

We are concerned. We have notified all the chains and all the supermarkets that are experimenting with this in Quebec about our concern that the consumer always have a visual reference for determining the price on the article, as they now have. This means some of the stockroom boys will still have to continue to stamp the price.

It would seem to me cumbersome to bring in legislation if the supermarkets co-operate on this as they did on the matter of buying groceries by credit card. What we see as the real need is that the consumer know, at the time of purchase, in a visual way, the exact price. As you say, this knowledge can be used for the purpose of comparison shopping later on.

If the stores don't co-operate, then the only thing I can say is that we will probably have to consider legislation to prevent the widespread use of coding systems without a visual indication of the price on the articles. We don't want to stop the electronic checkout. We think there is great merit in that. We still want to protect the consumer however, with this visual price indication on the product.

Mr. Good: So you would accept the electronic checkout if it is coupled with actual pricing on the article.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Right. If you look at most of the cans that you are buying now, you will see they are equipped for electronic checkout; you'll see the stripes down the side, that's all it is.

Mr. Good: How do they adjust the price? Would that mean the supermarket would have to resort to a procedure whereby the markup is placed on the coded price that is put on when it came into the store.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I really don't know the answer to that. It sounds to me as if this is a means of manufacturer price fixing. It is the manufacturer who puts the coding on the can, presumably; or is it done in the supermarket warehouse?

Mr. Drea: The store does it.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No, but the electronic coding is on the label. That may be put on at the supermarket warehouse, for all I know. Do you know where it is put on?

Mr. C. N. Jamieson (Deputy Registrar, Consumer Protection Bureau): The system was described to me at the meeting I attended. The feed from the cash register in a sense queries the computer. Any changes are made on a daily basis and fed into the computer. Let's say we have a price on an article, say that it is 70 cents, and a change takes place an hour or so prior to that article being purchased. This new information is fed directly into the computer which then reacts to the new price when queried through a checkout.

Of course, one method the consumer has for checking out the price of a coded article is to examine the cash register tape. The cash register tape identifies the price of every product.

For example, normally you have a product cashed into the register under meat, whereas in this method they will identify every product, such as peas or carrots; so the consumer in some respect has a better opportunity to identify what he's actually paid for. That is the method employed. Changes are fed into the computer immediately they become available to the supermarket; and the computer responds to queries from the checking station.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: As I understand it, the coding is for identification of the product, such as Clark's beans. At the supermarket they will have fed into the computer the price of Clark's beans on that day. If that changes, they'll change the computer. The coding simply identifies what it is.

Mr. Good: Identifies the article, not the price; oh yes, then there is no problem.

The other question is the use of credit cards. I personally was opposed to the use of credit cards. It wasn't until the last year I finally had to break down and get a credit card to pay my hotel bills after all the delays and questioning every time.

When you get in a lineup at a supermarket—I don't know what the custom is in other places, but in our community so many people are paying for their groceries by personal cheques that the backup while these personal cheques are being made out is just something terrible. I think, my gosh, a credit card would be much quicker than that. What is the real objection to using credit cards for groceries?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: There are a number of reasons.

First of all, you are billed on a monthly basis on credit cards. There is a charge to the store. The banks, which are promoting credit cards, will argue with us at some length—and they have—that the charge to the store is far offset by the savings in not having to handle cash and do all the necessary bookkeeping. I'm prepared to accept that argument.

What does concern me is that there is an awful lot of impulse-buying attached to grocery shopping. If you are not going to be billed for something for a month, it's much easier to overload that shopping basket.

I suppose you could say it's a philosophy. We do oppose it because we think it leads to over-buying, over-impulse-buying and over-extending credit.

In the old days when the storekeeper gave credit and they say this justifies these credit cards—he controlled the credit. He knew his customers. He'd say: "Now take it easy Mrs. O'Grady, you won't be able to pay for that."

Mr. Good: "You owe me \$100 now."

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Now, nobody controls it; and then the bill comes along. We think people should buy groceries with disposable cash, so they know exactly how much they are spending and they know how much they can afford.

Mr. Good: I could see the objection, from the tremendous rate of interest the bank men charge on the unpaid balance.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: If you go on a 30-day account.

Mr. Good: The length of time I've ever had a credit card, they've never got one nickle of interest.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No, you pay on the 30-day basis. This is what we advise.

Mr. Good: Even during the mail strike, when they put \$2 and something on, I said: "I paid that bill the day I got it; if you can't give it to me on time, that's your problem." I took it off.

Mr. Drea: If I may point out something else, Mr. Minister, most of the supermarkets now are not confined to food. As a matter of fact, all of Dominion's future store will be emporiums, where about 50 per cent of the goods sold normally would be in the category of things sold 10 years ago in a hardware store, but you have to go through the same checkout counter.

Even in Loblaw's or A and P or IGA there are a number of non-food items sold. If you are talking in terms of a tube of toothpaste, that's one thing; but when you are talking in terms of a vacuum cleaner and this kind of thing, I'd say yes. However, this is on the food.

Mr. Good: You can buy them all on Chargex anywhere else?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: That's right.

Mr. Drea: It's a little different situation where you are putting it on top of the food bill. What happens is when they check out through the one checkout line, which is basically a food line, there is an idea this is a food purchase; and a number of things actually are hard goods, they aren't food purchases.

Mr. Good: So it is a social objection, rather than—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, we think it's in the best interest of the consumer to buy certain things either by cash or cheque. I know a cheque takes a long time to prepare and write out. There are certain credit cards which take a long time too, depending on the size of the purchase. The girls check them out. They go to the electronic machine and come back.

We wrote to the banks when it came to our attention this was starting to develop. I must say the banks have been most co-operative. They'll argue with you that we're wrong, but they have co-operated by not pushing credit card systems on people who are selling food. While I don't suppose they would refuse somebody who came in—and they haven't, really. The prime example, I suppose, is the market in Ottawa which has continued to sell on Chargex, but it's a small store and we don't feel we want to trot out legislation for one case. If it were to proliferate, the legislation is there and ready.

Mr. Renwick: I am glad to hear it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Drea: It's also quite true that, in effect, in all the supermarkets now you have a non-interest chequing account. Because if you take the step of registering with the company, they will give you a card or an identification number whereby when you are checking out you can pay by cheque. This is based upon the old fashioned, if you want to call it that, 30-day provision. If you write NSF cheques or something else, that of course is at your own peril. But in terms of the non-interest bearing charge account that used to be prevalent in the old days, the 30-day thing, that is now available in every supermarket. You will see it in the check-out lines. If you wish to cash cheques you go over to this booth, and in effect you register with them. You give them your name, your address, the usual credit things.

You will also notice at every express counter in every supermarket in the province this is the one to eight items or the one to 10 items, they say: "To facilitate, please no cheques." So by and large they've taken care of the non-interest-bearing charge.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Wardle.

Mr. Wardle: Mr. Chairman, while the minister is speaking to the executives of the oil companies, I wonder if he could bring up another matter. I did mention it in the budget debate. That is the self-serve gasoline stations.

I've been told this could well be a dangerous practice. I had one man who was apparently dressed to go out and he came—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Mr. Wardle, the technical standards division is responsible for this under the Energy Safety Act. Mr. Yoneyama will be able to deal with that question.

Mr. Wardle: I just wondered if it would be appropriate under business practices.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No, I think it comes under another vote. It is a special activity of the ministry governing oil stations.

Mr. Wardle: All right. Then you'll put me down for that, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Are there any further questions under item 6?

Mr. Stokes: I have one brief thing I want to get in on.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: I didn't have this information when I was speaking earlier to—Mr. Butler, is it?

Mr. Renwick: Mr. Turner.

Mr. Stokes: Mr. Turner, pardon me. You made this statistical breakdown available to us on written complaints closed in 1974. I was looking at the statistical breakdown from the Thunder Bay regional office. There are two of them here. I want to know if you got the same feeling I did about it. The total number of complaints closed in 1974 under housewares was 111, and 44 of those emanated from the regional office in Thunder Bay, which—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It was all the same store.

Mr. Stokes: It represents a very small portion of the total population of the province. I'm not very good on figures, but 44 complaints out of 111 for housewares came from the Thunder Bay regional office. Did that not strike you as passing strange?

There is another one here, on Record Clubs. I've had some difficulty with them myself on behalf of constituents, but there were 74 complaints against record clubs out of the Thunder Bay regional office in 1974, and there were only 268 in the entire province. Do they think we're a bunch of patsies up there?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Maybe you complain more up there.

Mr. Stokes: We alluded earlier to the northern affairs offices and the complaints they receive from the public. Some of these deal with ministries and agencies of the provincial government and a good many are a result of complaints from the federal government. They handle them, process them and direct them to the proper authority. As a result of this, I am told, there is some kind of a dialogue. If they are getting an unusually large number of complaints, for UIC or Workmen's Compensation, they liaise with the appropriate ministry or agency and will ask: "What's wrong with the system?"

On this then, is it because housewares and record clubs have a pretty poor track record in the northwest? Have you come to any conclusions as to what you should do, through your consumer protection branch, to see that these things are stopped? If you are cognizant of the fact that there are continuing problems, in unusually high number in proportion to population, do you reach any conclusions? Do you send an investigator in to check that your complaints statistics aren't still on the high side year after year?

Mr. S. D. Turner: As you know, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Stokes, we have a regional office in Thunder Bay. Ernie Dawson is a very active gentleman, and undoubtedly he has been

responsible for a good many of these statistics. We'll use these, of course. Now that we have our Business Practices Act, when we can spot a pattern or an unfair practice, we can make use of the legislation. That's why we have these statistics, to point up the difficult areas.

Mr. Stokes: Yes. There are those two—and I'm not going to bore the committee with any others—and when you get 44 complaints out of a total of 111 coming from the Thunder Bay region; and 74 out of 268 in the case of record clubs—

Mr. S. D. Turner: I agree they are unusual percentages.

Mr. Stokes: You will be looking into them?

Mr. S. D. Turner: This will be an incentive for us to look into this situation.

Mr. Stokes: And you will be doing that?

Mr. S. D. Turner: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Renwick.

Mr. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I have half-a-dozen miscellaneous things which I wanted to touch upon briefly.

From time to time, articles about how to buy a house, things to check into and so on appear in the press. I happen to have had these two kicking around for some time. Would the ministry consider putting out a booklet on how to buy a house, covering all the things one should look into?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We have one.

Mr. Renwick: Oh have you; it is not—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I think we call it—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: —“How to Buy a House.”

Mr. Renwick: Boy, they are hard to get.

Mr. Drea: You will be deluged tomorrow;

An hon. member: They will come in by the boxload.

Mr. Renwick: Thank you, that was very brief.

The next thing I would like to deal with is debt counselling. Do you have any responsibility in this field? Do you support debt counselling and what role do you play in debt counselling?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It is now the responsibility of the Ministry of Community and Social Services.

Mr. Renwick: Entirely, is it?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, they do all of the debt counselling. Of course there is the new Bankruptcy Act in Ottawa and Mr. Ouellet has asked us to see if we can beef up our activities in this field. I have conveyed the message to Mr. Brunelle.

Mr. Renwick: I see; that is interesting.

Mr. Drea: It has been that way for three years.

Mr. Stokes: It really is misleading to suggest that debt counselling is in Community and Social Services. They will tell you that if you have financial problems, they have an independent agency out in the community where you can go.

Mr. Drea: Non-profit.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, it's a non profit group. To suggest that you can go to Community and Social Services and they will bring out somebody in the office who will assist you, that is misleading.

Mr. Drea: They fund them.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: They are funding the service.

Mr. Stokes: Well, I don't know—

Mr. Renwick: Mr. Minister, are we talking about the credit counselling service of Metropolitan Toronto?

Mr. Drea: Yes, and all the others.

Mr. Renwick: And the role that Community and Social Services play is through funding; they don't provide—

Mr. Drea: And counselling.

Mr. Renwick: Counselling directly themselves?

Mr. Drea: Mr. Minister, since I was a founder of the Credit Counselling Service of Toronto, perhaps I could explain where the changeover took place.

As you recall, Mr. Renwick, in the late 1960s credit counselling was under the auspices of the then department of the Attorney General because it was considered to be an adjunct of the small claims courts. At that time, in Metropolitan Toronto and a number of other communities in Ontario, independent, non-

profit organizations for practical purposes were really under the auspices of social planning councils or United Appeal. In some cases they had some independent funding so they really didn't physically belong, but for practical purposes they were all under that banner.

At that time Mr. Rendall Dick was the Deputy Attorney General, and he was instrumental in providing provincial funding for the establishment of these agencies to work in the community.

With the advent of the old Department of Financial and Commercial Affairs, because of the change in many of the regulatory agencies—particularly the collection agencies and bailiffs being changed over to this new department—it was felt the Department of Financial and Commercial Affairs in this province should properly be the funding agency so it commenced in what was then this ministry. Then with the reorganization of government, it was **felt that debt counselling** more properly belonged, for funding purposes, in Community and Social Services. It was transferred and it's been there, for practical purposes, since 1972. This is the funding of agencies such as the Credit Counselling Service of Metropolitan Toronto and the one in London, I'm familiar with that one as well. There are several more **across the province.**

I think it is fair to say that wherever such an institution now exists in a community, it was the request of the social planning council, or the United Appeal at that time that this be a local agency service and that the role of the province be particularly in the field of funding.

Notwithstanding that, in the small claims court there have been various projects by the Ministry of the Attorney General over the years under which the clerk of the small claims court has become more and more a counsellor. In fact, at one time a referee of a small claims court was detached from his actual administrative duties to serve in debt counselling.

More and more, the role of the clerk of the small claims court as recorder of judgements has been diminished. His dual role as adviser to the referee, particularly in the implementation of the judgement, and as adviser to the person in difficulty because of the debt, has been expanded.

So for practical purposes all this is now non-existent in this ministry.

Mr. Renwick: This is my problem with this whole area of consumers in debt. First of all—and I'm glad the minister referred to it—you have the new Bankruptcy Act which has something which wasn't available before, arrangements for the consumer debtor to make

a proposal and so on. So you have some steps being taken under the Bankruptcy Act.

You've got this trial operation—I think it is still trial in Toronto—where there is a federal trustee in bankruptcy at 480 University Ave. to whom persons who are not in business can go through bankruptcy without being faced with the fee problem and that kind of thing. I don't know whether that is still experimental or not, but it's been extremely helpful to some people I have had occasion to refer there over the last couple of years. Then you have the question of this role now being played in the small claims courts of trying to assist people who find that they've got judgements against them. And, of course, you have the role that David Scott plays—

Mr. Drea: Used to.

Mr. Renwick: —used to play, where he did the whole thing. If you sent somebody to him, he—

Mr. Drea: No, but he had a whole office, Mr. Renwick. If I could interrupt just for a moment, that was an experimental programme—I think it is still a pilot programme under the auspices of the superintendent of bankruptcy, although it has more or less become somewhat permanent.

The province has virtually the same thing, although on a permanent basis, through the auspices of the administrative offices of the small claims court on University Ave. Almost all of the people there are people who face judgements. The decision that is arrived at by the particular person in charge is whether or not the small claims court referee can defer or stay the judgement, how the people involved can more rationally deal with their creditors so that realistically they can begin to pay off the debt; or whether, indeed, the debts are so significant that they should really go across the street to the federal superintendent of bankruptcy.

Mr. Renwick: This is exactly the kind of problem that seems to be very fragmented at the present time, this whole question of counselling. Actually going to the Credit Counselling Service of Metropolitan Toronto is just one step. There is also the business of having judgements against you and going through the small claims administrative office, formerly under Scott, the process of going to the federal trustee in bankruptcy; the process of knowing what is available, particularly with the idea of a consumer proposal coming forward.

It seems to me that it may well be that your ministry should think a little bit about whether it would make sense to work out some kind of

liaison and co-ordination of these things. The court's duty of necessity tends to have to be to collect on the judgement; therefore, the pressure is more to collecting the judgement than to getting the consumer's affairs straightened out. They do it as a side issue, as Mr. Drea says, to assist him to get his debts paid.

It does seem to me that it would be appropriate that you give some consideration to this fragmentation that has taken place in advising consumers who are in debt. That is mainly why I raise it at this time.

Mr. Drea: If I could answer that, Mr. Renwick, it's not really as fragmented as might appear on paper, because the Credit Counselling Service really is available as the first stage. In practice, you go there when you know you have accumulated debts that you are going to either have great difficulty in paying or in fact not be able to pay, but as yet there has been no definitive court action against you.

Secondly, if there is court action—and I'm prepared to agree with you that unfortunately, most people don't realize the extent of their indebtedness until they receive a summons to appear—at that particular stage it does become a court matter and there has to be a disposition in the small claims court. That's why the clerk of the small claims court is more and more becoming involved in the question of whether a judgement really is the answer or whether there should be a three-month or six-month stay on the actual implementation of the judgement, provided there is a reasonable method by which the defendant can attempt to pay.

Finally, when it gets to the superintendent of bankruptcy, it's virtually an impossible position; for practical purposes there is no real means—and it's usually a couple—for a method of repayment, and at that point their counselling begins.

I realize there are three steps—one is the local agency, one is the courts, finally there is bankruptcy under the federal superintendent. But in line with the current court procedures, whereby it is the small claims court that is available to the creditor as a means of collecting his debt, if all else fails there is the bankruptcy thing under federal legislation.

I really don't see how you could unfragment that system. That's not to say I'm not sympathetic to what you are proposing, but I just say it isn't really as fragmented as it would appear on paper, because you have to recognize the existing legal systems and the split jurisdiction in the field.

Mr. Stokes: But to use a phrase oft used by my colleague from Riverdale, let's make it

abundantly clear that for all practical purposes you are talking about Metropolitan Toronto.

Mr. Drea: No I'm not, I'm talking about a great many communities in this province.

Mr. Stokes: I happened to refer a constituent to somebody who could provide debt counselling and he had to travel 71 miles.

Mr. Drea: I'm prepared to get for you, from the Ministry of Community and Social Services—I'm sorry we don't have it here because it's not within our jurisdiction—but you will find the funding by that ministry goes into a very large number of communities in Ontario; it's not confined to Metropolitan Toronto.

Mr. Stokes: No, there is one in the city of Thunder Bay. It's quite conceivable that I may have to send somebody who's in financial difficulty up to 200 miles just to avail themselves of this service.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: That is one of the problems inherent in the large geographical area the Province of Ontario encompasses. As I understand it there are something like 20 or more offices; I suppose it's impossible to have them in every little nook and cranny. But certainly I agree with the member for Riverdale, I think we should take a look at this. Mr. Ouellett has put to me, and I have conveyed it to Mr. Brunelle, about the possible consolidation of some of the federal and provincial services.

Mr. Renwick: It may well be that the split jurisdiction thing could be overcome. In the case of this one aspect, there is this section of the new Bankruptcy Act dealing with arrangements for consolidation by having small claims clerks act as the administrators for those proposals. Then, at least in a sense, he or she would be wearing two or three hats, doing some credit counselling in a sense and advising whether or not they should make a proposal; or advising whether or not it was just by re-arranging their budgetting over a period of time that they can pay it off.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I'm sure the question of funding will arise in the negotiations between Consumer and Social Services and Ottawa. I think it was a reasonable suggestion and as a result has been put to the proper ministry to study.

Mr. Renwick: I would hope you will seriously review that study made at Osgoode Hall on the small claims court with respect to consumer claims. I know you have copies of it. It struck me as being a superb report and I referred to it in my opening remarks.

I was very pleased to get the summary which Mr. Turner provided at the opening today; that will be most helpful. I was also very interested in his remarks to my colleague from Thunder Bay as to how they see the role of the consumer protection bureau, with the statistical information which is available, and the role they will play in implementing the Business Practices Act. Do I take it from what Mr. Turner said that you are going to have an active role in the business practices field, even though you don't have any particular powers of initiative yourselves?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I think we do, we might argue with you on that; we think we do have some.

Mr. Renwick: Yes, but can you see yourself, for example, if a situation develops where there's a flurry with a particular record company of some kind, do you see yourself actually intervening in the way in which they conduct their practices?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Oh sure, I think there would be the power to issue cease and desist orders. The registrar can use that power, there is no question about it.

Mr. Renwick: Are you doing that now; or are you just in the process of getting under way?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We are just in the process, because of reorganization, of getting that procedure under way. Some things are being referred down, at the moment, from the minister's office because maybe I have more time to read the newspaper than others. I see some things which I consider to be misleading or unfair business practices and have asked the branch to look into them.

Mr. Renwick: If the ministry could do it for me without me taking the time of these estimates to do it, I would like to have a summary, statistically or otherwise, for the motor vehicle dealers' collection agencies; the mortgage brokers and bailiffs; the paperbacks and periodicals; pyramid schemes and that kind of thing, along the statistical lines that the registrar under the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act gave us at the latter part of the committee's hearing last Tuesday evening—that is, the number of actual complaints that come in and a breakdown of what's been dealt with and how, if that is possible without my questioning each one of the registrars under these particular Acts for statistical purposes.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It is possible.

Mr. Renwick: I think it would be helpful if we could have that so that we can think about it during the coming year. If, by any chance, any of us are re-elected we can go at it again next time.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes.

Mr. Renwick: Could I ask about referral selling? Are you going to leave that entirely to that Bill C-2, or are you going to move into that field yourself the way you did on the pyramid schemes?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I think we've been in it. I have to rely on my memory here but I recall my predecessor bringing in the actual prohibition of referral selling. It's simply prohibited under the Consumer Protection Act.

Mr. Renwick: That's right, referral selling. What is the one I'm thinking about?

Mr. Drea: Pyramid.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Pyramid sales?

Mr. Renwick: No, pyramid we've got, haven't we?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Are you talking about franchises?

Mr. Renwick: Franchising, that's the one.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The franchising legislation has been in the process of being drafted for quite some time. There was a ministers' committee on franchising which reported.

Mr. Renwick: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I think you're aware of that committee. There is draft legislation in existence. It has not yet been accepted by the government. If it's going to be introduced all I can say is it will be introduced in the usual manner.

Mr. Renwick: But is it in the process somewhere as a legislative enactment? Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It's been drafted and reviewed.

Mr. Renwick: Can you give me anything more affirmative about the consumer warranty bill?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I can't give you anything more affirmative than we've already stated. It's something I would like to bring in. It's not ready and I don't know when it will be. I've been asked for timetables before, but I think the best thing is not to have a timetable

but to say that I feel it's a good idea and I hope to be able to bring it in.

Mr. Renwick: I have nothing further.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Edighoffer.

Mr. H. Edighoffer (Perth): I understand the minister stated that Bill 55 isn't in full operation yet.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No, it's been enacted and proclaimed. When you say it's not in full operation, the business practices division is in the midst of being reorganized and some of the people necessary for its implementation are simply not in place yet. No, it's in force.

Mr. Edighoffer: I've had correspondence with Mr. Jamieson on a number of occasions regarding complaints in my area. Now that this is in place, will there be any changes which would assist people in case such a circumstance arises again?

I'm thinking particularly of the Canadian Building Systems Ltd., who sold many buildings in my area. I'm thinking of one in particular that signed a contract on Oct. 6, 1973. I realize this particular case wouldn't be covered but if this happens again—because it's very apt to happen particularly in the rural ridings.

This is a case where a contract was signed on Oct. 6, 1973; there was a deposit of \$1,375 on a \$5,300 contract. On Aug. 3 a telegram was sent to the purchaser saying it was prepared for shipment and would be shipped in a few days. On Oct. 1, the president of the company wrote and said the building would be delivered in the yard by Oct. 11. As of today or a short time ago, this gentleman is still out his \$1,375. I have a great number of cases and it's been in many papers. Cases such as this still actually happen, particularly when they have a considerable amount of information in writing.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: From that brief description I'm not too sure the Business Practices Act applies. I might just review it again. The Business Practices Act is designed to protect the consumer against entering into a contract because of an unfair business practice. Of course, all the unfair business practices are defined in the Act. The consumer, in order to get relief under the Act, must rely on the fact that the reason he bought the product or engaged the service was because of this misleading or unfair business practice. I don't know, in that case, whether the buyer was led to enter into it because of any promises made which were not lived up to, or promises made which were not true; or whether there were any mis-

leading facts which led to his buying the building. These are mobile homes, are they?

Mr. Edighoffer: No, it's just a metal building. A shed in other words.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: A shed?

Mr. Edighoffer: In other words, there is still no protection?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I'm not too sure. Again, I don't believe there's protection—if this is a business transaction and the person is using the product in the course of a business it may still not be covered under the Business Practices Act. I'll let Mr. Turner expand on that.

Mr. Edighoffer: It's in the farming business that I'm referring to at the moment. Therefore, it wouldn't be covered?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No, it isn't. We're talking about consumer end-user type of thing. I have some concerns—as a matter of fact I was just looking at them—on the question of tractors, for example. To me, the farmer is not really buying it as a businessman, he's buying it as a consumer even though he doesn't use it for pleasure. It is excluded, as I understand it, under the present interpretation and that's something I'm looking at now. I would assume that because these are business transactions they're not covered under the Business Practices Act.

He has the usual right of action, as Mr. Renwick will tell you, for failure to meet the terms of a contract. There are two parties to this deal and one of them hasn't performed; the other party has the usual right of action.

Mr. Edighoffer: Yes. One reason I suggested I feel the same as you regarding tractors etc., is that I think there's a great need for some sort of protection there.

There is another small matter I would like to ask about and I wonder if there would be protection in a case like this. I noticed in the last civil service brochure that members of the civil service and their families can receive discounts on cars, clothing and a great number of things. Of course, I suppose what might happen is we'll see civil servants all driving the same cars and they'll all be dressed the same.

Mr. Drea: Big cars.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It's not a new practice and I haven't notice it happening.

Mr. Edighoffer: I am thinking, again, in particular about clothing because that's the one. There's a 30 per cent to 50 per cent

discount. What happens if a civil servant goes to any other store in Ontario and purchases something at 50 per cent off, and he goes to the director and says he's paid an unfair price? Does that mean the owner of the business would have to make a refund?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't quite follow that.

Mr. Drea: No, I think, Mr. Minister, it would come under the section of the Business Practices Act which covers the giving of an undue value or inflated value to something. Since the independent haberdasher didn't give an inflated value but gave a reasonable price in the first place, the fact that somebody else reduced the price, means that Bill 55 wouldn't apply to the independent haberdasher. He was still giving a reasonable price. Where, indeed, it might apply would be a case where a suit of clothes cost \$150, ordinarily, and could be reasonably bought for that price if the independent haberdasher raised it to \$225 and then advertised a sale, offering it at a special sale price of \$160. This indeed is \$5 or \$10 above the ordinary price of it.

Mr. Edighoffer: Okay.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The federal law covers that now, too.

Mr. Edighoffer: Okay, I won't pursue that. There was only one other thing. I just wasn't too clear the other night when we were discussing these advertising amounts. I know your man isn't here, so perhaps I should speak to him.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, I don't know whether you were here on Friday when we discussed it further.

Mr. Edighoffer: It wasn't very clear to me. I got the figures \$70,000 on business practices, travel and warranty and \$120,000 in northern Ontario. At least, that is what I took out of it. I wondered if that was correct. For advertising—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: They had additional figures on Friday which came to something around \$450,000 total advertising and promotion. I think that was the final figure we arrived at. It was something around that; \$450,000 is our total advertising and promotion budget.

Mr. Edighoffer: I will follow it up later.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, okay.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions on item 6?

Mr. Drea: Mr Minister, in view of the fact that the travel Act is just about to be proclaimed—and I can think of no legislation that went through the Legislature faster or with more agreement by more people—I would like to draw two things to your attention. Despite the fact that the bill isn't yet in full operation, in terms of the Compensation Act, I think there are two things that should be drawn to the attention of the members since we discussed it in the House in December.

First, I would like to introduce our new registrar of travel services, Mr. Douglas Cavan. I do that for two reasons. One, it's customary to introduce a new registrar in a very significant portfolio. Secondly, despite the fact that the full implementation of the travel Act is not yet available to him, Mr. Cavan, along with the consultant who worked with the ministry, Mr. Robert Saunders, have done yeoman work in two very significant fields.

The first one was the bankruptcy of a travel agency in southwestern Ontario—Murray Travel. I stand to be corrected on the figures, but I think there were 165 people who would have been stranded—some of them honeymooners—because their deposits were gone in a bankruptcy. There was very little that could have been done about it. I think that, thanks to the work of Mr. Cavan, all but eight did get their trips. For two reasons I would like to mention that. The travel industry did respond. They were not yet in a position where they had to respond but, nonetheless, they did it for the good of the industry.

Due to the work of Mr. Cavan in bringing together the various people who had paid deposits, in good faith, to Murray Travel in London, Sarnia, St. Thomas, and points elsewhere in southwestern Ontario, most of these people did get their trips. That bankruptcy came just prior to the Easter holidays. It was a very short period of time and it was very difficult to arrange. You will recall that, in years past, it simply wasn't possible to arrange. Included in the group was a school band that was going to Florida on a bus trip. I think Mr. Cavan deserves a great deal of credit.

Secondly, we have had a case of continuing bankruptcy now. I don't want to discuss it in too great a detail because it is under investigation by a number of law enforcement agencies—both provincial and federal. The bankruptcy is of an organization called the Society for the Study of the Heritage of Canada. I may point out, for the sake of the record, that this organization has nothing whatsoever to do with Heritage Ontario nor does this have anything to do with the National Heritage Organization, which is a construction company devoted to the reconstruction of buildings.

In that particular case, thanks to Mr. Saunders, our consultant, and to Mr. Cavan, we were the only province that did not experience significant dislocation among students who went abroad at the spring break. The reason I mention these things was that there was a great outcry from the House from both opposition parties, as well as ourselves, back in December that certain things had to be done. In the particular area of travel, which this province, with the unanimous consent of all parties, pioneered in this country, we will have full implementation of the Act by July 15. This will provide compensation to the traveller whose deposit has been abused or defaulted on.

Second, notwithstanding the fact that the implementation date was there, both Mr. Saunders our consultant, who is no longer with the ministry—he was employed in a short-term capacity—as well as Mr. Cavan, have really done the work that the Legislature hoped could be done within a day back in December when it passed those Acts. I draw that to your attention. I think it's a very good omen of the orderly, stable relationship that the registrar of travel services will have with the responsible part of the industry in the years to come. I think this will, hopefully, shorten our estimate period in the future because in the past there have been complaints—and very well-justified complaints—from members, about the treatment afforded to the traveller.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Wardle.

Mr. Wardle: Mr. Chairman, there was a good deal heard about false and misleading advertising before the passing of Bill 55. What is the present situation? What improvements have come about since Bill 55 and what jurisdiction do you have in your ministry? How is it that this now is the responsibility mostly of the federal government?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't think it's true that it's mostly the responsibility of the federal government. What the federal government does in cases of false and misleading advertising is prosecute. Of course, those cases gain a great deal of publicity. People read about them and say: "Oh, the federal government is doing something." Our approach is more along the line of a cease-and-desist action rather than prosecution.

I'll leave it to Mr. Turner to inform you as to the statistics, but it seems to me that we have a great deal more success by calling people in and saying, "Stop doing it." They do stop, and they stop very quickly—rather than having to go through the long tortuous procedure of a prosecution. In many cases, the misleading advertising is, perhaps, unintention-

ally misleading. There is no need to prosecute a reputable business establishment for something they were quite prepared to admit was a mistake and they are prepared to stop doing.

Mr. Wardle: So in those cases when you call them in they readily recognize the problem?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I'll let Mr. Turner tell you about the experiences with regard to misleading advertising.

Mr. S. D. Turner: Mr. Wardle, in 1974 we had approximately 300 complaints relating to misleading advertising. As the minister has stated, we take the quick administrative approach. We do not issue a cease-and-desist order if we can circumvent it and get on the phone, call the man or the company and say "Your advertising is not right. What are you going to do about it? You've got to change it." It's normally changed, and it happens just like that. In 1974 we issued no cease-and-desist orders but we got the results we wanted.

Mr. Wardle: Right.

Mr. S. D. Turner: In 1973 we issued 13 cease-and-desist orders, but this system works. It's a quick way of doing it.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I saw one, I think it was about two weeks ago, about an auto company advertising an Austin Mini. They had the price as \$2,975, or something. Underneath was a picture of a beautiful Jaguar. They are also Jaguar dealers. Anybody looking at the ad might think they were going to get a Jaguar for \$2,975, but there was just no way. I don't think they were deliberately trying to mislead. They stopped doing it and that was it.

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, I don't agree that dealing so quietly with the business community is having the necessary effect of setting an example for other businesses. These things keep coming. I would suggest that a prosecution in court with the wide publicity it would get would have the effect of alerting other people to what's taking place.

I've had several complaints and certainly you have rectified them in that narrow, specific instance, but no one knows except you and me. The community at large doesn't know and the other 10,000 business people do not know they should not continue doing this.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The federal government's prosecutions receive wide publicity, because they are very selective in their prosecutions, and they do it deliberately for the purpose of getting wide publicity. I would argue with you that our combined efforts are not doing the job. You are never going to stop the

practice completely; I don't think you can possibly expect to stop it.

The combination of the types of action Mr. Turner's branch takes and the prosecutions of the federal government, though quite rare, is certainly salutary to the business community. I think they have the desired effect. People know there are sanctions which can be applied and if they want to take the risk—it is the same as anybody committing a crime; they know there are punishments if they get caught and they are quite prepared to take the risk.

Mr. Drea: I think, too, these things spread in the business community. As an example, let's take a look at what has been happening. In 1973, under the total number of complaints in advertising—and these are complaints; that doesn't mean they were justified or anything else—in a comparison between 1973 and 1974, there were 76 complaints in 1973 under the broad auspices of the consumer protection bureau. In 1974, there were 147.

Under the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act 1973 was a very high year; there were 160. Yet the next year there were only 102. Motor Vehicles Act, again, in 1973 there was a relentless crackdown on advertising; 1974, there were only 45 here.

If you look at the warnings and the cautions issued, your consumer protection bureau in 1973 put an end to 27 of the 76; but in 1974, 96 out of 147. These are complaints. Bear in mind that this is an initial feeling toward an advertisement. It doesn't mean it is misleading or not; it is an initial complaint.

Under the Motor Vehicles Act, there were 40 warnings or cautions issued; which means it ended. There 40 of the 160 and in 1974, 36 of the 102.

Under the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, there were 150 in 1973 and bear in mind that I drew it to your attention that was a significant year. In 1974, obviously it spread in the business community, only 55 of these; that's a smaller number of complaints, smaller number ended.

Under the Mortgage Brokers Act, and I think this is very significant, in 1973 there were six of what Mr. Turner politely calls administrative matters. Last year there didn't have to be any and the complaints are down.

Look at your cease and desist order. The consumer protection bureau in 1973, had three of them; last year there didn't have to be any. There was nobody, when they got the warning, who wanted to fool around and go the whole route to get a cease and desist order.

Again, with the Motor Vehicles Act, 10 in 1973; they thought they had a case, last year. When you get a warning, you obey it.

Surely the name of the game is not to spread this in the business community. It is to stop the consumer at the point of sale, whether it is by impulse or by consideration; that these things are not put in front of him and her as a method of persuading them to buy. It's all very well to have court cases and it's all very well to put out booklets but I suggest to you that if you want to prevent the consumer—incidentally, with all of those prosecutions by the federal government, they are in a booklet, I have yet to see that a penny went back to any of the consumers.

In terms of preventive action, the moment somebody complains about that, you say stop it. If that is stopped, I realize there is no statistical method of looking into the future as to how many people might have bought because of that ad but nonetheless it is stopped. I think that is a very efficient and a very good remedial method.

The federal government—I am not criticizing them—have an area of the jurisdiction where they use the courts, and I think they use them to the best of their resources. I would also point out to you the federal government is restricted until, if, when and as Bill C-2 is passed, because they have a problem with advertising.

The advertising they can go after must be the written advertising impression—that is, the photograph or the general impression of the ad is not yet admissible for their purposes. Now they are trying to change that and that at the moment leaves them with a wide void, so they are far from being the arbiters, even under their jurisdiction, of what properly constitutes misleading advertising.

I think if you can find someone, as the minister has said, who is giving the impression you are buying a Jaguar for a price of about a third of what you would normally pay, okay you cut that out. They don't go into the dealership then. That's really a form of bait and switch. Who knows what they would have done once they got into the dealership and found the Jaguar was beyond their means? They might very well have bought a lower-priced car on which the price was artificially inflated. As I say, it is all very well to have the court statistics and say you collected this amount in fines, but surely the name of the game is to protect the consumer, not to acquaint the business community in how to be honest?

Mr. Germa: Mr. Chairman, I cannot agree with that. I got a letter just yesterday regarding Woolworth's false advertising. Your minis-

try had inquired into it and, through administrative intervention, they got Woolworth's or Woolco to remove this product from the shelves of 75 stores across Canada. Woolworth's has been in business for I don't know how many dozens of years. Woolworth's should know what constitutes false advertising, and yet there was not even a cease and desist order issued. As far as we are concerned, there is nothing on the books against Woolco, their hands are still clean, and yet your ministry did remove products from 75 stores.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We didn't remove them. Woolworth's removed them voluntarily when they realized—

Mr. Germa: Mr. Minister, do you think Woolco is such an amateur in the business world that it doesn't realize what it is doing. More than you and I?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I have no idea of the number of products that Woolco and Woolworth's handle, but I would assume it's at least in five figures, in a variety of tens of thousands I would say that if one of the products which they have bought, which has been described to their buyer to be a certain thing, turns out not to be so, and the store manager is notified of this by the head office and told to take it off the shelves, I think that's a pretty good performance. Simply because the head office didn't know every specific article that had been ordered by hundreds of buyers around the world doesn't indicate to me that Woolco has been negligent in any way whatsoever.

I am not defending Woolco. I simply think it's a question of business fact that any large department store can at any time have, in its stock and in its inventory, something which has been bought and which does not meet the specifications which they thought it should meet. If it is brought to their attention, I have never found a reputable business like that which would refuse to comply with our requests.

Mr. Drea: I wish we could clean up Yonge St. so efficiently and so quickly.

Mr. Germa: I can see you treading lightly on some innocent, new, small businessman who doesn't understand the implications, but I think a sophisticated organization, such as we are talking about, should face the full force of the law.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We have a difference of opinion here, because I think the small businessman is probably far more familiar with his merchandise and his stock than the large organization which is carrying thousands and thousands of items.

Mr. Germa: He might know each item individually certainly, but I am sure he hasn't been in business long enough to understand all the ramifications of false advertising, whereas these very large sophisticated companies know exactly what they are doing. You know how those ads are worked over by a psychologist in order to take the public in.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: They are?

Mr. Germa: Don't tell me that they don't know what they are doing. I am sure that every word they print has been tested and proven for the impact it is going to have in bringing in custom. Yet you treat them as though they are a bunch of innocents and they inadvertently and accidentally stocked items in 75 stores across Canada. I think that wasn't a mistake.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It was one item that they bought and distributed to many of their stores and they withdrew it once it was drawn to their attention.

Mr. Germa: I admit they had to do it, yes. But some constituent up in the city of Sudbury had to get so riled up about it first. Your ministry would never think of looking into that, but a constituent in Sudbury has to protect people right across Canada. I don't think that's fair to the consumer, because if that fellow hadn't got wild enough to come down and see me, then they would still be doing that in 75 different locations in Canada.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Oh, I am sure somebody else would have noticed it, Mr. Germa.

Mr. Germa: Well, apparently your ministry stopped it right across Canada.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Well, we didn't stop it. I'd like to take the credit, but we asked Woolco to do it. As soon as they realized that they had such a product, even though other provinces might not have the same types of restrictions, they removed it as a matter of what I would consider to be good business practice.

Anyway, I don't think our inspectors are ever going to be able to find every product that is being misleadingly advertised. We are going to have to depend on consumer information, a great deal of education on the part of the public, and some vigilance on our own part. But I don't think we can do the job ourselves.

Mr. Germa: Well, we have to thank one constituent in Sudbury for protecting the people right across Canada, despite the mill-

ions of dollars in this budget and other budgets across this land.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I agree that my gratitude goes to him. All I saw is that if he hadn't found it, it might have been somebody in Ottawa who noticed it. But I am very grateful that he brought it to our attention, and that we were able to do something to help.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions? Does item 6 carry? Carried.

Item 7, commercial registration.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Horwitz, I believe, has a hearing this afternoon. Is there anyone else to speak for the tribunal? With the consent of the committee I would have no hesitation in returning to this item if there are any questions on it.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any questions?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: If there are any comments I would prefer to have Mr. Horwitz, the chairman of the tribunal, here.

Mr. Chairman: Any questions?

Does item 7 carry? Carried.

Vote 1302 carry?

Mr. Stokes: What about the payments under the motor vehicle accident claims fund?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: That is statutory.

Mr. Stokes: We can't talk about that?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Well, it is statutory. Vote 1302 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 1303, item 1, programme administration.

On vote 1303:

Mr. Wardle: Mr. Chairman, in the matter of self-serve gasoline stations, it has been brought to my attention these could well be a hazard, not only to people who are not experienced in handling gasoline, who don't understand the problems of putting gas in a tank—it happened to one gentleman when he covered the front of his clothing with gasoline. There is also the matter of a fire hazard, with people who are not experienced in dispensing gasoline smoking near the pumps.

I am wondering, Mr. Chairman, if the minister has any comment on this, and whether he would take this up with the executives of the oil companies when he has that conference with them.

I did mention in my remarks on the budget that in a service station quite close to my

riding, four people were let out of their employment when the service station went self-serve. It seems to me that this is an operation that should be looked at very carefully from a safety standpoint, if not from the employment standpoint.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I want you to know, of course, that we do have responsibility for the safety standards of self-serve service stations. It technically comes under item 5, which is the energy division.

I have with me Mr. Yoneyama who is the director of the technical standards programmes of the ministry. I have, as a matter of fact, looked at the directives and the regulations for self-serve service stations and the hazards are recognized in there. They are recognized by the companies. I don't know how much more can be done to make them absolutely safe, without banning them completely, and that is obviously an option.

The directives to the oil companies, which they follow very, very closely in the actual installation and construction of self-service service stations, are very, very stringent. Their staff, the people who man those stations—as you know, they are only cashiers primarily—are trained to enforce the observance of the safety standards. They are quite complicated.

I made some comment on them in an interview a few weeks ago, but perhaps Mr. Yoneyama would explain them or have someone from the division explain them more fully.

I know that the stations are our responsibility. We do license them, and we do inspect them. We have had discussions with the Ontario Petroleum Association about them. They are part of their ongoing programme of providing service to the public through a variety of outlets. They have proved themselves to be valuable in helping to keep the price down. It has that one advantage because the prices are lower in the self-serve stations. I'll leave it to Mr. Yoneyama to go into more detail of the actual regulations.

Mr. Wardle: Mr. Chairman, before he does, my observation is that with one person in charge of a service station and three or four people coming up to be served gas, how is that man going to look after the safety? You're dealing with people who are not experienced in this sort of an operation. Even though you may save two or three cents on a gallon of gasoline, that may not pertain for too long.

Mr. Chairman: It even happens to experienced personnel. One of the most troublesome ones is when an attendant listens for the gas

and it splashes out and goes in his ear. Do you think that what that does isn't a danger? You tell them, but they still do it.

Mr. Wardle: I made the point in my budget address and I'm still waiting for an answer.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The regulations are there and they are pretty strict. The enforcement of them does come under the division. Mr. Yoneyama might want to speak to them.

Mr. H. Y. Yoneyama (Executive Director, Technical Standards Division): Our record in terms of accidents is very good. Coming back to the point that you raised about the one attendant not being able to look after four or five cars at the same time, the attendant has full access to the control—the console at that station. That particular console will shut off the supply to any one pump at the push of a button. Our experience has been good. Perhaps Mr. Jones has some other comments to make. Our regulations are being adhered to. Console operators are trained. The companies providing the equipment are very safety conscious.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The signs are the same—"No smoking. Turn off the ignition." Those are all there.

Mr. Good: On this point, Mr. Chairman, may I say a word?

Mr. Wardle: I will be glad to have support on this. There are a few other things I could say, but go ahead.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Good and then Mr. Lawlor.

Mr. Good: I wrote the ministry—maybe to you, sir—just the other day on this.

On May 23, a truck came in and hit against a pump on highway 400 right at Cookstown. It broke it off and it immediately went into flames. This is the second instance of which I am aware of in the last short while where someone has hit a gas pump and it burst into flames. I understand when that pump is knocked off, the supply to the tank is automatically shut off but any gas within the hose and the pump itself goes into flames.

In this particular instance, the truck and the car on the other side of the pump were able to get out of the way and neither vehicle was harmed, but there was another car down at the other pump.

Immediately, the attendant ran to get something to put the fire out. What did he come back with? A pail of water, if you can imagine! He was restrained from pouring the

water on the fire because he would have just swept the fire right down to another car parked at the next row on the aisle. It took that attendant a considerable length of time to find out where to cut off the electrical supply to the pumps. It took them a terribly long time to find a fire extinguisher which eventually did come with a foam type class B or C—at any rate a fire extinguisher which was suitable for that purpose.

In the other instance to which I refer, a family got out of their car and saw it burn. In each instance, and since then, a person who was at this place when the fire occurred and who was on the other side of the pump has started to ask at every station what they would do if there was a fire. There appears to be very little knowledge by service station attendants as to what to do in case of a fire, nor do they have the necessary equipment there to fight a gasoline fire.

Do your regulations call for having on hand at the gasoline pumps a proper type of fire extinguisher?

Mr. Yoneyama: The answer is yes. At the outset, though, I think it should be emphasized that once the accident has occurred—and we are talking about a fire—we should leave it up to the experts, the firefighting people. To have an attendant attempt to douse a fire, we have a different problem.

Do you have any information on that particular incident Mr. Good is referring to?

Mr. H. T. Jones (Director, Energy Safety Branch): No, I haven't got that, Mr. Yoneyama.

Mr. Yoneyama: Was that a self-serve station?

Mr. Good: I'm not aware of that. It's the one on Highway 400 near Cookstown, a Gulf station. It happened on May 23. The particulars are in a letter which I wrote on Tuesday to the director of that department. What I'm saying is, surely the basic regulations should require that there be a proper type of extinguisher there.

You say to leave it to experts. My God, it could be half an hour before the fire department gets there to fight a fire. In the meantime the car could be up in smoke and people burned to death. I think there should be some basic firefighting training of anyone who is handling gasoline, or at least to have the right type of extinguisher handy.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): It is just as easy to use a fire extinguisher as it is to put gas in the car.

Mr. Good: Certainly. This fellow went and came back with a pail of water, if you can imagine such a thing, and was only restrained from throwing it on by the people there watching the fire.

Mr. Yonevama: It is quite specific in terms of the requirement?

Mr. Good: You are specific in terms of the requirement?

Mr. Yoneyama: Yes, we are just finding the section now.

Mr. Jones: In both attended and unattended stations this is very clear. Obviously we don't have staff to be at every service station in Ontario—there are some 14,000—but the regulation is very clear.

Mr. Good: I can appreciate that but there must—

Mr. Wardle: Is this inspected by the local fire department to make sure that businesses within their jurisdiction have the proper equipment and the attendants know how to fight a fire if necessary?

Mr. Jones: Yes, the local fire inspector is appointed under the regulations as an assistant to our inspection staff.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: What is the regulation on fire fighting equipment, though, specifically at the station?

Mr. Jones: These are the regulations:

At every service station or marina there shall be fire extinguishing apparatus comprising at least two extinguishers (a) suitable for extinguishing gasoline or associated products fire; (b) so located as to be readily accessible from every part of the service station or marina; (c) maintained at all times in efficient firefighting condition; and (d) having an effective total rating equivalent to at least a 20 BC.

Mr. Good: Okay. If those things are not in position, all you have to do is enforce that regulation about a half a dozen times. Word would get around among the retail gasoline associations in a hurry and they would see the extinguishers are in place, the same as anybody else must who is operating a business or an apartment building or a pleasure craft or anything else.

All you read in the paper is someone was convicted for not having the proper life jacket or fire extinguisher in the boat, and boom, it smartens everybody up.

According to the word I have—I haven't checked it personally—the person who almost had his car burned in this particular fire has been checking at service stations ever since. When he came to me with the story he said "There is just no one who even begins to follow the regulations." In fact, I asked you in the letter whether you have any regulations.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Of course, we have the regulations and, as was explained, one of our problems—and I suppose the problem of every enforcement agency—is we don't have the resources to do 100 per cent coverage. What we will do, though, having had this brought to our attention, is send out a bulletin to the Ontario Retail Gasoline Association and let them notify their members that we think this is extremely important.

Mr. Good: Or notify the fire marshal for the Province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The fire marshal doesn't have the resources either.

Mr. Good: He's got chiefs all over the place.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Fire chiefs, yes.

Mr. Good: They send their fire inspection bureau into every apartment building, every triplex in our city and make a bloody nuisance of themselves at times.

Mr. Wardle: Mr. Chairman, will the minister also bring this to the attention of the oil companies because they may have the prime responsibility of making certain that their service stations have attendants who are knowledgeable in the use of the proper firefighting equipment and are prepared to use it under this emergency.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes. These apply to self-service stations, of course.

Mr. Wardle: Particularly, yes.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Well, they apply to both.

Mr. G. Nixon (Dovercourt): All stations

Mr. Wardle: Oh, of course; yes, we recognize that.

Mr. Good: That applies to all stations, does it?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: At every service station.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Lawlor, do you have a question?

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Mr. Chairman, I have before me a letter, dated June 4, from a corporation in my riding, called Hi-Grade Welding Co. Ltd. I don't know if you have heard from them yourselves. The letter is directed to me! it has to do—

Mr. Good: It should be under item 3.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Boilers?

Mr. Lawlor: Well, I suppose it has to do—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Mr. Chairman, we have got on to energy because Mr. Wardle has been waiting a long time to ask his question. Technically we are on item 1. I wonder if we could go on with programme administration—and let's assume we are not through with energy yet.

Mr. Lawlor: May I proceed, Mr. Chairman? Thank you. The letter reads:

As a resident of your constituency and a member of the Mechanical Contractors Association of Toronto, I am writing to you regarding a matter of serious concern to me.

As a mechanical contractor, I use the services of the inspectors for the boilers and pressure vessels branch of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Lawlor, we are on item 1; you are talking about item 3.

Mr. Lawlor: With your permission, I would like to get this over with—

Mr. Good: You don't have our permission.

Mr. Lawlor: —and get back upstairs to the Ombudsman legislation.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Let's finish items 1 and 2, and then we will be on item 3.

Mr. Lawlor: You may be on items 1 and 2 for the rest of the afternoon.

Mr. Good: I am first on item 3 anyway.

Mr. Lawlor: You're first? How did you get that way? You came in after I did.

Mr. Good: I've been here all afternoon.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any further questions on item 1? Shall item 1 carry? Agreed.

On item 2, operating engineers, Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): I have no objection to coming back to item 2 after we deal with item 3 if that is what we want—

Mr. Chairman: We are on item 2. Do you have a question on item 2?

Mr. Bounsall: As the minister knows, I was in to see him some time ago on the problems arising on the Operating Engineers Act in connection with coiled-tube boilers. One of the things which arose at that time I gathered was the minister was going to have a look through the minutes to determine exactly what the situation was with respect to the recommendations or otherwise of the review committee regarding the exemptions of coiled-tube boilers.

I don't know whether the minister is prepared to answer on that at the moment, but the general question that should be asked is whether the board of review is simply to be an advisory body to the minister, whose views can be accepted or rejected like any other advisory committee? Are they not in the situation, as they thought they were, where their recommendations over the years have been assumed to be taken up by the ministry? It seems to have come to a point of disagreement over the coiled-tube boilers—minuted, passed, and action not taken by the ministry on it. I assume that leaves the board of review in a rather clear position where they can only recommend and that they do not have a say with the minister in terms of what action is taken.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The Act is quite clear on the role of the board of review; it is to evaluate and advise the minister—each of these is a different function. Presumably what it means is that they will make their studies and come up with certain recommendations; then I suppose, as with any advisory board, it becomes a question of whether, first, the minister accepts their advice, and then, if the minister accepts their advice, whether the minister's advice is accepted by the government. I suppose the eventual responsibility still has to rest there.

The board of review can do certain things. To the best of my knowledge, since I've been the minister, the board of review's advice has been accepted. Individual members of the board of review may dissent from what the board's advice is but simply because there is a measure of dissent within the board doesn't necessarily mean the board's advice is invalid. I don't know of any instance, since I've been minister, where the advice has been ignored. I receive reports on the minutes of the board of review from time to time which contain recommendations. I have accepted, as far as I know, all the recommendations put to me by the board of review. Mr. Yoneyama may

correct me if I'm wrong. I don't think I've turned any back.

Mr. Bounsall: Mr. Yoneyama?

Mr. Yoneyama: No, he has not turned any back.

Mr. Bounsall: All right. I gather you have cleared up the minutes of April 25 and 26, 1974, items 6 and 7, where item 7 indicates:

Coiled-tube boilers be brought back under the Act and regulations by requiring one stationary engineer in charge of a 134 and 400 therm-hours and below 134 unattended and above 400 to be a second-class plant.

That was a recommendation of the board of review on April 25 and 26. That exemption still exists. That is, they have not been brought back within the Act. In their subsequent minutes relating to whether or not there was unanimity that that be a package deal—two recommendations there, but the recommendation itself is quite clear. The subsequent argument then arose over whether or not the chairman, or someone within the ministry could overrule that specific and quite clear recommendation from the board of review.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: As I say, it has been brought to my attention; the recommendation has not been made to me. As I recall, there were a number of recommendations in that and I don't have those minutes before me. I would really want to have them before I comment in any detail. It is my understanding that those recommendations were a package.

Mr. Bounsall: That's right. Mr. Minister, you can't have it both ways. You can't have someone saying you've never not accepted a recommendation of the board of review. You can't say that when you have this recommendation from the board of review being quite specific about the coiled-tube boilers. You can't say that. This is a specific recommendation.

This is one you want to make very clear then; that the board of review is simply advisory and you have instances now of their recommendations not being accepted by the ministry. You should make that position very clear. I would like to hear you state that. You refer to the Act—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: That recommendation has not been made to me. My statement still stands that I have not rejected any recommendation of the board of review which I have received since I've become minister. If that recommendation was turned down by a former

minister, he was well within his right under the Act to do it. My statement still stands.

Mr. Bounsall: All right, but you can't say, and I gather this was Mr. Yoneyama's comment, that there has never been a decision—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: He didn't say that.

Mr. Bounsall: What did he say?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: He confirmed my statement that I had not turned any down.

Mr. Bounsall: What you're saying is that you personally haven't but it's obvious that previous ministers have. Or the recommendations of the board of review, when it so suits someone, do not get passed on.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It's not a question of that.

Mr. Bounsall: Okay.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I will let Mr. Yoneyama tell you what happened to that particular recommendation.

Mr. Bounsall: How do you explain the recommendation that is quite clear in the minutes of April 25 and 26, that I just quoted, that they be brought back within the Act and regulations; they require one stationary engineer in charge of a plant between 134 and 400 therm-hours; that below 134 they are unattended; and above 400 they are to be a second-class plant.

The question would be, why was that not passed on? If it was, it is quite clear that a minister previous to you did not accept that recommendation of the board of review.

Mr. Yoneyama: I wouldn't like to rehash all of this during our estimates here, but the original recommendation was made by the board of review, which prompted us to move into the exemption of the coiled-tube boilers as you are aware. What you are now quoting, I believe, is something that has happened subsequent to the original recommendation that the board issued to us.

Mr. Bounsall: Well, no recommendations are inviolable. They made a recommendation that did one thing, they now make a recommendation from the board of review, minuted, passed, that says something very specific about coiled-tube boilers. It occurred subsequent to the general one; therefore it would take force in that small specific area over and above the general recommendation. I mean you can't get around it. It is in writing.

Mr. Yoneyama: True. I accept what you are saying, but by the same token after passing the exemption we are watching very carefully in case we have exempted something we should not have exempted. To date we feel that the exemption was a good one, inasmuch as our experience, again in terms of public safety, has been good.

Mr. Bounsall: You are not coming to grips with the question I am raising, which is what is the position of the board of review? It is advisory. So let's make it very clear then to the members of the board of review. And you can no longer make the statement that the recommendations of the board of review have always been accepted by this minister or any other minister. There is a clear case where it has not been accepted. Now you may have good and valid reasons for not accepting that recommendation, and we can argue about the validity of the reason, but that is not the point I am raising.

Here you have a minuted recommendation of the board of review, and their subsequent minutes to that, of course, commenting on that recommendation, which we don't need to get into. The principle here is a minuted recommendation of the board of review which has not been accepted. The people on the board of review should be very clear what their situation is on that.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't think there is any question about it. The Act says what their role is. It is to advise the minister. The Act is clear in part 3 of the functions of the board of review, that role is advisory.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, but Mr. Minister, you have played part of the game here—you or Mr. Yoneyama—in indicating that in everything the board of review has done since you have been minister nothing has been turned down. It is a propagation of the myth that has been around for a long time, that nothing that the board of review recommends—and they were set up to recommend in this area—would, in fact, be turned down. There is a clear indication that it has. Let's end the myth. Let's not get into the argument about whether coiled-tube boilers are safe or not, but the myth is ended.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't know where the myth arose. You raised it.

Mr. Bounsall: You just contributed to it yourself, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No, I stated a fact. I have received since being appointed minister, in January, a number of recommendations of

the board of review, and to the best of my recollection I have okayed every one of them, initialed them and sent them back for action. Now, where this myth arose I don't know, because I didn't say that at no time in the history of the board of review has a piece of advice never been rejected.

I am assuming that what you are saying is factual and, in fact, there have been rejections, and I would assume that any advisory board must expect from time to time that their recommendations could not be accepted. That is part of the game.

Mr. Bounsall: Let me ask your staff then, are there any other occurrences over the last five or 10 years where the board of review's recommendations have not been accepted?

Mr. Yoneyama: At the moment, without the benefit of the minutes for the last five or 10 years, we are having a little difficulty recalling, to give you a factual answer.

Mr. Bounsall: Can that answer be obtained, Mr. Minister, before the estimates are over?

Mr. Chairman: What are you after? Can you go for a year, Mr. Bounsall?

Mr. Bounsall: There is a whole group of operating engineers in this province, if you want to get the issue out, that is quite concerned over the loss of employment that is occurring in the operating engineer's field as a different type of boiler has come in. Conventional type boilers which would have required nine to 16 operating engineers, and at least one class 1 engineer amongst the classes 1, 2, 3 and 4, to be in attendance are being replaced by the coiled-tube boiler which has been exempted from the Act. A lot of jobs are being lost. You can count 400 in one bargaining unit of employees in Ontario, the International Union of Operating Engineers, and more than 400 in the other major union in this area, the Canadian Union of Operating Engineers.

It is a problem with employment. The engineers from the international union and one from the Canadian union that I have talked to are convinced that the officials from the ministry branch, by the way in which they have contact with industry and explain the sections of the Act, encourage the installation of these coiled tube boilers which have created the disappearance of many jobs at the moment, which will be occurring at an ever accelerating rate.

There is the issue. You have a minute which would reverse some of this as part of a package deal. They exempted the other half of the two-point package that occurred on April 23 and

26, 1974 and which was allowing some loosening-up in terms of the engineers required in another type of situation. In return for that loosening-up, they were to get the coiled tube boiler above a certain therm-hour rating, about 400, returned to the Act as a second-class plant. If you don't think this isn't an issue out there with the employees in this field, it most certainly is. It develops upon what they have always felt to be the position of the board of review as having been really the position of the experts drawn from the industry and the employees in the field, the ones who could recommend and have those recommendations carried through.

I suspect that when the ministry makes the search—and let's go back five to eight years as it won't require 10—to find out if this has happened at any other time, except as it relates to this coiled tube boiler and the fear of unemployment in this whole field, it won't find any other instances where a recommendation from a review committee has been turned down but this one. It has either been turned down or not been passed along. Take your choice. It still ends up with the same result.

That's the point of it. I suspect the ministry estimates will be going on for quite some time and it seems like a reasonable request with minutes available to see just whether—oh, yes you will be going on for quite some time—you can't find any instance, except this one, where the recommendations of the review committee have been turned down. I suspect very much there will be no others. But when it comes to this one, you either turn that recommendation down or don't pass it on.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: When you say don't pass it on, you know the buck stops in the minister's office. I don't know if it hasn't been passed on to the minister's office. I am aware of it now.

I want to just point out one thing—your objection to whatever action, or inaction, that has taken place in the ministry is based on the loss of employment due to what I am advised is technological change. The objective of this particular activity in our ministry is to minimise the risks of loss of life, bodily injury and property damage which may arise from the operation of power plants and hoisting devices. Now, if the people in the technical standards programme are satisfied that the use of a particular technological innovation meets that objective, then I think your argument may very well be with this government as whole, and with the Minister of Labour (Mr. MacBeth) whose responsibility that may be.

But when you are saying to me that I must in fact accept a recommendation, which has no

technical basis but depends for its validity on the protection of employment that has nothing to do with the function of this particular activity in the ministry, then I would say that I have to reject that argument.

Mr. Bounsall: You know, Mr. Minister, you want to get into the technical side of the argument now. You're bringing—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't want to get into the technical side.

Mr. Bounsall: You brought it up now.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I accept the technical advice that the innovation has been proven to be absolutely safe. I have accepted that advice.

Mr. Bounsall: Okay, now we are on to the technical side of the argument.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Well, I'll let you argue with the technicians on that.

Mr. Bounsall: That's where I feel much more at home in a sense. One point before that. Various other ministers of this government have some concern about the employment moves—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: So have I.

Mr. Bounsall: —and you really can't duck the question as being purely the Ministry of Labour's—unemployment.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I didn't say it was. I said the government, and I think if you want to—

Mr. Bounsall: Well, it is a nice way you have of getting around it. You mentioned the Ministry of Labour being interested in the employment side of it. And, of course, that is what resulted in the meeting we had—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: That's right.

Mr. Bounsall: You said the employment side of it should go the Ministry of Labour—that was not your concern at all.

Other ministers get concerned, Mr. Minister, about employment consequences of their actions but you don't.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Mr. Bounsall, I used the example of escalators and self-service elevators. Before escalators and self-service elevators were developed, there was an operator in every one of those little cubicles; we don't have them today. Are you suggesting we should go back to that?

Mr. Bounsall: Let's stick to—Mr. Chairman, he is talking on item 4 now. Surely you are going to call the minister to order.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Okay. Go ahead.

Mr. Bounsall: Look, you have a coiled-tube boiler which is safer than any other boiler that exists. You've had three years' experience in Ontario—in terms of widespread use. All right?

You don't have any operators-in-attendance required. And you will admit that there has to be maintenance on those coiled-tube boilers, and there is nothing in this Act that requires the maintenance be done. It's of benefit and interest to the employer to see that normal maintenance is done on them, but there is nothing in your Act that requires any maintenance.

And you have units of coiled-tube boilers allowed to feed into one distribution head. There is going to be at some point—the possibility exists now—but certainly at some point, with no qualified engineer in attendance required, no maintenance at all required, you have a really potentially explosive situation. Particularly when more than one unit, up to 250 gallons—I think the gallonage is also another way of rating them—can be hooked in series and still be exempted under the Act.

Now, if you had some requirements regarding maintenance whether that was done by an operating engineer or not, I would say that you have, in fact, a safety input from the ministry. In point of fact, they put the coiled tube boilers into plants. They don't require any engineers in attendance on those coiled-tube boilers, and no other maintenance is required by your ministry. These produce large quantities of steam. It is safer than the conventional boiler—no question about it in my mind.

Let's forget about the whole employment picture side of it. You have got nothing to protect the public as far as I can see in this whole area of coiled tube boilers. You have had three years of widespread experience—getting on to 3½ years now—in which you have had, as I know, no major explosions in Ontario. But that doesn't mean you are not going to get it in the fifth year. And if you don't require any maintenance inspection or any regular maintenance of the coiled-tube boiler, you are going to get one.

What safety regulations of any kind are you going to have to ensure that that doesn't occur?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Let Mr. Shaw, who is the chairman of the board of examiners, respond to you on that.

Mr. D. B. Shaw (Chief Officer, Operating Engineer Branch): Mr. Bounsall, I think you are on the wrong track, to be quite frank,

because there is such a thing as a maintenance contract.

Mr. Bounsall: Enforced by your ministry.

Mr. Shaw: It is not enforced by our ministry.

Mr. Bounsall: That is my point.

Mr. Shaw: But the energy branch does have mechanics licensed to deal with oil and gas. The people who have these maintenance contracts hire these people. So these boilers, the coiled-tube boilers, are looked after pretty efficiently. I don't know of too many explosions; I can't understand why we talk about explosions. In three years, I can't remember more than about three of four explosions—no damage done. I don't see the point of this at all. What are we trying to prove?

Mr. Bounsall: Well, you have an awful lot of hot steam running around. You have an awful lot of hot steam collecting from four or five units.

Mr. Shaw: What are you worrying about steam for? What is steam going to do? I mean, there is steam in a ship. I am a marine engineer; I know what steam is. I know the hazards of steam. These little kettles that you are talking about are not hazardous—not in any way.

Mr. Bounsall: Your initial answer was that it is up to the companies, in essence, to provide maintenance.

Mr. Shaw: It is up to the companies to provide maintenance, and they are doing so.

Mr. Bounsall: This branch is charged, is it not, with safety in Ontario? What I am saying is: Do you insist, with the installation of coiled-tube boilers, that you see the maintenance contract and see the reports or verification that those maintenance contracts are lived up to?

Mr. Shaw: No, we don't have this. But is there a point in having it? I own an automobile, but no one ever tells me when and how I have to have it maintained. I have to take it on my own bat; I am responsible for it. It is the same with these people. They buy a coiled-tube boiler. As far as we are concerned, it is safe. It is a very small number you are talking about. The board of review are the people that recommended that this boiler should be exempt from the Act.

Mr. Bounsall: They have also had another thought, as I have been referring to, in which they have said: "Up to this certain size there needs to be some attention."

Mr. Shaw: Yes sir, I agree with you. But that was only a bargaining thing that came through the board of review. If you want to know the truth behind that, there is Cleaver-Brooks who want exemptions for their boilers. The board of review did grant this exemption. When the regulation was written, they didn't want it put through. So then they came back with the alternative that if "You give to Jack you are going to take from Jake", and this can't be done. Let us stay with it. The coiled-tube boiler is a safe thing. It has been proved safe. You have had it for three years.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I think, Mr. Shaw, if I might just interrupt. One of the things you have brought out is, certainly, I think, that if there is any hazard whatsoever in the minds of the board of examiners, or the board of review, in regard to the lack of maintenance of these boilers, I think we have to take a good look at it.

I have had some association with this kind of thing in another elected capacity—talking about productivity these days, it has been quite important to our society—where all people did was watch a boiler and wait for it to explode. That is what their job was—watching boilers.

I think you have to get to the point where these people are productive. I agree that maintenance is a productive use of their skill, but simply observing a boiler that is never going to blow up is a complete waste of skilled manpower. It doesn't add anything to the productivity that we depend on to somehow control inflation.

I am prepared to take a look at writing into our Act or into our regulations some provision for regular maintenance. I would depend again on my technical staff to tell me what an appropriate definition of regular would be, but I am quite prepared to accept that there should be maintenance of anything that has a potential hazard attached to it.

Mr. Bounsall: That would be acceptable. We are not saying that your branch needs to supervise the maintenance, but you should have proof back in your branch that the maintenance contracts they have signed and those maintenance inspections on this type of coiled-tube boiler have, in fact, taken place. You must have verification of that, and you are now getting back into the safety game, which is the area you are supposed to be at.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Right.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions?

Mr. Stokes: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: I want to get into a somewhat different aspect of it—the training; the availability of courses and the examination of those trainees. I have had several complaints from industry in northwestern Ontario, where they have need of stationary engineers.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: That's the one complaint you got on the plane coming down from Thunder Bay one day, wasn't it?

Mr. Stokes: That's one of them, yes.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I heard about that.

Mr. Stokes: That's one of them. Then I got a letter wondering why I hadn't pursued it immediately. It took me about three weeks running from the Ministry of Labour to the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, to the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, to find out who was responsible for what, and some of those ministers couldn't really tell me because it was in the process of being moved.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: That's right.

Mr. Stokes: I got a lot of flak because the ministers don't know.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I would accept my share of that, even though I didn't receive any complaints. It has been very confusing to all of us.

Mr. Stokes: The main complaint is in two areas—first of all, there are no courses available close by. The thing is, it is one thing for, say, American Can or Kimberly-Clark, or Reid Paper, or Great Lakes, to advertise for somebody down in southern Ontario, and if Canada Manpower can find somebody with the necessary qualifications, and if a home can be provided up there and all of the other ramifications, all right, they get to enlist the services of a stationary engineer. What they would like to do is have either Confederation College or somebody under the auspices of the Ontario Manpower secretariat, or the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, set up a programme whereby people on the job could get the necessary training, and come into Thunder Bay or have somebody from Thunder Bay come out and give them the necessary technical work, that sort of thing.

It is sort of an on-the-job training and you can usually do that by using manpower that is already in the community, as long as there is an ongoing training programme set up so that they can enlist the manpower that is available and give them the necessary training, so that they can start fourth class and work their way up. That is one part of the problem.

The other part of the problem is—and I think to some extent it may have been cleared up—I came down on the plane and this chap goes all the way to Toronto—he lost something like three days work and it costs \$128 round-trip, plus other incidental expenses, just to come down here to 400 University Ave., write an exam and go all the way back again.

Are you going to have, or do you have, people in the region who can sit in while these people write these exams? Or are we still going to have to send people all the way down? First of all, they drive 140 miles from Terrace Bay to Thunder Bay, then fly all the way down here for maybe a two or three-hour exam and then go all the way back again.

This seems like an awful waste of money, time and energy. Can't you have somebody in Thunder Bay, within your ministry even, say, "Okay, Joe Blow, here's the exam. Sit down here and write it"? If there is no one in the region who is competent to mark the exam, send the exam down. Why bring the mountain to Mohammed? There's got to be a better way of doing it.

Those are the two things I wanted the minister or somebody on his staff to comment upon. Will you undertake to allow for training on the job with the necessary technical indoctrination much closer to the job and then, when that's been done, allow for examination much closer to where these people are working and living?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, I hate to say this but I want to point out the dates of the transfer of the responsibility for examination to Colleges and Universities. The fourth-class certificate transfer was effected on Aug. 31, 1974. The third, second and first class were done on April 1, 1975. As a matter of fact, it has been going on since April 1 and was formally approved last week. For some reason or other, there was a delay in signing the necessary papers.

The examinations are now in the Ministry of Colleges and Universities and your comments, which will be in Hansard, of course, will be forwarded to the minister (Mr. Auld) and I'll discuss it with him to see why it is not possible.

I agree with you. It doesn't make sense to have people travel over 1,000 miles in order to write an examination when it's simply a question of a desk and space and somebody being there to make sure he doesn't cheat. It would be much less expense to society if not to the taxpayer. As far as the examination is concerned I'd certainly agree with the logic

of your argument and will pass it on to the minister to see if he can do something for you.

I think Mr. Yoneyama or Mr. Shaw can say something. That's all? There was a question of on-the-job training which I haven't commented on and I wonder if you could comment on that because I'm not familiar with the training procedure.

Mr. Shaw: I am not too familiar with the on-the-job training for the simple reason it's not with us any more. It's with the Ministry of Colleges and Universities.

Mr. Stokes: Don't you think it makes a lot of sense?

Mr. Shaw: Yes it does make a lot of sense.

Mr. Stokes: It sure does in terms of the employer.

Mr. Shaw: Yes. On the incident you're talking about, it just so happened we were terminating the examination for stationary engineers which were conducted by the board of examiners. We went to the trouble of notifying 1,100 people on our books who didn't even know it was coming to an end.

The result of this was that in the last two months we had over 800 guys writing exams and we couldn't keep up with the marking. As we managed to get the marking done we asked these people to come back to Toronto. The girls asked them, whether they were in Thunder Bay or any part of Ontario. We never had a complaint on this, incidentally, because these men came down and got their certificates.

The case you're talking about was brought to my attention. He came back for what we call a supplementary. He had one subject to write. I could have sent an inspector up, I suppose.

Mr. Stokes: That makes it all the more ludicrous, for one subject.

Mr. Shaw: The point I'm trying to make here is this guy was too happy to come down. There was no complaint because I spoke to him. He would have given us \$1,000 to get that certificate. That's a valuable thing, a second-class certificate. When he found he had the one subject he jumped for joy. Then this thing came up and I asked him and he said, "I don't know anything about it." Someone asked him a question and he got involved in it and he spoke out of turn and he was sorry afterwards.

Mr. Stokes: Come on now.

Mr. Shaw: No, this is a fact.

Mr. Stokes: I don't care what he told you. As his representative, I happen to think it's bloody ludicrous that you should demand a fellow come 1,000 miles all the way down here to write one subject.

Mr. Shaw: We didn't demand anything.

Mr. Stokes: You people are in the business of serving the constituencies of the Province of Ontario and I kind of resent you saying he was fine until somebody butted in. I was the guy who butted in and I happen to think it's damned ludicrous if you people can't run your affairs any better and you have to put this fellow to \$300 expense. Sure he was happy to get it but I don't think he should have had to go to all that trouble.

Mr. Shaw: We put the service to the fellow in the first place. If we hadn't given him the service in the first place, he wouldn't have known anything about it.

Mr. Stokes: I don't think it is reasonable that he should have to go to all that trouble and expense.

Mr. Shaw: I agree with you on this point but actually we haven't done the man any harm, have we?

Mr. Stokes: He lost three days work and spent a couple of hundred dollars of his own money when it was absolutely unnecessary.

Mr. Shaw: What about getting the second class certificate, the value of the second class certificate?

Mr. Stokes: I think you could have given him the certificate by saying, "Will you please come to Thunder Bay, write the exam in the presence of somebody who is qualified to sit and we will be able to—"

Mr. Shaw: We have had examiners up in Thunder Bay for the last five years, three times a year, and these men didn't come. Only at the last minute when they found it was at stake did they come.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: There was the situation—

Mr. Shaw: Every year, three times a year.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: —that the deadline was approaching after which we could no longer examine them and they would have to go through the Ministry of Colleges and Universities. Many of them preferred to be examined by our ministry but once that date went by we couldn't do it any more.

Mr. Carruthers: This was a subsequent situation?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, this was.

Mr. Shaw: Absolutely.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I quite agree. Perhaps if he had said "Yes, but I would like to write it in Thunder Bay" some accommodation could have been made. Presumably the request was never made and I quite agree—

Mr. Stokes: He thought there was no alternative. He got either a letter or a phone call saying, "If you want your second-class stationary engineer's certificate, come down to Toronto and pass the exam."

Hon. Mr. Handleman: That's possibly the way it was put to him.

Mr. Stokes: All right. With regard to the on-the-job training, that's out of your hands completely?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes. We have nothing to do now, as a matter of fact, with the training or the examination of the people in this trade. It is a Ministry of Colleges and Universities activity entirely.

An hon. member: All trades.

Mr. Stokes: Notwithstanding the fact you have \$460,000 in your estimates for operating engineers, as far as training or qualifying is concerned, that's now with another ministry?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes. This is simply for inspection services, registration and inspection.

Mr. Stokes: I will have to take that up with our friend, the Minister of Colleges and Universities.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I will make a point of ensuring that Hansard is brought to his attention.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you.

Mr. Bounsall: Just on that same point, some months ago I went through what the member for Thunder Bay has had and inquired into the training of operating engineers, their apprentice programme, their courses and so on and got bogged down. I got things straightened out, really to my satisfaction with the Ministry of Colleges and Universities.

What interest does your branch take? What is the degree of overlap between your ministry and Colleges and Universities in the area where you administer a particular working area and they provide training for the people enter-

ing the field? What sort of overlap do you have? What sort of consultation do you have with each other?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Would you like to answer, Mr. Yoneyama?

Mr. Yoneyama: There is no overlap but there is a work relationship, yes, in terms of the board of examiners making input toward setting up the examinations. Colleges and Universities do the examinations. We certify and issue the certificate, but as for the input in terms of preparing the modules, we are involved in the discussions. Or we have been, I guess, because we are pretty well through with that.

Mr. Bounsall: That's sort of phasing out now, then?

Mr. Yoneyama: It is out of our ministry and as the minister indicated, the regulations have changed.

Mr. Bounsall: Do you intend to have any sort of contact at all with Colleges and Universities?

Mr. Yoneyama: Intend to?

Mr. Bounsall: Intend to.

Mr. Yoneyama: We do have.

Mr. Bounsall: It is phasing out now. It has been this way in the past. The setting up of the modules and the examinations are sort of over there now. Do you intend to have any sort of continuing contact? In what way do you see that coming and how often? What's your objective in this area?

Mr. Yoneyama: The objective here is to improve the courses, as we see the technological advances developing in the field through our operations, and to keep in touch with them to make sure that they are aware. I'm sure they are. If that is the case then we say, "Okay, can you change the module to accommodate this sort of change?" This is why we have gone to the module concept.

Mr. Bounsall: I suppose it's just changing over, so you haven't set anything up formally. Is there any sort of objective in your mind, in terms of the frequency of contact? Once every couple of months or twice a year?

Mr. Yoneyama: Oftener than that.

Mr. Bounsall: Oftener than that?

Mr. Yoneyama: Oh, I hope so.

Mr. Bounsall: You're in a phasing out or a phased out situation. You're in a new area now where you won't have any contact with them if you don't actively work at it. What frequency of contact do you see yourself having for the coming years with the training side of things related to Colleges and Universities?

Mr. Yoneyama: We have immediate contact, in terms of the applicants who are successful in writing the examination. They will be coming to us for the issuance of the certificate, for one thing. We have that contact, which is just about daily, is it not?

Mr. Bounsall: Just about daily, did you say?

Mr. Yoneyama: Yes, just about daily. I don't know how many they examine per day, or per month, but through that contact alone—

Mr. Bounsall: That's the person coming up and producing for you some piece of paper which says he has successfully completed the course and you issue a certificate.

Mr. Yoneyama: That's right.

Mr. Bounsall: That's not the type of contact I'm referring to. I'm referring to the frequency of the type of contact that you just mentioned—the fact that you'll be able to spot some advantages in the field, perhaps, in more detail than they perceive them in Colleges and Universities.

You're saying that you will be after them to update their modules and so on. It's that type of contact that I'm interested in. How often do you envisage this occurring in the future?

Mr. Yoneyama: It's difficult to just give you an answer. I suppose the best one would be that as we are made aware of changes we would be in contact with them. If there aren't any changes I suppose your earlier comment about once a month or once a year could be the answer. We're forever watching this, in terms of these changes, to make sure that we are keeping the training and the examination programme as up to date as possible.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions?
Item 2 carried? Carried.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

Standing Administration of Justice Committee

Chairman: Mr. D. W. Ewen

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, June 12, 1975

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1975

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

(continued)

On vote 1303:

Mr. Chairman: Item 3. **Mr. Good.**

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Yes; thank you, **Mr. Chairman.**

I spent an hour or more this morning in a plant which fabricates pressure vessels and which is regulated under the Boiler and Pressure Vessels Act. They related to me the problem they fear is to come about, something which I understand goes back to about 1971. That is, the word appears to be out among the manufacturers that the ministry is phasing out its inspection, at the manufacturer's level, on fabrication under the Boiler and Pressure Vessels Act. Many members have received letters from people in this business. The concern is that the ministry will phase out inspection and it will be transferred to the private sector, mainly to insurance companies.

It was a very interesting process, I looked at the blueprints this morning, saw the numerous specifications, which follow the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' code for construction of these things; and how those specifications are then approved and stamped by government when the vessels are built.

I saw half a dozen or more completed, and put under pressure to be inspected tomorrow or the next day when your inspector comes around. The system seems to be quite satisfactory.

I was shown correspondence going back as far as 1971, which indicated it was the ministry's decision to get out of this type of inspection at the manufacturing level and handle it as it is done in the United States, through the insurance companies. I understand they inspect insured boilers, after installation, on a yearly basis.

The figures given to me are that in 1972 there were about 44 field inspectors doing in-

spection work on boilers. This was reduced to 38 later that year; and now, in 1974, it is about 31. So there seem to be valid grounds that you are reducing your field staff in this particular area.

The number of manufacturers I was unable to ascertain, but I understand there aren't more than about 15 large ones; though there might be a considerable number of small ones.

The fear of the industry is simply this: They build these according to the code and regulations. I read the regulations and the Act this morning. They are built to your specifications, which relate to other specifications, mainly those put out by the ASME.

It's a funny thing to them that when you have to follow a government code for construction the inspection of that article, after it is fabricated according to the specifications, should be turned over to some agency like the insurance industry, which the boiler industry feels, to begin with, would have a conflict of interest. Further, it would be a much more costly procedure; and also the safety of the public could well be jeopardized.

Looking over the debates on this subject in May, 1973, I notice the then minister (Mr. Clement), said: "If private inspections were completed, be it by the insurance company or private consulting firms, the costs would escalate rather substantially, and the manufacturers are concerned that they wouldn't be competitive. I'm aware of that situation."

This fear still exists, **Mr. Minister.** There seems to be evidence that the present system is better, or would be better, than one under which the inspection were done by private enterprise.

The industry does not understand why you have not released the report that was commissioned by **Mr. Clement.** I believe the Stevenson and Kellogg report would indicate there should be more government inspectors. **Mr. Clement** did say, I believe, during those same debates in 1973, I'm quoting here from Hansard:

I met with many boiler and pressure vessel manufacturers to discuss this problem with them, and I've assured both sides that no policy would be changed or invoked without further consultation, and also perusal or examination of the report that I have called for.

Now at that time the report was not in, but evidently is now. Since then the ministry has

had time to look at it and now this concern has reared its head again, as it has almost annually for the last five years during which the ministry has been thinking of making this change.

I'm sure the minister has had letters on it. The three major questions appear to be—and I'm quoting a letter from one of the large manufacturers:

Why are insurance companies being forced on our industry against the expressed wishes of all who use the inspection branch services?

Who is asking for this potential change in legislation?

Why has the Stevenson and Kellogg report on this subject not been released by the ministry so that the public could have a look at it?

I did have a talk with the minister and he has answered me privately, but I think it should be on the record so that all those people who are engaged in this manufacturing would know exactly what the position of the ministry is now as it relates to former positions; whether this is a final and lasting position or whether we might expect this to be an ongoing threat to the industry.

Hon. S. B. Handleman (Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations): Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that every time I meet with a group of businessmen, whether they be manufacturers or in the service industry, there is a chronic complaint from them. I am sure Mr. Stokes would not agree with them, but I do. Their complaint is that government should as much as possible stay out of their hair and let them run their own affairs.

The philosophy of this government is that if a service can be provided without increase in cost, and I quite agree with that, it should be a significant factor in our consideration that at least the user of that service have a choice of a government service or a private service of his own choosing.

That was the philosophy behind the amendment that was being proposed. It was proposed by my predecessor as a matter of policy. It was agreed by the government to offer the fabricators of these boilers and pressure vessels a choice on the inspection process. There is concern, not that the insurance companies are being forced on them, but that the policy might lead to a phase-out of government inspection, and I think that is reflected by some of your remarks.

I want to say right now that there is no intention of phasing out the service, except in accordance with the reduction in demand. We have 38 inspectors in the field now. There are

150 manufacturers, so this inspection force has proved to be adequate for the job. I don't think there has been any reduction at all in inspection service to the fabricators. There is no intention of phasing it out, unless the demand for it drops. Demand will not drop unless there is an alternative service available, and there is no alternative service available at the present time.

I have discussed with the Canadian Manufacturers Association and their boiler and pressure vessels subcommittee the possibility of somebody besides the Ontario government doing it, as every other jurisdiction has somebody else doing it. We got into this, and apparently have done such a tremendous job they don't want us to get out of it. We are prepared to talk to them and I think they are prepared to talk to us about the possibility of somebody like Canadian Standards Association being involved, again on an optional basis. We would not want to withdraw our service from anybody who wished to continue to use it.

We have expressed a willingness, because it has not been paying for itself, to accept higher fees and we have in fact, imposed higher fees on the users of this service. There has been no reaction against those increased fees. The service now pays for itself. So it is not a question of government expenditure per se; except I must say that it will show on the expenditure side as an increase in expenditure, even though it is offset by an increase in the revenue from the service.

So where it stands at the present time is that we have dropped the proposal to provide the option of having services from boiler insurance companies. This is the practice in most other jurisdictions. We will continue to provide the government service. We will also continue to negotiate, with the Canadian Manufacturers Association's subcommittee, the possibility of the Canadian Standards Association being involved in the inspection service.

I discussed with Mr. Clement the question of the Stevenson-Kellogg report. I am glad you read that Hansard excerpt, because I don't think it was ever really the intent of the minister—it is certainly not my intent—to release a single report, which even though it has been commissioned by the ministry is not the final word on the whole situation.

We rely on a variety of sources for information. I think releasing the Stevenson-Kellogg report in isolation from all the other information we have available could very well be misleading. It is not my intention to release it. If you read Hansard, I think you would see that Mr. Clement said he wanted to peruse the Stevenson-Kellogg report which he had not

at that time had an opportunity to do. I have, and we have been discussing it within the ministry.

The option we have decided to follow is to continue discussions with a view to possibly involving CSA. We are not going to force the insurance companies on a group of users who obviously don't want them. We have no intention of phasing out the service, except in accordance with the reduction in demand.

I hope, really, we can set that rumour to rest; it is unfortunate that it has proliferated across the province. I think every member of the Legislature who has a single contractor or fabricator in his riding, has received at least one letter. As minister, of course, I have received upwards of 40 at the latest count. Not all of them were sent directly to me. Some came from members who have sent in four or five.

It's unfortunate that this has happened. It is based on incorrect data; hopefully we will be able to set it to rest now. We will be replying to every letter that has come in.

Mr. Good: Thank you. Would you not think that this paragraph, in a letter of June 3 from Mr. Young to the manager of the Ontario Division of the CMA is ambiguous? It reads: "It has been decided not to proceed with the amendments to the Boiler and Pressure Vessels Act, at this time." The addition of the words "at this time", makes the whole paragraph pretty ambiguous, doesn't it? I've had the reaction that it helps add to the fears of the industry.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Well what they are saying is we are waiting for some later time. I can say now that we are not proceeding with the amendments as they are known to them. That doesn't mean we are not going to continue our dialogue toward some form of amendment. This amendment would be in line with my personal thinking, and I think the philosophy of the government: we agree that this is a service provided by other than government in other jurisdictions, which can be provided, very competently, by the private sector—

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): When are you going to farm out the censoring of films?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We don't inspect oil burners, for example; CSA puts its seal of approval on them. It does the same thing with light standards. CSA even approves plumbing faucets, of all things.

Mr. Good: Yes, but you don't set the standards for those things either.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Well we have adopted, as you know—

Mr. Good: You set the standards on pressure vessels. I have read your Act. I read your regulations, its all set out there. You set the standards for the manufacture of these pressure vessels and boilers.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We have adopted a set of standards and enacted them.

Mr. Good: In legislation.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, but let's face it, the standards were not initiated by this government. We have simply taken a set of standards which exist—

Mr. Stokes: You want to get out of the boiler rooms of the nation; when are you going to get out of the living rooms and bedrooms of the nation?

Mr. Good: One more point, Mr. Minister. I think you have clearly stated, as I understand it, that it is not your intention, at any time in the foreseeable future at least, to phase out your inspection branch. I am sure that will clear up the situation. I guess you are aware, too, that besides the Canadian Manufacturers Association, the Canadian Institute of Steel Construction, Canadian Boiler Association and the engineering people who do the installation, are also concerned with this.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The installers; yes, there is no question about it.

Mr. Good: The piping and whatnot must be inspected by government.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The installers; and the users as well.

Mr. Good: I understand the yearly inspection, which is done after installation, is done by the insuring company—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Right.

Mr. Good: —and a report is given, according to the Act, to your people.

Thank you, Mr. Minister, I think that should clear up this situation. Perhaps if that letter of last week had not included the words "at this time", the whole matter could have been laid to rest then.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I didn't see that letter. My replies have been going out saying simply we have decided not to proceed with the amendments.

Mr. Good: I don't want to belabour it. Could you tell me how you can get along now with—you say there are 38, not 31—well, 38 field inspectors?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: That is right, 38.

Mr. Good: And 44 was the number you had back in 1942. That is just the field inspectors; there is the supervisory staff on top of that, and the chief inspector.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The difference in the number is quite small. What we've done is streamline the procedure, which enables them to improve their productivity.

The manufacturers particularly have made it possible for our inspectors to do this by pre-arrangement, setting aside certain times at which this can be done most efficiently. We are covering the field.

Mr. Good: Yes, so I noticed. I was quite surprised that this is done on individual basis. As it was explained to me they had five or six that would be ready for inspection the next trip round. All they have to do is plug up the holes and pump in the water with the auxiliary pumping system, depending on the number of pounds pressure to which that particular vessel must be tested.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It is because of improved productivity.

Mr. Chairman: Any questions? Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Yes, just one small point to follow up. You say that should you at some point in the future be turning the inspections over to some other group, you are thinking of—is it the CSA?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We are thinking of providing that option to the inspectee, the person who is being inspected, that they may use either our continuing service or some alternative. The one that had been suggested was to involve the people who are now doing the continuing inspection after our initial inspection, that is the insurance companies. They are fully qualified. However, that has now been rejected, for a variety of reasons.

So at present we are suggesting the possibility of the original approval and certification being done either by us or CSA, that would be the option.

I think using a test that I have some faith in, the test of the market, will determine who is going to be the bigger one in the field. If they prefer to go to CSA, then obviously we will reduce our activities accordingly.

Mr. Good: Are you saying, Mr. Minister, that some of the producers want an option now? I understood there was unanimity among the producers to leave it as it is.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No, some of the producers feel there could be a valid option. They don't like the insurance option because of the possibility of tie-ins, the conflict of interest you mentioned. What they suggested to me—now this is very tentative and there are no plans—but they have suggested that perhaps we could pursue the Canadian Standards Association, which is independent of the insurance companies and on which manufacturers themselves have representation, in addition to the civil servant involvement. It is a joint government-industry type of association.

Mr. Good: Federal?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Oh, it's federal, yes. We have representatives on it, depending on the specific article you are talking about.

Presumably the CSA would have a boiler and pressure vessel committee on which there probably would be some federal civil servants, but primarily industry and provincial people; and insurance people would probably be on it too.

Mr. Bounsall: So you are not considering any amendment which would allow the option to go to private insurance companies?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No, we dropped that. We were proposing that, but we dropped it.

Mr. Bounsall: You dropped that entirely. The only thing you might do, and you are not certain as yet, would be to provide an option to go to the CSA?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: That would be by agreement with the manufacturers.

Mr. Bounsall: Well certainly the letters I have on it, and the people I have talked to, indicate concern, not just about going to the insurance companies but the feeling it really is the responsibility of your ministry. They are happy with the inspections as they are now.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Oh, I think they are.

Mr. Bounsall: They feel once it has been inspected by the ministry inspectors they have a product they do not have any problem moving across provincial boundaries.

Mr. Good: That's the other point I forgot to mention.

Mr. Bounsall: They are a bit concerned on that aspect if the insurance companies come in. I assume the CSA would be fine on that point as well, would it?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes.

Mr. Bounsall: The insurance companies' inspections regarding sales to other provinces in particular might be difficult. I know they have a problem with the United States on approvals, but to other provinces, it is still—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We have mixed feelings. We are quite proud of the prestige the Ontario approval gives to the product, not only in the other provinces but abroad. It's a big selling point to our manufacturers to have that Ontario approval on it.

Mr. Bounsall: Apart from the general feeling that was rampant two or three years ago, that reprivatization was the thing for which you should be aiming, taking into account the reputation your inspectors obviously have earned, is there anything else that would possibly cause you to phase it out?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I suppose it is just a general feeling that—

Mr. Stokes: They wanted to prove that private enterprise could do it better.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Not that they can do it better, but government activities should be those which are necessary and which cannot be provided by others. In our view, the government should not be doing things that can be done well by others. Now the test would be how well it would be done. It's done in other jurisdictions.

Mr. Bounsall: But everyone is so obviously happy with the way the government is doing it, why take the chance? I gather you have really resolved that in your own mind. Why take the chance of going to a private group, unless it is a group like the CSA? They could do it, a body made up of representative groups, including the ministries. In other words, if the demand goes up would you anticipate hiring more inspectors to meet that demand?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I would hope so; however, as you know we are under certain complement restraints throughout the government service and we have to justify any additional complement we need.

Mr. Good: But you are appealing to the industry to cover inspection costs and I understand they are even prepared to pay additional costs to keep the insurance—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: There is no problem whatsoever on that. But let me again say that it shows on the expenditure side, and when we keep hearing from some people that government expenditures are going way up, nobody ever looks at the offsetting revenue. All they do is look at the estimates here, the revenues aren't indicated. All they say is: How come there is an increase in that particular vote?

And when we say it is offset by increased fees; well, so what? It's still an increase in expenditure. We are constantly aware of this kind of criticism. I think it's a legitimate concern.

Mr. Good: It's not this inspection that is causing the \$1 billion increase.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I didn't say it was, but every little bit helps.

Mr. Bounsall: I assume, Mr. Minister, that this programme is in the black, that it does cover the cost. Do the fees charged cover the cost of the sub-branch?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Which sub-branch?

Mr. Bounsall: The whole boiler and pressure vessels branch.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It's pretty hard to balance the budget as finely as that, but on the whole most of our regulatory activities pay for themselves, plus or minus a bit.

Here we are, the revenue is \$1,060,000 and the expenditure is \$1,371,000, because some of it is overhead within the ministry. But for the most part our inspectors' costs are paid. Instead of a flat fee we've gone to an hourly basis and the industry has accepted that. They are paid for the time they spend on it.

Mr. Good: That's why they indicated that if they did have several ready for inspection at the same time they can save money.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Right; sure they can save money on it. Mr. Yoneyama would like to comment on that.

Mr. H. Y. Yoneyama (Executive Director, Technical Standards Division): Following through on the fabricators' requests, they are also asking us to look into what we call a QA system—the quality assurance audit concept. This gets us away from the actual inspection of each object and onto the "audit trail." This will speed up their assembly line. We will then start earmarking a particular vessel or object and follow through. I will now be going back to the industries to see what can

be developed to assist them in expediting the assembly-line boiler manufacturing process.

Mr. Good: You mean there wouldn't be an individual affidavit that the inspector has to sign for each vessel that goes—

Mr. Yoneyama: We will be continuing that because of exports. What we're trying to do is to speed up, rather than slow down the production lines for the manufacturers and to try to keep it going and to make sure that the procedures are being followed. We'll now audit the object by earmarking it; we'll also do the spot checks. If we do it this way, the manufacturers are saying to us, "We can then speed the line up without holding it back." I will be starting the first set of meetings with the CMA people to get into this in a bit more detail.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions? Item 3 Carried. Item 4, elevating devices.

Mr. Stokes: Does every elevator have to have a licence?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: As far as I know, yes.

Mr. Stokes: And does it have to be affixed and in place where the elevator goes up and down?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It usually shows the capacity of the elevator, the date on which it was inspected and the termination of the licence.

Mr. Stokes: I ride up and down on one every night and morning, and somebody's removed the licence.

Mr. Chairman: You ought to be an apartment owner. The kids take the licences off as fast as they are put on. An owner was telling me the other day he's now got the licences nailed to the elevator ceiling, because the kids take great delight in pulling them off.

Mr. Bounsall: The member was referring to the one in the north wing of this building.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't know whether to be flattered; I don't know whether they're collecting my signature or John Clement's.

Mr. Stokes: It was John Clement's signature on it, and now it's gone.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Well, that's why. It's in great demand. They'll have one replaced with mine on it, and it won't be in such great demand.

Mr. Bounsall: You want to watch your chequing account.

Mr. Chairman: They do have a problem, I understand, with kids pulling the licences off.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: They are supposed to be on. Our inspectors do the best they can, of course, but they can't visit every elevator in the province every day; it's pretty difficult unless somebody calls and asks for a replacement. The owner is required to have it; and if he notices that it's off or a user reports to him that it's off then it's up to him to come to us and get a replacement.

Mr. Stokes: Tell him to look at 394 Avenue Rd.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): His lease is up at the end of the month.

Mr. Stokes: Make a note of it.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: He doesn't mind.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Deans, do you have a question?

Mr. Deans: Yes, I've got a couple of questions. With regard to the inspection process, is there any requirement on the inspector to ask for proof that the elevator is being serviced regularly? Let me put it to you again; you look a little puzzled, and I don't blame you a bit.

Mr. Yoneyama: Mr. Gordon Smith will provide you with the answer.

Mr. T. G. Smith (Director, Elevating Devices Branch): No, there is no provision for mandatory maintenance on elevators. However, there is a provision that the owner must keep the elevator in safe working condition.

Mr. Deans: How many inspectors have you got in the province?

Mr. T. G. Smith: In the province, 39 experienced supervisors.

Mr. Deans: What does the inspection of the elevator involve? What's involved in the inspection process? What do they do?

Mr. T. G. Smith: Pretty well the whole of the elevator is inspected—all the working parts, concentrating primarily on the safety functioning aspects of the elevator. The whole thing is gone over—the machine room, the hoistway, the hoistway doors, the cab itself; and of course the safety mechanisms that stop the elevator in case of some kind of failure.

Mr. Deans: How many elevators are there in the province?

Mr. T. G. Smith: In the province, 16,000.

Mr. Deans: How long does it take to make an inspection?

Mr. T. G. Smith: It depends, of course, on the state of repair of the elevator. An elevator that's in good condition, well maintained, should take about two hours. It depends also on the number of floors in the building. It could run up to half a day or a day.

Mr. Good: That's about 400 each.

Mr. Deans: About 400 each, did you say?

Mr. Good: It amounts to about 420 each.

Mr. Deans: What worries me—I'm going to be quite honest with you—is that it's very difficult—

Mr. Good: It's easy to do four a day.

Mr. Deans: No, it's not easy to do four a day; that's the whole problem. An inspection on most elevators is only a cursory view.

Mr. T. G. Smith: I don't really think so; I would quarrel with that.

Mr. Deans: You say they don't require any indication of continual maintenance, so they would have to take time to review all the mechanisms of the elevator. The whole inspection process of an elevator requires some reasonable amount of time.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: From two hours to half a day is the estimate.

Mr. Deans: From two hours to half a day would require a lot of elevator inspectors. You would have to be working pretty damn hard to get in the number of elevators that 32 inspectors over—

Mr. T. G. Smith: No, 39.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It would be approximately 400 elevators a year. I don't know how many working days there are—

Mr. Deans: Two hundred.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: If it's 220 you are talking about an average of a half a day, approximately.

Mr. Deans: That includes travelling time?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Don't forget when you go into a building you get four, six, eight, 10 of them together in a bank.

Mr. Deans: But they all have to be inspected?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, sure; they all have to be inspected.

Mr. Deans: One by one. I'll tell you what made me ask. I am not at all happy, as you know, with the safety features on elevators. I think it is wrong that it is possible for the superintendent of a building to disconnect the safety features of elevators and the elevator still runs. That is happening, as you know. You don't know?

Mr. T. G. Smith: Excuse me. No, I don't think you are right.

Mr. Deans: You don't think so? Do you consider the warning bell to be a safety feature?

Mr. T. G. Smith: The warning bell has been mandatory in Ontario for some time.

Mr. Deans: Do you consider it to be a safety feature?

Mr. T. G. Smith: In some ways, in other ways it can be a detrimental feature. It is not required in all jurisdictions by any means. Ontario is one of the few jurisdictions in which it is required.

Mr. Deans: But it is required.

Mr. T. G. Smith: It is required in the Province of Ontario except when it is allowed to be left out in certain premises. If I could follow up on your previous remarks, I should say that a very large proportion of the elevators in the province are maintained in extremely good condition, under contract.

Mr. Deans: I agree, that's why I asked you, before I began, if you checked on the maintenance, because you should.

Mr. T. G. Smith: We find out who is maintaining the elevator. One of our primary concerns is upgrading the registered contractor to make sure the quality of maintenance is high without having it as a mandatory requirement, as a minimum maintenance standard. We want to induce that voluntarily, if possible.

Mr. Deans: I would be the first to say there are in fact few problems in elevators.

Mr. T. G. Smith: I would agree. I don't think that apartment owners are disconnecting the safety devices.

Mr. Deans: They are.

Mr. Chairman: It would be more the tenants than anyone else.

Mr. Deans: No, the tenants didn't do it. It was done by the apartment superintendent in the case I have in mind.

An hon. member: Kids do it too.

Mr. Deans: There is a safety bell that should go off if someone tampers with the mechanism; if the elevator is stopped between floors, for example. The unfortunate part is that it becomes a bit of a nuisance in certain buildings and the superintendent, with or without permission—I hope it is without, although you may tell me it is with permission—disconnects the bell to avoid the aggravation.

We had the case, as you know, of children who did some very silly things. They were fooling around and the unfortunate result was that one of the children fell down the elevator shaft. The youngster fell down the shaft because they were able to stop the elevator prior to it reaching the actual floor level. They were able to pry open the doors on their own—I am talking about fairly young kids—there was no bell in place and so the bell didn't ring to tell anyone the elevator wasn't working properly; the child staggered back, fell down the elevator shaft and died.

I would have thought, having been involved to some extent in that line of work, that the bell on the elevator was intended to be a warning that the elevator was malfunctioning, or should be. If it isn't, it ought to be.

I know the purpose of it at the moment is only that if someone pushes the button then the bell rings.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It is manual, yes.

Mr. T. G. Smith: That's right.

Mr. Deans: What the bell should be doing is going off automatically when the elevator malfunctions, so that there isn't this problem of people being able to circumvent and short circuit it. When the elevator doesn't work, some people could be trapped without ever knowing the bell was disconnected. They might believe they have a communication link to get to other people, but they don't. I think the question I'm really putting to you is why doesn't that bell operate when that elevator malfunctions? Why is that not a requirement in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. T. G. Smith: If I may answer that, the bell, as you rightly pointed out, is connected to the emergency stop button. In the buildings in which this type of accident or incident has taken place—luckily there are not that many accidents occurring—but the type of incident

you are talking about occurs in the very type of building where no attention is paid to the ringing of the bell.

There have been positive steps taken to avert the possibility of children causing that kind of accident to themselves or to others. We are reviewing, through the CSA B44 code committee, the whole question of what should happen in an elevator when the emergency stop button is pushed.

It would be relatively easy to take unilateral action in Ontario, but the manufacturers are making elevators for the whole of Canada and we thought we would approach it as a Canada-wide thing. If we can get it through soon enough, which I'm pretty certain we will, then I think that we will have part of that problem licked.

I don't think we will be able to stop children getting into places where they should not be.

Mr. Deans: No, I agree.

Mr. T. G. Smith: But I think this is a start to improving this situation. I presume you were talking about the Donmount accident.

Mr. Deans: No, I really wasn't, but I'd like to hear about that one because I don't know about it.

Mr. T. G. Smith: This is where a child got in the hoistway and was killed. The bell was not operating, not because it had been disconnected, but because a piece of paper had been inserted between the clapper of the bell and the bell itself by the very children who were playing on top of the elevator.

Mr. Deans: I was talking about one in Hamilton; the bell was disconnected.

Mr. T. G. Smith: I remember that one too. I attended the inquest. It was a similar type of situation.

Mr. Deans: Not to the extent of the disconnection.

Mr. T. G. Smith: In that case it had been disconnected.

Mr. Deans: Aside from what happened to those people, I can understand you wanting standards across the country, that helps the manufacture of elevators. Our purpose in life isn't so much to do that as it is to guarantee some sort of reasonable safety.

Mr. T. G. Smith: Oh I think that's—

Mr. Deans: I think you've got to do that within reason. I don't think it's unreasonable

to assume that it would be possible to design the electrical panel in such a way as to make it unnecessary for a person to push the button, but rather that the bell would go off automatically if there was some malfunction in the elevating device. That would avoid this whole problem of people pushing buttons inadvertently or otherwise.

The elevator doors, for example, ought not to open under the pressure which can be exerted by a child. They were never intended to be, either, I don't know how this child managed it; but if the bell or the warning or whatever it was, was tied in in such a way—I mean I've tried to open elevators with a crowbar, and it requires a fair degree of knowledge, so I was surprised that the elevator door—

Mr. T. G. Smith: You are talking about the hoistway door when you are talking about the pressure, rather than the elevator cab door itself?

Mr. Deans: Yes.

Mr. T. G. Smith: There is a considerable difference. Going in from the hoistway you have to get over the lever action of the door, which is a crowbar job. Coming from the other side, of course, there is a mandatory, laid-down pressure in the safety code which says that it's 30 to 60 pounds pressure to open the door.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: So you can get out.

Mr. T. G. Smith: Or for ventilation if the elevator is stuck for long periods.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't know what the statistics are, but in terms of miles per passenger, you are talking about a relatively safe method of conveyance. How perfect can you make it?

Mr. Deans: Especially since they don't travel many miles at a time.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): They are safer than a kiddy-car.

Mr. Deans: No; no, you are wrong. You can make it safer by ensuring that a person cannot circumvent the warning device. That's a very simple process. It doesn't require any great engineering skill. It means simply that if any part of that elevating device malfunctions the warning device goes off. Elevators don't fall down the shaft very frequently, I agree. That's not the biggest problem, because I can't recall the last time an elevator fell down a shaft. But I can recall, numbers of times, when

people have in fact gone around the warning device in an effort to try to overcome the terrible ringing noise. I get aggravated by the ringing of the bells here too.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The analogy is it's easier to jump off the Don Viaduct.

Mr. Deans: Why don't we simply make it a requirement that the manufacturer tie it into the mechanism so that it goes off automatically? It's not any more costly, probably less costly on balance. I think it would then be safer. If it is being properly maintained it would be tested regularly as the maintenance programme was undertaken. When the inspector went round, on his half-day trip once a year, he could test it to make sure it still worked, the possibility of it ever being shut off would be pretty slim. It just seems like a simple thing to do. It might only save one life; it might not save any; but it might save one life. If it saved one, it would be worthwhile and the cost would be negligible.

Mr. T. G. Smith: The only comment I would make to that is—it depends on the quality of the person listening to the ringing of the bell. Our statistical reports, on accidents, show that equipment failure is a very small contributor to accidents on elevators. If the bell were to ring on every malfunction, from an operating standpoint, I think the owners would be pretty uptight. I don't think that is a safety function. The safety devices themselves—the ones that stop the elevator from plummeting down the shaft—are very reliable, as you pointed out. Other things, however, will also stop the elevator—emergency brakes and those kinds of thing.

While it is a reasonable suggestion, I suspect that its value, in the places where you need it, would be questionable because there wouldn't be that many people around to listen to it. People have suggested that the alarm bells should ring if an elevator stopped between floors. Of course, the superintendent would want to know where to go. By the time he walked up to the seventh floor the elevator might have moved somewhere else. In places like Commerce Court you don't need that.

There are problems. I wouldn't suggest that there are no problems.

Mr. Deans: Let me ask you about the apron. Is it possible, when designing an elevator, to make the apron sufficiently long so that if an elevator stopped, even partially at the floor, the apron would be long enough to cover the opening?

Mr. T. G. Smith: Well, let me say this. Under the B-44 code, the requirement for aprons is 2 ft. We have 4 in Ontario, which is twice as long as anybody else.

Mr. Deans: I don't care about that.

And the door openings—

Mr. T. G. Smith: People have suggested that we have it covering the whole doorway, should the hoistway doors open. That's okay, except there are quite some severe technical problems from flapping.

Mr. Deans: What are they?

Mr. T. G. Smith: Flapping in the wind in the hoistway—that is the wind that you make yourself—

Mr. Deans: Yes, I understand.

Mr. T. G. Smith: —as the elevator goes up and down. The other thing, of course, is that all the elevator pits would have to be deepened considerably because we require 2 ft. under the projecting—

Mr. Deans: No, they could be hydraulic.

Mr. T. G. Smith: Oh, they could be, certainly. There are possibilities to do it—

Mr. Deans: No, I mean if they had to do it, they could do it.

Mr. T. G. Smith: It might be possible. We have considered it at some length. You will remember that it was a recommendation of the coroner's jury in the Hamilton case. I don't think it is technically feasible myself.

Mr. Deans: You don't think it is technically feasible?

Mr. T. G. Smith: I have discussed it with the elevator manufacturers and, as I say, in the US, and in all the other jurisdictions in Canada it is a 2-ft requirement. It wasn't there for the reason that we were talking about. It was there for poor levelling and things like that, initially.

Mr. Deans: It was technically feasible. It was simply not practical from the point of view of cost.

Mr. T. G. Smith: I wouldn't think so, because cost is not our consideration. I wouldn't say we disregard the economic aspects but if it was going to save one life, as you put it earlier on, I think that cost would be a secondary consideration.

Mr. Deans: It would have saved that one life.

Mr. T. G. Smith: Technically, it's very difficult with the wind in this hoistway. You have terrible structural problems keeping it rigid or you have to add an enormous amount of weight. It is a big long sheet, 8 ft long by 6 ft wide. It's a lot of surface.

Mr. H. Edighoffer (Perth): I am just interested in a few statistics seeing that we weren't presented with statistics prior to the estimates. I am quite interested in the number of shutdowns ordered and the accidents investigated. I notice there was quite a drop in 1973-1974. Was that because of the strike?

Mr. T. G. Smith: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: For 1974-1975, accident reports?

Mr. Edighoffer: I have the 1972-1973 and 1973-1974 reports.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: For 1974-1975, accidents reported were 369, down from 606. That's under the Elevators and Lifts Act. Construction hoists were down from seven to one, which is negligible. Those are the accidents actually reported.

Mr. Edighoffer: Oh, reported? And what about the shutdown orders?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The shutdowns in 1974-1975 were 895 compared to 755 in 1973-1974.

Mr. Edighoffer: It is not too bad really. The only other question I would have is because of an experience I had last fall spending an hour and 45 minutes in an elevator with 10 other people.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I hope they were all congenial.

Mr. Edighoffer: Well, they were by the end of the hour and 45 minutes.

Mr. Deans: There weren't any Liberals there.

Mr. Edighoffer: There sure weren't any NDP.

Mr. Good: They would have to be congenial after that length of time.

Mr. Edighoffer: Under regulations or wherever it would be, is there any specific time limit in which they must have some maintenance staff or somebody there? I recall after the hour and 45 minutes getting to the bottom and I said to someone: "What in the world

happened?" He said: "Oh, we blew a fuse." It seemed like an awful long time to replace a fuse.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I think we can tell elevator stories all night. I happen to live in an apartment that has 24 storeys and I am on the 18th storey and all the elevators were stuck at the 24th floor. Nobody would go up to investigate why they were. Everybody had to climb stairs, no matter how high they were, because you couldn't get the elevators down. This was on the weekend and maintenance people obviously don't work on a weekend.

Mr. Dean: It is good exercise.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Oh, I agree. It was great stuff but I just about decided to move. That question can't be answered as to whether or not there is any minimum time that something like this can go unattended.

Mr. Edighoffer: Must some maintenance staff be available?

Mr. T. G. Smith: No there is no—

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions?

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, I have a few questions on this elevating devices branch, Mr. Chairman. You say that the maintenance contracts are voluntary. You indicated that. What percentage of coverage do you have of elevators in Ontario with maintenance contracts?

Mr. T. G. Smith: First, there are a variety of maintenance contracts. The only one that really means anything is the full maintenance contract where I pay so much to a contractor to maintain the elevator and he does the whole lot. We don't have those figures, unfortunately, because that aspect hasn't been concentrated on. As a rough guess, I would say that 50 per cent are covered by full maintenance contracts.

Mr. Bounsall: And are all of the rest covered by some sort of contract or do you have a short fall?

Mr. T. G. Smith: No, some of them are not covered at all. They are done on an emergency basis. When the thing breaks down, they repair it. That's a bad scene that we want to correct. We are trying to impress on the owner that his responsibility is to keep the elevator in safe condition and that he can do that by properly maintaining the equipment.

Mr. Bounsall: When you have had to make a close-down, or where your inspection shows that work needs to be done, are there signifi-

cantly more on those elevators for which there are no contracts?

Mr. T. G. Smith: Yes.

Mr. Bounsall: You have looked at that?

Mr. T. G. Smith: We have got a programme under way that is oriented toward curing that situation, hopefully.

Mr. Bounsall: I suppose this question may properly fall under the building standards section, but are there any requirements that at least one elevator in an apartment building be of a size that can take a hospital stretcher?

Mr. T. G. Smith: No. There will be under the new code.

Mr. Bounsall: That will be under the new code.

Mr. T. G. Smith: I should leave it for Mr. Adams to answer but under the new building code—that's the CSA standard.

Mr. Bounsall: CSA standard.

Mr. T. G. Smith: There are many elevators now that won't accept a stretcher.

Mr. Bounsall: I understand that. And I suppose in those buildings where those elevators are installed, there is no way of updating it?

Mr. T. G. Smith: Not really, no. Hoistways are the limiting factor.

Mr. Bounsall: It will just be for the new buildings. We have one very temperamental elevator in this building, the one in the main lobby—this westerly-most elevator.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: There is a secret to it.

Mr. Bounsall: What is going on with that one?

Mr. T. G. Smith: I should refer you to Government Services.

Mr. Bounsall: You won't tell me the secret? It goes up only for New Democrats and down only for Tories?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I used to have my office on the fourth floor.

Mr. Bounsall: The doors won't open for Liberals.

Mr. Laughren: Sideways for Liberals.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I found the secret, it took me a long time. Keep trying. I'm sure your ingenuity will tell you how to make the thing work.

Mr. Bounsall: I don't have the time that you have to make a study of this.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I was going crazy. I was transferring out of there.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions?

Mr. Bounsall: Does the government have a full maintenance contract on them?

Mr. T. G. Smith: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Item 4 carried? Carried.

Item 5, energy.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We discussed self-service gasoline stations at some length under this vote earlier.

Mr. Deans: Earlier in this?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, Mr. Wardle wanted to comment on it so it did open up a fair discussion.

Mr. Stokes: This involves all aspects of safety with regard to the handling of gasoline?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Gasoline.

Mr. Stokes: Just gasoline?

Mr. Good: Propane and natural gas.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, explosive fuels, volatile fuels.

Mr. Stokes: Where you have your inspectors? I had one case where we had to get authority from your ministry to approve the location of a bulk plant. I'm talking about bulk petroleum products. I had to deal with a gentleman down there. I suppose he is in the room here tonight, his name escapes me. He was very co-operative but where do you have these people? Is it necessary to contact somebody down here or could I have done that in the north?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: There is one in Thunder Bay, Kenora, Sault Ste. Marie, Calender.

Mr. Stokes: They are, eh?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Oh, yes, we have offices. The province is divided into five regions. There is a central region which is primarily this, the northern region and Niagara eastern and western.

Mr. Stokes: Why is it so difficult to get a transfer, say, if an operator of a service station is selling out? I had a situation where the new purchasers had advised your energy branch that they were taking over and that the licence under the Gasoline Handling Act was running out, and would you please expedite a transfer so that we will be within the law and duly licensed and authorized to carry on business. They were quite uptight about it. I happened to be in the town. They showed me the licences that had expired and where they were under the name of the former owner.

Some of the townspeople sort of walked in and, I suppose, just facetiously said: "What are you people doing in business? Here you've got a propane handling licence that has expired. You've got a gasoline handling licence that has expired. You really shouldn't be doing business at all."

Of course, these people were furiously contacting Toronto. Toronto said: "Oh, it's all right. Carry on. It's business as usual, and when we get around to processing this transfer, you will be legitimate again."

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It is simply the time it takes to do paper work, I suppose. That's the only excuse I can give you.

Whenever you are talking about changing something in the record it takes time to go through the paper mill. Call it red tape, and that's probably the best ordinary word for it. But it's there. It's there for a purpose. It's there, of course, for checking and protection. It is time-consuming, and as a result the people here would say, "Don't worry about it; you are not in violation."

Mr. Stokes: These people were new in the business and they were really uptight about it. They didn't want to run afoul of the law. They said: "For heaven's sake, won't you get busy and expedite things; because we don't want to be operating illegally?"

So I phoned the director and he assured me there is no problem at all. But the people were expecting me to write them a letter saying everything is fine and dandy; "Just give me some authority for continuing as we are until it is legitimized in writing."

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I suppose it is the same as changing almost any licence. If you've lost your driver's licence and you have to get a replacement, it just takes time to go through the procedural mill. That's the only excuse. I'm not trying to justify it; but that's the system.

Mr. Stokes: All I'm really interested in are these people. There is no way you are going to throw the book at them, or anything like that?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Oh, no; I would hope that we wouldn't charge anybody for a violation which is our fault.

Mr. Chairman: You throw the book at those who are a little slow at paying the \$5 for that licence.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: More headaches that way.

Mr. Stokes: You had their money. There is no problem about that.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: All of the \$5?

Mr. Stokes: It places me in an invidious position. They are saying, "Give me some authority so I can keep that rooster down the road quiet," or something.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I made that remark because we are trying to standardize fees, so that we can computerize all of our licences. But it is difficult when you have a standard fee in one section of \$40 and another one at \$5. So we are going to have some problems in doing this. But it would be nice if we could.

Mr. Stokes: I just wanted to call your attention to the fact that it does happen.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions?

Mr. Good: Yes, one short question on energy. What is the maximum amount of fuel oil allowed to be stored in the tanks in the basement of a single family home?

Mr. Yoneyama: Mr. Allan, can you answer that please?

Mr. A. Allan (Chief Inspector, Energy Safety Branch): Yes, under normal conditions it is 250 gallons.

Mr. Chairman: That has been changed, though, hasn't it?

Mr. A. Allan: Yes, previously there were homes with up to 500 gallons. But this was years ago. We are trying to keep it to 250 gallons in a residential area. You are not talking about a commercial building?

Mr. Good: No, residential.

Mr. Chairman: An old home that has a 500-gallon tank can still maintain it. But any new home can be 250 gallons.

Mr. Good: You say you try to keep it. Is that by regulations?

Mr. A. Allan: The regulations state that you may have a 250-gallon tank. However, if there are two tanks twinned in and which have been there for years and in good repair, we don't tell them to take them out. It may be an area which is remote for delivery purposes.

Mr. Good: That's what I was going to ask you about—remote areas for delivery purposes. Do you make any exceptions?

Mr. A. Allan: Yes, we definitely do.

Mr. Good: You allow two?

Mr. A. Allan: You could have two if you wanted to go a deviation route. If you have circumstances, we certainly do allow two.

Mr. Good: But not beyond that you wouldn't.

Mr. A. Allan: No.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. What are the protections for the consumer when a service station operator stores gasoline in underground tanks and a leak occurs in that tank?

I'll give you a little bit of background, Mr. Chairman. In a small community in Nickel Belt, namely Gogama, an underground fuel tank sprang a leak somehow and polluted a water table, which I might add is already polluted with other chemicals and with nitrates, so the people in that community are still drinking poisoned water.

When the water table became further polluted by gasoline, it was a very difficult job to get the various people responsible, namely the oil company, to pump that out, and there was a great deal of difficulty protecting the consumer who was drinking water that besides being polluted from all those other chemicals that I have mentioned, suddenly was polluted with gasoline, which involves an odour as well as a taste.

As you probably know, gasoline disperses itself incredibly in a water table and to pump out the water table becomes almost impossible. The people in that small community were left more or less to their own devices to solve the problem. Some action was taken, but the amount of hassle those people had to go through in order to protect their supply of drinking water was totally unjustified. I'm wondering what the ministry has in its regulations or in its legislation, that I'm not aware of, to protect consumers in a case such as this.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Mr. Allan, can you answer that?

Mr. A. Allan: From last May 1, the new tanks going in have to be cathodically protected and coded, as is the piping and fittings to stop the underground leakage. However, when you have an older tank with a leakage of gasoline or oil, our man has to be contacted in the area, along with the fire department, and we do attempt to get the oil company involved on the scene to mop up the oil.

Mr. Laughren: What do you mean, mop up the oil?

Mr. A. Allan: If it's on the surface to—

Mr. Laughren: Yes, but it is not on the surface.

Mr. A. Allan: If it is in the water table, you have a very severe environmental problem on your hands, and each one has to be treated separately. There is no easy answer.

Mr. Laughren: My question was, what does this ministry do to protect the consumer, keeping in mind, of course, that in a community that draws on the water table, there is no communal water supply? In this particular case, there was not even a municipal council to act on behalf of the community. What is available to protect the consumer of the water?

Mr. A. Allan: You mean after the pollution?

Mr. Laughren: After the pollution occurs.

Mr. A. Allan: I'm afraid I can't answer that question. After the pollution, everything is done along with the environmental people to attempt to reroute and find out where the deposits of the product are with respect to the water table, and aerate the ground and take as many actions as you can with it. To remove it all, I don't know.

Mr. Laughren: I'm not blaming you as an individual.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I suppose the only answer to that is that you learn from experience and try to improve your preventive measures so it won't happen. Once it does happen, I suppose it's one of those technical problems where, as you say, to all intents and purposes there is no solution.

Mr. Laughren: It's a preventive problem that you've dealt with in terms of making sure your tanks are secure and so forth. What I continually don't understand is how you justify the existence of "consumer" in the title of

your ministry. In a case like this, you do not have written into your legislations any guarantees that if an oil spill occurs that pollutes the water table, the oil company is itself responsible for making sure that the consumers of that water receive a clean drinking-water supply at the expense of the polluter. It seems to me that's what your ministry should be all about.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't think the ministry has to do that.

Mr. Laughren: Obviously you do.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No, because we've had similar situations in my own area. In that area the homeowners sued the oil company and they collected and they got compensation and they were fully protected by the law.

Mr. Laughren: Right, and in your area there is probably a municipal council, there are probably a thousand—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It has nothing to do with the municipal council.

Mr. Laughren: All right. There are probably 1,000 of your constituents who can band together—or 500. In an unorganized community where incomes are low and where the water table is substandard to begin with and where people are not as politically sophisticated as they are in your riding, that just does not happen. It's ridiculous to say it's up to those people to go to the courts to resolve the problem. They didn't pollute the damned water supply; the oil company polluted it. Why do you say the onus is upon the citizens to take court action? That seems to me to be contrary to the purpose of your ministry.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No, because they have the protection of the law the same as everybody else has the protection of the law.

Mr. Laughren: Forget about consumer protection, then, is that what you are saying?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No, I am not saying that at all. The law protects the consumer.

Mr. Laughren: The law protects consumers in many ways, but why do you have the consumer protection part of your ministry if the law protects the consumer?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We've been all through the business practices division explaining what it does to protect the consumer.

Mr. Laughren: I understand that. It doesn't do very much for people whose water table becomes polluted. I don't know whether or not, it's a part of a grand design but it seems

that every time there is a problem faced by consumers in small, unorganized communities in northern Ontario, the government has no solution. It throws up its hands and says "take it to the courts" but that's not the answer in those communities. I don't see why it couldn't be written into your regulations or your legislation that if a water table becomes polluted as a result of an oil spill, the person responsible for the polluting is responsible for supplying a good water supply to consumers who will be drinking that water.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: You could write it into the regulations and we would have to prove it. We would have to go to the courts and that's exactly where the decision has to be made.

Mr. Laughren: There was no difficulty proving that at all. They proved it immediately. No difficulty at all. Only one service station could've polluted the water supply; no question of proving it.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: You mean neither the Ministry of the Environment nor anybody else said to that man he was responsible for providing water? The law would have forced him to if somebody had told him this. I am assuming that, on the basis of the evidence you have given me. Ours is a fuel oil spill.

Mr. Laughren: This was gasoline.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Ours was fuel oil, same thing.

Mr. Laughren: Same thing.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It got into the wells of people in the area and their wells were all polluted because there was fuel oil on the surface, seeping into their wells.

Mr. Laughren: What if only—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: There were not that many; I think there were about 50.

Mr. Laughren: All right. What if only four wells were polluted? Or five or six?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't think it would matter.

Mr. Laughren: Can you imagine the cost of suing Shell Oil? Can you imagine the defence they could put up?

Mr. Chairman: You'd be lucky if it was Shell. If it was a little guy all he'd do is pack his bag and leave.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: He'd go bankrupt.

Mr. Laughren: Pardon?

Mr. Chairman: All he could do is pack his bag and leave, because he couldn't afford to have a lawsuit.

Mr. Laughren: No, I am not talking about—

Mr. Chairman: But with a big corporation, they are fortunate.

Mr. Laughren: No, I am saying only four consumers wouldn't be able to launch the kind of lawsuit which would be required to defeat Shell.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Nor would we. In my view, if it came to us as a consumer problem, —I consider it an environmental problem—we would do what we usually do, which is try to mediate the dispute and get one side or the other, in this case the polluter, to admit responsibility and to accept responsibility for the compensation which would be necessary. They would probably claim on their insurance company because I am sure they are insured against this kind of hazard.

I am saying it seems to me that reliefs are there without the government having to be the advocate in the situation. I don't know that particular case and it didn't come to me. It's the kind of approach I would use.

Mr. Laughren: Could I shift the questioning for a moment?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Surely.

Mr. Laughren: What happens if a motorist fills up his tank at a gas bar, drives away and his motor konks out. He gets to a garage somehow, the mechanic takes the carburetor apart and says, "Good Lord, man, your carburetor is full of water."

This is a specific example I can give you; I can give you all the details if you want them.

The fellow says, "My God, I filled up my gas tank at that gas bar back there and here my carburetor is full of water." The mechanic says, "If you want any kind of expert evidence, I am a class A mechanic, I'll testify that your carburetor is full of water and that it must have come through water in the gasoline." The fellow gets very angry and very upset and he phones everything that moves—and nothing.

I don't know how you resolve that. There might have been 35,000 gallons of gasoline sold out of those pumps in the previous week and only one complaint. Has your ministry had many problems that way?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I haven't, but maybe Mr. Yoneyama and Mr. Allan can explain to you what they do.

I don't differentiate that from any other kind of breakdown of an automobile for a variety of reasons. Some time if you want to trade horror stories, we can go downstairs and do that. I think anybody who's ever driven a car—

Mr. Deans: You have had a lot of experiences.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: —can tell you a million cases of why a car stalls. In this case it happened to be water in the gas.

Mr. Deans: Wait until we get to these pornographic movies. I want to hear your horror stories then too. You have been involved in everything else. Claim you aren't involved in that too, now, come on.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't know whether we do have any measures to take care of it. We can try to prevent water from getting into gas, but it does get in occasionally, there is no question about it.

Mr. Laughren: But, is there any testing of gasoline?

Mr. Yoneyama: As you appreciate there is a physical separation between gasoline and water—the dip tests of the underground tanks by the service stations to show if they are running out of gasoline. By the same token they should be able to identify the difference between touching water at the bottom of the tank and gasoline. On many occasions they have reported back to us that they have found water.

Mr. Laughren: Does water stay at the bottom long?

Mr. Yoneyama: Yes.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): Isn't there water in all the tanks, and little drops in big tanks?

Mr. Yoneyama: There's condensation.

Mr. Chairman: There is 200 gallons that never come out of a tank, that sits down there.

Mr. Gilbertson: What about maple syrup, do you test that for water too?

Mr. Laughren: What about beer? Do you test beer?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: You don't send your syrup to us, do you?

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions?

Mr. Gilbertson: If you have any questions on maple syrup I will be pleased to answer.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 5 carry?

Item 5 agreed to.

On item 6, uniform buildings standards.
Mr. Deans.

Mr. Deans: Since I wasn't here before, tell me all about this super home warranty that you are going to bring in.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I suppose when I bring it in I will be telling you all about it. I hope I will be bringing it in.

Mr. Deans: Tell me what you know about it now.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: What do I know about it now? I know this, that it will be a compulsory warranty; that there is discussion as to whether or not it will be built into the price of the house, or whether there will be a separate fee—there has been no decision made on that. The length of it is pretty well agreed upon—that it should be a five-year plan. It will cover defects in materials and workmanship.

Is that a quorum?

Mr. Deans: I doubt it. It doesn't matter, go on.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I have to assume that it will be a written warranty. In other words, it will not be an implied warranty. If we can't get a standard written warranty from the industry, then we will obviously have to legislate a warranty which would be inherent in the sale of every individual unit.

We have some problems with things like condominiums and the common spaces, and this kind of thing, but we want them all covered by warranty. It isn't the easiest thing in the world to develop. I am very concerned about the fact that we have made very little progress.

Mr. Dean: None.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Well, we make some. But we have made very little progress in the meetings which have been taking place in Ottawa over the past 18 months. HUDAC, which is really the prime mover of it—and I think to give them some credit—have spent a great deal of money in researching the warranty. But we are not that close in Ottawa—we are still continuing to meet in Ottawa. And Mr. Danson apparently announced this morning that he is going to have one.

Mr. Good: At the end of the year, he said. He will beat you yet.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I will put a little bet on that one.

Mr. Deans: Let me ask you something specific about it. Because you have been meeting in Ottawa—in order to have reasonable meetings about any topic you have to have a position to put forward, I would assume. Did the Province of Ontario have an idea of a warranty which they put forward in Ottawa and which was rejected?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I haven't attended any of them. Have you been attending any of those meetings?

Mr. G. Adams (Director, Uniform Building Standards): Some, sir.

Mr. Deans: I'm sorry, who was attending?

Mr. Stokes: Mr. Adams.

Mr. Deans: You've attended some?

Mr. Adams: Yes.

Mr. Deans: How many meetings have there been that you've attended?

Mr. Adams: I've been to three myself.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: There have been others. There have been unilateral meetings between ourselves and the builder representatives on that committee.

Alberta has a scheme which is a voluntary scheme run by the industry, like the old "gold medallion" type of thing. They provide a certificate. They tell us that about 75 per cent of the houses in Alberta now carry this certificate. It's a completely private scheme, it's not a government scheme at all. It's not compulsory, and there is no enforcement procedure except by the voluntary permission of the builder.

Mr. Laughren: Do you think Ross Shouldice could have joined that group?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Probably.

Mr. Deans: We've opted for something other than that.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, we have, and we've said so. We said: "No, we don't think that that's enough." Then there has been a counter-proposal come back.

You asked us to come up with a scheme. I don't want to make it appear as though the building industry has been lagging on that. They've obviously have been coming up with schemes which will fit into their organization.

They've come up with an insurance scheme which was pretty well publicized.

Mr. Deans: But they want it to be separate and apart from any government involvement?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No, they were quite prepared to accept government guidelines and government legislation.

Mr. Deans: But they wanted to supervise it themselves?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: That's right. They wanted to handle the fund, to go back to another contention. It's much like the credit union saying: "No, this is our money and we want to run the whole thing and we think the government should stay out of it."

Again, we said we didn't feel that we would be carrying out our responsibilities to the people of Ontario if we did not control the funds in some way, and that hasn't been determined yet. That is one of the reasons why we're having some difficulty.

They're going to have to pay for it. The building industry is going to have to pay for this warranty fund. If they do it and we bring in legislation, we may find ourselves having to use a great big stick to drive them into it. In my view a warranty plan is going to depend a great deal on the kind of atmosphere in which it's being administered.

I hope the industry will go along with our idea of a true warranty scheme. This is my own feeling. I've had arguments from several of my colleagues that perhaps we should go along with the insurance scheme which would be the fastest one to bring in. I've said that's not a true warranty scheme because the good builder should not have to pay as high a premium for insurance as the bad builder.

And if you build it into the price, the good builder, on the basis of his experience, will know how much he has to charge his customer. It won't be an extra amount; it shouldn't have to be an extra amount. It's the same as the car manufacturer; he doesn't charge you an extra amount for a warranty. The good manufacturer is obviously not charging as much as the guy who has a whole series of lemons. That's what we're saying. We want it to be a true warranty scheme with the cost of it built into the price of the home.

Mr. Deans: You'll forgive me if I express some scepticism about what's been going on.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Okay.

Mr. Deans: I have been looking to the government for at least two years, and maybe

longer, to bring in some form of warranty. There are good warranties and there are not so good warranties, and then there's the situation which currently prevails where there is no warranty.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't agree with that.

Mr. Deans: You can disagree if you like, but it's true. At the moment, there is a distinct impression being left that in many instances builders are trying to cut corners. In some cases I really worry about the calibre of the workmanship. When I go into the new homes and I can see right before me, on the outside, deficiencies in the building, then what in heaven's name is behind the plaster board that I can't see? What's the foundation like? What're the footings like when I can't see them after they've been filled in? If you get builders whose poor workmanship and whose lack of care and neglect is so obvious on the outside, what are these people getting beneath the surface?

The chairman was telling me the other night—I am sure I am not divulging any great secret—that he was appalled after he took the wall out of his house, which was built some considerable time ago, that some of the things there weren't exactly as he had anticipated they would be, given the quality of the house. He lives in close to a mansion.

Mr. Chairman: They were a lot better than I expected.

Mr. Deans: Well, he lives in close to a mansion. But you have got to appreciate that a lot of people these days are having a lot of difficulty in buying a house. As you know, I have gone around and visited, I think every subdivision that has been built in the city of Hamilton in the last 3½ years. I haven't looked in every house, and I haven't checked every footing, and I haven't got into every attic, but I have certainly looked at a fairly broad cross-section of the homes that have been built in the area, either just visiting them on Sunday like other people, or going down and looking at them at the request of some of the purchasers, and I am telling you that I don't think that the workmanship is there.

Mr. Stokes: Super sleuth.

Mr. Deans: Super sleuth? Right, that's me. Snoop. The builders think so anyway. The word is out to keep me out of there, or to get me out of there, I am not sure which it is. But how come it has taken you 2½ years?

Two years ago the then minister, I think it was the member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Clement), told me that within six months we would have a warranty. Six months came and went and I asked him again—I think it was still John Clement—and he said, "Well, they have tied into Ottawa, but by the fall of the year they will have a warranty.

Well, the fall of that year came and went and I asked again, and I was told it would be in the spring of the following year. That was last year. And that has come and gone. I asked in the fall of last year, I think everybody here knows, and I believe by that time you were the minister, and I asked then. Weren't you minister then? It changes quickly, you know; you have to be very careful, keep your eye behind you.

Anyway, I asked that minister, God bless him, whoever he was, whether he was any closer to a warranty, and he told me it was difficult, very difficult, but we would have one in the spring.

I don't want to alarm you, but the spring has passed. And now you are telling me maybe we will have one in the fall. Then again, maybe we will have an election in the fall. And so maybe we won't have a warranty. And then maybe it will be the spring of next year.

Now, it can't be that difficult. I mean, damn it, if you were to take this guy—I don't really know much about him, but he is a nice-looking guy, and I am sure if he were given the responsibility of sitting down and coming up with a warranty to put before the cabinet, if he was given two months to do it in, he could have something on paper. I am sure he could. If he couldn't, then replace him with one of the other people.

Mr. Laughren: Who are equally nice looking.

Mr. Deans: You know what I am saying to you, it just isn't a priority.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: What is?

Mr. Deans: Well, if that's the rate you go along on your priorities, God help us on your second and third priorities.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Well, it was a priority. As I say, when I came into the ministry, which was in January, I asked for a report on the home warranty scheme, because I had been hearing about it too—

Mr. Deans: What did they tell you?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: —first while I was Minister of Housing, and then later when I was

interested in it. The answer was that they were meeting in Ottawa and they had suddenly got a proposal—wait a second.

Mr. Deans: I am listening, I am not laughing, believe me.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: They got a proposal from Ottawa to set up a task force which would report by the end of June. When I heard that, that was when I threw up my hands and said, "Well, I don't want any more studies. You know, it is time for us to meet face-to-face with the people who are going to have to carry out the warranty, the builders."

I have done that. I have met with them twice, and there is some dragging of feet because they still feel that they can get their plan in Ottawa. That's what Mr. Danson announced this morning—that that's the plan.

We have said that we wish them all the luck in the world in their dealings with Ottawa, but we want them to deal with us as a priority. In other words, we want an Ontario plan. We don't want an Ontario plan that is so different from whatever they are talking about in Ottawa—and I don't know what that is, Mr. Adams can tell you—that we can't meld it in and merge it into a national plan, because I think a national plan is better than a provincial plan. I just happen—

Mr. Deans: A provincial plan is better than no plan and that's what we've got now.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: That's right. So what we are trying to develop is a provincial plan that will fit into a national plan if, as and when it is ready. It is all right for government to come in and enact legislation. Sure we can write a warranty. I could write it. I don't think I need this draft; I could write a warranty.

Mr. Deans: Why don't you? What else are you doing—riding up and down in elevators and sitting in your cars?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It won't have any effect except that we will be in court every day with the builders. That is exactly where you can go now. When you say you don't have a warranty, you do.

Mr. Deans: But you don't. You see, that is the same argument you made to my colleague from Nickel Belt.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I know.

Mr. Deans: The average person going into a house hasn't got two nickels to rub together.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Right.

Mr. Deans: They have already put every cent into the house that they have—every cent. They are usually strapped, right up to 99 per cent of their income, in any event.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: What we are trying to develop is a case where neither the government nor the home owner will have to go to court.

Mr. Deans: Okay.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It doesn't really matter who goes. If the builder isn't part of your plan, you are going to end up in court.

Mr. Chairman: All the municipalities in our area alone, including Stoney Creek and Ancaster, have different standards of building codes.

Mr. Deans: I agree.

Mr. Chairman: Does this include the code that tells you to use a certain gauge of plywood on the roof?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We can impose material standards. I don't think that's our problem.

Mr. Chairman: That's a different problem.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We are going to do that. It is going to be effective very quickly. We are just now, discussing that with municipal officials.

Mr. Chairman: And that's important too.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: That's what this vote is about. We've got to have certain material standards in place, but how do you enforce standards of workmanship?

Mr. Deans: Well, I am going to tell you how you enforce standards of workmanship.

Mr. Good: We have builders who will guarantee to replace a door that warps over a quarter inch in the first year.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: And if they didn't give it, you would have it anyway because they've got to give it. They can't get away with not giving it to you.

Mr. Good: Workmanship can be standardized and coded.

Mr. Deans: Let me tell you about workmanship—you know about it already; I told you when you were Minister of Housing. My argument with the builder is not that they don't know how to build houses. My argument is this: Surely it is easier and better and more economical for them to do it right in the first

place rather than to do it wrong and hope that nobody will see it. If somebody does see it they have to go in, tear the damn thing out, and start all over again.

I deal primarily in Ontario Housing because there is a lot of that going on around my riding. In one case they discovered, after they had started building, that there had to be a heat vent going up one of the walls. Instead of building a proper box around the vent, some clown stuck in two pieces of wood and nailed it together. It was about 4 in. at the top 6 in. at the bottom. That was the width of it. The workmanship was just intolerable.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: There is a problem. I don't know what Housing's solution is to that. I think we can all trade stories on what we have seen.

Mr. Deans: Let me tell you the end result of this. I was out last week, as you know, looking at housing. They are using chipboard on the outside. I happen to think, and I think I am right, that chipboard is not suitable for the outside of a permanent residence. Maybe it is okay for something you are replacing every few years but for a home, which has to last for the duration of a mortgage, that really isn't a very suitable material to use. Its characteristics prevent it from standing up to heat and cold, in the same way on both sides, as I understand it.

The people who went into that house complained because the workmanship was very bad. The cellar was in terrible shape. There were holes in it. There were real problems with it. Do you know what the builder did? He came around there, this morning, and insisted, to the woman of the house, that she write a letter of apology for having complained. Now, that is the kind of people we are dealing with.

Most of the people we are dealing with don't give a damn about building houses. Their only concern is making money. They are not in the business of building houses. That is only the way they make their money. They couldn't care less about how the house looks when they are finished. They have a captive market. When people walk in there, they say, "If you don't like the house, too bad. We've got lots of other people who want it." "You are damned lucky to get the house," they tell them, in exactly those words. I'm using their words. If you don't like it—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: They can't use material that is not up to the standards.

Mr. O. F. Villeneuve (Glengarry): That may apply in some areas. I'm not denying that at all.

Mr. Deans: I'm just talking about a particular group of people.

Mr. Villeneuve: My son bought a condominium home in Hazeldean. You know where it is. It is in your riding. I looked over it. I'm not an expert but he got good value, I believe. Minto Construction are the people that built it and they are a good building firm; I am telling you he got more value than he can get in my little village.

Mr. Deans: Well, I want to say that I wish him well.

Mr. Stokes: There are exceptions.

Mr. Deans: Look, I don't want to leave the impression that I am saying that every single builder in the Province of Ontario is like that; I don't think I have ever said that.

Mr. Laughren: Always pick out the exception.

Mr. Deans: I have identified certain builders. Let me give you an example. I brought to this minister's attention when he was Minister of Housing and to the attention of the current minister—and I think his executive assistant would verify it—the calibre of workmanship of Settlement Corp. I told them that Settlement was not doing a good job, that there were some really serious questions about that company's commitment to turning out a quality product. Well, in all fairness, not a lot happened. Inspectors did go out, but there wasn't much happened.

I now discover that the minister was trudging down in Kingston recently, I believe, and he discovered that Settlement was not building a good house. I could have told him Settlement wasn't building a good house in Hamilton, in London, in Windsor—he hasn't built a good house across the province that I can find.

Mr. Chairman: Why are they hiring him?

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Terrific. You could have come to North York a month and a half ago, and you could have found out I wasn't buying a good house.

Mr. Deans: Well, I am not exactly sure what you are saying—

Mr. Chairman: Well, why are they hiring him?

Mr. Deans: What I am trying to tell you is that there are some builders who may have built a fairly good quality product in the past but, for reasons that they don't want to explain to me or to anyone else, the product they are now turning out seems to be oriented more to-

wards earning a fast buck than towards producing a decent quality product.

There is only one way to come to grips with this and that's through a warranty programme; and if that warranty programme isn't in place soon, there will be another 2,000, 3,000, 5,000 or 10,000 people, maybe more, who will have purchased homes in the Province of Ontario—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We are dedicated and committed to a warranty programme and to bringing it in as quickly as possible—

Mr. Deans: Okay, what's the shortest length of time you can get it in?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I would say early fall.

Mr. Deans: Why can't it be in place in two months?

Mr. Drea: Because of the federal government. You know that as well as I do.

Mr. Deans: No, no. Please don't say that. We have already dealt with that, and we are doing it alone for the time being. Okay?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We are going to go it alone.

Mr. Deans: Currently we are doing it alone. Why couldn't we have it in two months?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Well, first of all, I think we have to have building code in place and proclaimed. That would then set the minimum standards. There isn't a uniform building code in Ontario at the present time.

Mr. Deans: I understand.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: That's just for materials.

Mr. Deans: Okay, when is that going to happen?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Well, I think Mr. Adams could answer that. How fast are we proceeding with our consultations with the municipalities on the building code, Mr. Adams?

Mr. Good: When was the bill passed? In February or January?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Oh, the bill was passed, but the code itself, the regulations, have been put together and are now being discussed. I don't know what the timetable is—

Mr. Good: They were 90 per cent in place before the bill was passed.

Mr. Drea: That's not true.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Mr. Adams advises me that the last meeting with municipalities will be towards the end of this month. From those meetings amendments of some kind probably will be coming back but we want to get that code in place—I would aim for some time in July if possible. That doesn't mean we have to wait until then to develop the warranty, so we are working on the warranty simultaneously with the development of the building code. That's why I say I think early fall is as early as I think you can really humanly expect a warranty.

Mr. Deans: Let me suggest something to you. The legislation for the building code is already in place.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Right.

Mr. Deans: The regulations presumably will be dealt with by the cabinet.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The code, yes.

Mr. Deans: They won't come before the Legislature. The Legislature is not likely to be sitting in August, probably not in September, possibly not in October, entirely likely not in November—but nevertheless you can't tell. Why would you not now put in place the legislation dealing with the warranty, making the standards applied by the building code regulations as the standards that must be adhered to? Then we could pass the bill, the bill would be able to go into force immediately the regulations for the building code were completed and approved, and we wouldn't have to wait another six months.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: All you would have then would be a warranty on materials.

Mr. Deans: No, that isn't so. You could write your warranty so that the part dealing with the actual building materials in use specified those building materials approved in the regulations of the building code, but the warranty itself would apply to workmanship. All other aspects could be written into the legislation; they don't require the building code. You could write your legislation and put your legislation before the Legislature now. We could pass it now. You make the regulations of the building code and the regulations of the home warranty programme simultaneously and then you have the whole thing in place in the summer of this year.

Isn't that one possible way to deal with this, in order to avoid delay?

Mr. Drea: Yes, Mr. Minister. Before you answer that, maybe I could throw out some things—

Mr. Deans: You better be warned.

Mr. Drea: —to the member for Wentworth. First of all, in this province you don't have a competency test as to workmanship. Most of the home ownership, and I'm talking in terms of domicile ownership, is done by non-union labour.

Mr. Deans: Absolutely.

Mr. Drea: I have talked to the heads of the unions who were involved in ordinary jurisdiction with this type of construction. It would be all very well to put in this kind of thing, except that you couldn't find anybody to produce the kind of workmanship that would be required by the warranty.

Mr. Deans: I don't believe that.

Mr. Drea: I have talked to Mr. Stefanovitch and he is not of my party, he is of yours—

Mr. Deans: Look, I want to tell you—

Mr. Drea: All right, you raised this. Now I'm going to raise it another way.

Mr. Deans: You are pulling in red herrings.

Mr. Drea: I'm not pulling in red herrings or green herrings or blue herrings or anything else. I'm talking of a very practical fact of life in the home construction industry in Ontario.

Mr. Deans: All right.

Mr. Drea: It is all very well for you to sit up here and to shout or talk in a very loud tone of voice about how it should be done tonight.

Mr. Deans: That's my job.

Mr. Drea: I can tell you that I have been looking into this thing much longer than you have. I can tell you—

Mr. Deans: No one's ever done anything for as long as you.

Mr. Drea: That's quite true, and I'm very glad you admit it.

Mr. Good: We had a good thing going here Frank, before you came.

Mr. Drea: All right. But we have talked to the people in the house-building industry, both on the house-building and on the union side.

Mr. Laughren: Don't get into that, Frank.

Mr. Drea: Oh yes I have, because I go back a longer time in the housing construction industry than you do.

Mr. Laughren: Don't talk about your union affiliations in this room. Go someplace else and talk about your union affiliations. We don't need it here.

Mr. Drea: Listen, my friend. You may be up in Sudbury but I have talked much longer about the housing construction industry, before you ever ran.

Mr. Laughren: You keep the union affiliation out of it. You have no right to talk about it.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Drea: All right, we have talked to them about the reasonable things in building workmanship; what are reasonable in terms of both the unions—and the unions are very reasonable in this, Mr. Deans, believe me.

Mr. Good: How much of your house-building is done by union craftsmen?

Mr. Deans: None.

Mr. Drea: A very fair amount, in terms of the type of protection that we are furnishing.

Mr. Good: Very little building in our city is done by union people.

Mr. Drea: That's because people like your cities have deliberately discouraged union contractors from building houses.

Mr. Good: Very little house-building anywhere is done by union craftsmen.

Mr. Drea: That's not true.

Mr. Deans: How about letting them argue and you telling me?

Mr. Drea: No, I'm telling you about the other side of the case. All right, you know I agree with you about 90 per cent of the way. One of the great difficulties about putting proper workmanship into houses is that we have the apprenticeship system in the building and the construction industry. Mr. Good may not admit it, but there are as many complaints per capita from his area as there are from everybody else's. Now if you were to put in this particular type of warranty or this particular type of guarantee, at this particular time, Mr. Deans, despite the recession and a great number of other things, this would produce a great number of incursions upon the ability of the building trades unions to organize the

residential construction field. And that, by deliberate consent, the minister and I have not decided to do. We feel that the residential construction field—

Mr. Deans: Ah, ha.

Mr. Drea: Oh yes, the residential construction unions should have the right to organize and not be impeded by government restriction.

Mr. Deans: Can you stop there for one second? I want to ask the minister, are you holding up this legislation because of the unions?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I am not holding it up at all, it isn't ready to go.

Mr. Deans: What are you talking about, then?

Mr. Drea: You interpreted that the wrong way.

Mr. Deans: What's your parliamentary assistant—

Mr. Drea: You interpreted it the wrong way, Mr. Deans. What I want to say is—and maybe I didn't specify it the right way the first time—we don't want to put in standards which would impede union organization in any way, shape or form in the residential field. I feel very strongly about that. I think that answers your question.

Mr. Deans: Okay. Let me—

Mr. Chairman: There's a vote in the House and the whip has told us we're required.

Mr. Deans: I'm on the floor when we get back because I want to follow that up.

The committee recessed at 9:40 o'clock, p.m., for a vote in the House and reconvened at 10:02.

Mr. Chairman: Have you any further questions, Mr. Deans?

Mr. Deans: Yes, but I feel a bit isolated.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: That's okay; this is a good time to go.

Mr. Chairman: On energy?

Mr. Deans: Mr. Chairman, are you going to do what I have suggested. Why can't you prepare your bill now; tie it into the regulations on the building code; and set out your statements of general workmanship which will be contained in the regulations of the bill which can be passed simultaneously with the regu-

lations of the building code? Let's get the thing under way. Let's show people that we mean it.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I hope that there is sufficient trust to persuade the public that we do mean it. We have said that we are abandoning the joint effort with Ottawa, except that we want to keep in touch. We are going it alone and we have decided to go the route of our own warranty system. We have a problem. In order to have a workable warranty in the province we must have co-operation from those who represent the small builders, and that is HUDAC.

We can have a programme in place and we can have plaster falling and we can be going to court every time a piece of plaster falls, but that is not going to stop the plaster from falling. What we want to do is have the industry co-operating in our plan so that when the plaster falls they will go in and fix it. I think we can achieve that by the process of consultation.

We are hung up on this one item. I have made it quite clear, on the question of whether or not it should be an insurance plan or a warranty plan, I personally want a warranty plan. I cannot tell you what is going to evolve from our discussions with the industry because they have all along in their talks with Ottawa preferred what is essentially an insurance plan where everybody pays a premium for this additional protection. I feel that shouldn't be necessary but it may be the price that we will have to pay in order to have something done early. But we must have it done and I have said that I committed this ministry to having it in place. My parliamentary assistant has said by December. I have said we can do it faster than that and I am talking about early fall.

Mr. Deans: Is that what he was saying before he left?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No, he said this before. In his negotiations it appeared that December was as early as we could have it. I have told the staff that I feel we can have it earlier. You said we could have it even earlier than early fall. So somewhere I guess I am the moderate in this and in the middle.

Mr. Deans: You have always been that. As I say to you, if there is but one area of disagreement, albeit a vital area, then why are there not meetings going on daily to resolve it? If you know what the programme will contain, then quite obviously that isn't related at all to whether it is done on an insurance basis. If you know what it should contain or

at least if you have the capacity in the ministry to put together what it should contain, you could do it very quickly.

I think you do have the capacity. I just can't imagine that the ministry doesn't have people able to do it, even if you have to do it yourself. Maybe Brian Hartley could do it. Anyway, you could get it done very quickly. Then the argument over whether it should be insurance or warranty becomes one that you sit down on for two or three days; if you don't resolve it, you make a decision.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: There are more things than just the warranty. Another thing we are trying to get into this agreement is, for example, the bonding of the deposits that a homeowner puts down in the event of a bankruptcy—the type of thing that you get in a large building where you insist on a performance bond so that if something happens to the contractor, that building is completed, no matter what. There is a long list of details of this nature.

We also are tying in the warranty programme with the provision in the Condominium Act for moneys which are on deposit to be put into trust. They may be held there for a long time. If you have a warranty that may not be necessary.

Mr. Deans: But weren't all those things part of the discussions with Ottawa over the last two years?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No. I am telling you that Ottawa has been simply dragging and sitting down. They suddenly came to the conclusion that there should be more federal government input into this thing. As a result, they set up this task force to come back with a report by the end of the month. Now we are monitoring the task force, but that task force is simply—I don't know what their conclusions are going to be, but it is another step in the process which we think is unnecessary. There have been enough studies. Now it is a question of getting agreement, and that is what we are trying to push for. We are hitting a bad time of the year and, let's face it, the people in HUDAC are busy negotiating with Ottawa; they are busy negotiating the condominium regulations with us, plus the warranty. I suppose their resources are strained a bit too. I am trying to do the best I can to get it done early.

Mr. T. A. Wardle (Beaches-Woodbine): Mr. Chairman, I think eventually we are going to have a warranty. I think right now there could be an educational programme going on among the workers themselves. I recall a workman I

knew very well. I recall one day I was helping him build a chimney. I was carrying the bricks up the ladder. Towards the end of the day—it was a Saturday afternoon—I was getting rather tired and he was putting the mortar on the bricks on the inside of the chimney and doing it so well I said to him, "Why would you be taking such care? No one would ever see that work." He said, "I do the best I can. I try to do a good job because years later I look at that chimney and if I hadn't done a good job inside, it would bother me."

My point is, Mr. Chairman, even though you come in with a warranty, you still have to have workmen working on a building. They are not working for wages, particularly—they are working for money of course, and it is necessary. But they are working to build a building and do a good job because that gives them satisfaction.

If we had in our building industry workmen who need not be ashamed of the work they are doing, a warranty may not be very necessary. So it may be necessary to have an educational programme among people working on buildings. I appreciate a workman, whether it is putting up a building, or an official doing a good job, who doesn't need to be ashamed of what he does. I think, along with the warranty, if we had that type of an employee working in the building industry it would go a long way to give satisfaction to those who are buying houses here in the Province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Pride of workmanship is something that is missing, not only in workmen but in a lot of people, and I suppose—

Mr. Deans: A few legislators too.

Hon. Mr. Handleman:—it may be a lost value. I hope not. I like to feel that I am proud of work I am doing and I think a lot of workmen feel that way too—perhaps not enough—but it is not a sickness restricted to people who work with their hands.

Mr. Wardle: Right, and I think the unions could do a great job in this particular field, Mr. Chairman, by suggesting to their members that good workmanship will also be an asset to them and hopefully maintain their jobs and give them a pride of workmanship which is so necessary.

Mr. Deans: I wouldn't want to leave you with the wrong impression. I think a great many people do a pretty good job.

Mr. Wardle: I agree they do.

Mr. Deans: I think probably the majority of people take some pride in the work they do. It is interesting to note, of course, that there are few, if any, union workers building houses. If there are any, I haven't any knowledge of them. There may be some but I don't know of any.

I do think, quite frankly, while I agree with you that it would be nice to have people who would take great care and pride in what they do, I can't wait for that to happen; neither can the people who are spending most of their life's income buying a home. I'm not sure we ever really had pride of workmanship to the extent that people believe we had it, but if we can't have it as it once was the least we can do is make sure the protection is in place to guarantee that the workmanship will have to be up to a reasonable standard.

The employer would be far more interested in making sure that the work was done well and having proper supervision on the job and making sure good materials were there, if there was a warranty in place that would require that that would be redone in the event that it wasn't done properly.

You could raise a number of issues related to what you are talking about. I think the inspection procedures are woefully inadequate. At the moment, as I recall, there are eight inspectors in Hamilton under the Ontario Housing Corp. to inspect I think, maybe 800 to 1,000 homes that are currently being built. They are being built simultaneously and are in various stages.

Those eight people just can't do an adequate job. There is just no way. I think that that is one of the great difficulties. The builders tend to pull the wool over the inspector's eyes. I'm not for a moment suggesting the inspector doesn't do a good job—maybe he does a great job. He is just overtaxed. His work is far too onerous. There is far too much for him to do and he can't get it all done. I think that if you have the warranty in place that might even bring about what you are suggesting. That might go towards improving the workmanship.

As I said to the minister between the bells ringing and our coming back, maybe the employer would say to the man on the job: "Take an extra half an hour. Do the job properly. I don't want to have to come back." As it is now, he doesn't care. He says: "Get it done. Maybe nobody will see it and if they do, what the heck! The average person hasn't got the money to go to court anyway and it takes so long to get anything done and they might never find out."

I think that is the attitude that seems to prevail among certain builders. I think we could do just as well without them, quite frankly. We might be better off without them. Some of them would be better off building somewhere else and doing something else.

Mr. Wardle: It is too bad when you have good material, like good bricks, and you see a sloppily laid brick job. It's just too bad. It just seems to be such a waste when you have good material to start with and then you have poor workmanship.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The question in the housing field is whether you can actually afford to have inspectors standing over them the way you would, say, with a works supervisor in a large project. If you are building a huge school or a hospital, the contractor or the architect will have a works supervisor watching everything that is being done, but with a house it's a problem. We do have more than just the Ontario Housing inspector.

Mr. Deans: So I understand.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: There are municipal inspectors. Housing and Colleges and Universities are developing a training programme. Hopefully we will be able to improve the inspection quality and that will help somewhat.

Mr. Wardle: Who do you see as doing the inspecting—a municipal inspection team with guidelines laid down by the province?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The CMHC and the OHC type of inspection is not there really for the protection of the homeowner. It is there to ensure that the specifications in the contract are complied with. When they have got the roof on, they are now entitled to a 25 per cent advance on the mortgage contract. It's really not a quality inspection. We are looking to the municipal inspectors to do most of the inspection under the code and under the warranty too.

Mr. Wardle: And you are talking to the municipal people right now to get them lined up so that they will be prepared?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes. We have got a show-and-tell show that is travelling around the province telling everybody what to look for.

Mr. Wardle: What kind of a show is that?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Show and tell.

Mr. Wardle: Does that come under theatre branch?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't know. It was done on film. I haven't seen it yet myself.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions?

Shall item 6 carry?

Carried.

Any questions on item 7, upholstered and stuffed articles?

Mr. Good: Is that whole budget simply for staff for inspection? Do you have any control or inspection before articles reach the retail level?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We do the inspection at the manufacturing level.

Mr. Good: At the manufacturing level?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, spotchecks at the manufacturing level.

Mr. Good: What about imports though?

Mr. J. D. MacDougall (Registrar, Upholstered and Stuffed Articles Branch): Yes, on imports when they reach the retail outlet or the wholesale outlet in the province, then there is a spotcheck on those.

Mr. Chairman: Does item 7 carry? Carried. Does vote 1303 carry?

Vote 1303 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 1304, item 1, regulation of horse racing. Mr. Wardle.

On vote 1304:

Mr. Wardle: I think each time this particular matter of horse racing comes up I would like to bring to your attention and the attention of those who are involved in this particular section—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I wonder if you would wait for the racing commission representatives to take their seats.

Mr. Deans: They want to get the betting wicket in place. It always seems a shame to see these fellows leaving. Keep them around for the rest of the evening.

Mr. Wardle: Yes, Mr. Chairman, in this particular section, I would like to put on the record, as I have done on other occasions, the matter of the feeling of the people of Beaches-Woodbine riding toward any possibility of having Sunday racing at the Greenwood race-track. Over a period of years, once in a while it comes up that the Ontario Jockey Club would like very much to have Sunday racing at Greenwood and I have always opposed it,

both as an alderman and as a provincial member. I have no personal objection to Sunday racing in any other track in Ontario where it doesn't interfere with a residential area.—

Mr. Deans: And it isn't in your riding.

Mr. Wardle: —but in Beaches-Woodbine riding the people—

Mr. Deans: It is not on principle, it is an expediency.

Mr. Wardle: Well, you would have to see the track.

Mr. Deans: I have.

Mr. Wardle: Many of you have probably been down there and know it. It has been there for many years and it is right alongside a heavily populated residential area.

An hon. member: I heard Ontario Housing is moving in there.

Mr. Wardle: There are problems even now with parking, and the people just tolerate it, but Sunday afternoon is a time when people come down to the beach from all over Metro. There is a large swimming pool down in that area and there is a large public park and, should Sunday racing ever be allowed, it would be just intolerable for the people of that particular area.

Sunday is a time when relatives visit. They visit on Sunday because often they cannot find any parking place within blocks of the track on any other day. So I would just like to put this on the record, that when charters are being given out, I would object very strongly to any charter being given to the Jockey Club for any racing on Sunday. They know my opinion. I have stated it many times in the past and they appreciate the problem. I haven't heard anything for the last year or so, but I hope the commission could keep that particular point in mind if it ever comes up.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't know whether it is because they are discouraged, but I understand the commission has no plans to approve Sunday racing at Greenwood.

Mr. Wardle: Fine. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions?

Mr. Stokes: I want to know where my tickets are.

Mr. Chairman: Oh, I am sorry, Mr. Good.

Mr. Stokes: I want to know where my complimentary tickets are. Just because I come from the boondocks, I don't get any.

Mr. Good: Nobody gets any.

Mr. Stokes: Oh, yes they do.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Good.

Mr. Good: Where are the breeders' awards? Are they under racetrack tax sharing arrangements? Are they in that \$4 million?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Are you talking about the breeders awards in the thoroughbreds?

Mr. Good: In both standardbred and thoroughbred.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: They are under transfer payments.

Mr. Good: Transfer payments, okay. How much was that—\$1.8 million is it?

Mr. W. R. McDonnell (Director, Ontario Racing Commission): Last year, in 1974, there was a total of 229 thoroughbred breeders' awards paid, for a total of \$254,709. The standardbred breeders' awards per se were dropped and incorporated in the overall programme in the Ontario Sire Stakes.

Mr. Good: Explain that to me, will you?

Mr. McDonnell: Prior to 1974, breeders' awards were paid to breeders of all winning horses on the standardbred side and thoroughbred side. What we found, what the commission found, was that we were subsequently paying breeders' awards to a breeder of a 9-, 10- or 12-year-old horse that had subsequently gone out of business. We didn't feel that the breeders' awards were going to the proper place, for the encouragement of the breed, and therefore they were incorporated in the Ontario Sire Stakes Programme.

Mr. Good: What did you call it? The Sire Stakes Programme?

Mr. McDonnell: What the Ontario Sire Stakes Programme is, is an incentive whereby all progeny of Ontario sired horses are eligible. These raced in a total of 80 events throughout Ontario last year on 24 standardbred tracks, and 10 per cent of the money was put forward by the government to pay breeders' awards to five place finishers in the stake events. That's how the breeders' awards were incorporated on the standardbred.

Mr. Good: How much money is paid out on the Sire Stakes Programme?

Mr. McDonnell: The Sire Stakes Programme is half of one per cent of the total amount of money that was wagered on the standardbred horses in 1973.

Mr. Good: Is that half of one per cent of the take, or half of one per cent of the whole amount wagered?

Mr. McDonnell: The Ontario government in the racetrack sharing agreement gives back one per cent of the total handled for that year, for both thoroughbred and standardbred. The amount of money that's wagered on the thoroughbred—that one per cent—is directed to the thoroughbred incentive programme, overnight assistance and supplemental purse grants. Then on the standardbred, as well, half goes to supplemental purse grants and half goes to the standardbred sire stakes.

Mr. Good: What was that amount? That would include your grants like to the Class B tracks and your small tracks.

Mr. McDonnell: All that is incorporated in that one per cent.

Mr. Good: And what was that in dollars?

Mr. McDonnell: To the Sire Stakes Programme it's \$1.8 million.

Mr. Good: That's the figure I mentioned at the beginning. Is the amount of money going to the Class B and the smaller tracks increasing over the years?

Mr. McDonnell: The amount of money going to the B Track assistance programme is proportionate to what percentage that track handles over the year of the funds that are available. But all the B tracks are continuing to get this assistance.

Mr. Good: What about racing days at the B tracks? Have they gone up or down?

Mr. McDonnell: Our racing dates in 1974 totalled 1,495, and for 1975 our total days allotted will be 1,804 that we supervise.

Mr. Good: That's about a 309 increase. How much of that goes to the big Jockey Club tracks and how much of that goes to the small tracks—those additional racing days?

Mr. McDonnell: Basically, how it works is that each year the racetracks submit applications to the commission for their race dates for the next fiscal year.

Mr. Good: Would this increase also include the new track?

Mr. McDonnell: That's right, the Jockey Club's three tracks of Greenwood, St. Catharines and Mohawk. Their racing dates this year will remain the same, around 256.

The thoroughbreds, after a period of about 15 years, have gone up an extra 10 days this year, 1975. They will race 210 days. The majority of the increase in the racing dates is probably accounted for by the increase at Sudbury Downs and also the new track at Flamboro Raceway.

Mr. Chairman: Are the B tracks bringing in more revenue now than the Jockey Club tracks?

Mr. McDonnell: No.

Mr. Good: Okay.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions?
Item 1 agreed to. On item 2.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Nobody mentioned E. P. Taylor this year.

Mr. Chairman: Here is another interesting one—item 2.

Mr. Deans: I have a few things to say on item 2 but I think we better save them until tomorrow.

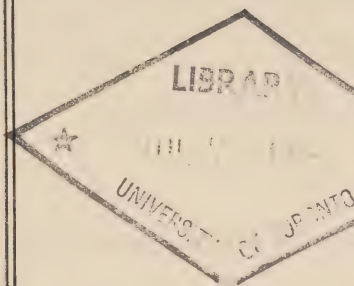
The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario

Debates

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

Standing Administration of Justice Committee ⁵⁷

Chairman: Mr. D. W. Ewen

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

 Friday, June 13, 1975

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

 THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1975

The committee met at 11:27 o'clock, a.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS (concluded)

Mr. Chairman: Now that we have all parties represented, I will call the meeting to order. Would you like to start, Mr. Lawlor?

On vote 1304:

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Could I just—again because of the difficulty in fulfilling our role in the House and our role down here—beg for three minutes on the racing commission matter? I want to make a statement and I don't care whether the minister replies or not. I have been saving it up for quite a long time. It has to do with Peter Damien and the treatment he has received. The matter is sub judice and therefore probably not very arguable between the minister and myself. Nevertheless, I think he has been dreadfully treated.

In our time, in our society, permissive or not, the fact that a man happens to be a homosexual seems to me something somewhat private to himself and if it is disclosed to the public, unless the job is absolutely critical in the sense of internal high espionage or sensitive foreign affairs or something of that kind, that particular affliction, that particular mental—I call it disease or state of mind—is nevertheless fairly widespread and men are able to carry on their roles in society with great competence and acumen despite it.

Others of us have our own peculiar hangups. If we were stigmatized as to the degree of neurosis that each one of us inhales and possesses in himself and we were to be judged on that basis solely, none of us, or very damned few of us, would be able to occupy positions of trust or responsibility in this society. The human rights thing ought to be altered in this particular regard, in my opinion.

To take an archaic revulsion, such as Charlie MacNaughton suffered in this particular context, against this particular individual—who has functioned in this area for many, many years, and it was well known that he was a homosexual throughout this period of time—and then

to fire him, to jettison him on this basis, is hardly worthy. I think the government is more humane than that. I think you have a deeper sense of what is involved in this society than that. I think it was petulance on the part of one individual. I regret it. I hope you regret it too and I hope it won't happen again.

Hon. S. B. Handleman (Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations): Mr. Lawlor, although we are through that vote—and you are quite right; I don't think this is arguable between us—I just want to make it quite clear, because I thought I had made this clear in answer to your question in the House—

Mr. Lawlor: No.

Hon. Mr. Handleman:—that Mr. Damien's homosexuality, while it was a factor in his dismissal, was not the reason for his dismissal, and I repeat that here again. If this ministry or any of its agencies were to dismiss people on the grounds they were homosexuals, I can assure you there would have been a great many more dismissals than the one.

Mr. Lawlor: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I simply want you to know that that was not the reason, and I repeat it again for the record. I am not a party to the court proceedings and I am surprised I am not, because I have stated on many occasions I concurred with the commission's decision for a variety of reasons which undoubtedly will be disclosed in evidence before the court.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Back to vote 1304, item 2, theatres. Mr. Nixon.

Mr. G. Nixon (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, I would like to know how many theatres in Metro Toronto show other than English-language films?

Mr. D. L. Sims (Director, Theatres Branch): Mr. Chairman, I would think there probably would be about 10 to 12 or 13.

Mr. G. W. Belcher (Assistant Director, Theatres Branch): There would be five theatres showing strictly Chinese-language films. I think there are three Italian theatres and two Greek theatres.

Mr. T. A. Wardle (Beaches-Woodbine): Is there not an East Indian theatre too?

Mr. Belcher: Oh yes. There is one licensed theatre, the Donlands, showing Indian films. When you are talking about theatres under the Theatres Act, they are theatres that show 35mm films. There are other locations, where they show 16mm films; they are usually in halls and are not defined as theatres. There would probably be three or four locations where they are showing Indian 16mm films.

Mr. G. Nixon: You wouldn't know how many languages, would you?

Mr. Belcher: If you are interested in the statistics, they are in the annual report. It shows, for example, that we had 172 Chinese films, one Czechoslovakian, five Danish, 35 French and 39 German. These wouldn't necessarily be in those languages, because sometimes they are dubbed. But in terms of foreign-language films, they are the ones we have already mentioned; that is, Italian, Greek—there are not too many German—Indian and Chinese.

Mr. G. Nixon: Could I ask where the Chinese films are filmed?

Mr. Belcher: Mainly Taiwan.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Taiwan and Hong Kong. These are Chinese-language films. There has been some misunderstanding about the country of origin. The Chinese-language films are primarily from Taiwan, but some are from Hong Kong.

Mr. G. Nixon: Could I ask who censors these films when they come to Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The Ontario Board of Censors.

Mr. G. Nixon: Do they have Chinese people who censor them?

Mr. Belcher: We have people we can consult to get information and we can also get scripts. In many cases, the films have English subtitles.

Mr. G. Nixon: What about the Italian films? Do you have Italian people checking them out too?

Mr. Belcher: Yes.

Mr. G. Nixon: And the Greek too?

Mr. Belcher: Yes.

Mr. G. Nixon: Good. Thank you very kindly.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Lawlor.

Mr. Lawlor: I don't know how far you have gotten into theatres—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We are just starting.

Mr. Lawlor: I have a few notions—these are not my estimates; I am not prepared to really give you a lacing—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: That's great.

Mr. Lawlor: —but they are under two heads. First of all, haven't you got an easy instrument at your disposal? You have jurisdiction over 16mm films. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes.

Mr. Lawlor: All these illegal emporiums along the Yonge St. strip, etc., about which people tear their hair, it's done in most instances in conjunction with films. The erotica to stimulate the necessary state of mind is shown; the individuals sit around watching 8mm films which happen to be outside the jurisdiction of the board; and they get the proper response or juvenate themselves—I suppose that's what they'd do; I don't know—anyway, there they are; there they are all primed, all worked up, and then the girls come.

I have never been there; that is purely an experimental thing, of course. I sometimes should know more of what I am talking about by actual empirical study. But there you are.

Why on earth don't you move in in this simple way and bring the 8mm film industry within your jurisdiction and you'd have a prime instrument to do a few little things you pretend you want to do?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Very soon.

Mr. Lawlor: Good.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No, I want to be brief because I know my colleague, the Minister of Transportation and Communications (Mr. Rhodes), wants to get out of here but he doesn't want to miss any of the nice stuff. I tell you we are moving into the field very quickly.

Mr. Lawlor: Some of us think that these estimates which go on week after week, year after year, have no force, no weight, no efficacy at all, etc. But the most curious thing has been happening this year; in estimate after estimate, I ask a question and the minister leans across and says "Very soon." We do perform some kind of haphazard function; at least it gets you all primed up in the right way.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I've been primed for a long time.

Mr. Lawlor: This is a revelation.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I also want to point out that there are some of those shops—and again I have to base my remarks on hearsay; I haven't done the investigations you have—which use videotape rather than 8mm film. We are also moving to cover that.

Mr. Lawlor: Good.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions?

Mr. Lawlor: There's a second thing I want to talk about for a moment. You Conservatives are going into the next election and one of your prime planks is going to be violence in this society. It comes, it percolates out of all the pores and most of the seams. Every speech the Attorney General (Mr. Clement) makes these days, it's contained therein and somewhat viciously, too, in his form particularly of attacking the Liberals as being those who are insouciant, really negligent about this whole thing and not really caring. It's been generated as a prime focus to carry you into power, retain you there; so be it. I suppose that's fair game in elections although in my opinion it brings the whole of the democratic concept into real question. It's a subterfuge.

I'm going to put it in personal terms; I wonder to what extent the Premier (Mr. Davis) stops and asks himself what the hell his contribution is to violence in our society; what contribution each one of us makes in the way we live, in the way we think, in the standards we adopt and the way we treat other people, in a hundred ways. Are we not all contributors? Are we not all involved in this thing in the profoundest possible way? To point your finger out there and to try to lance some boil is dealing with the symptoms and dealing with the surface.

I don't say it shouldn't be done but to put gun control on is neither here nor there very much in my opinion. And for film censorship to move in on particular areas—as things presently stand with a great many films, you'd have to emasculate the whole film from beginning to end. "Straw Dogs" even "Catch 22" had a deep feeling of being turned off and utterly vomiting out society; a particular form of rejection, a form of isolation, a form of deep alienation runs right through the whole thing. We are the ones who made it.

You've been the government for 33 years. Your contribution has been monumental. You are all victims of the same kind of mentality; society has bred it for 200, 300 years now. We are all the beneficiaries of it. We take in the largesse from it. Our livings are made by it; the money we have is made on the basis, basically, of a competitive ethos. That is, on being

a lawyer I learned bitterly and well, I hope, how to overreach the other fellow; how to be subtle; how to move around. This is rewarded, all my vices are virtues and so are yours.

We must come to that realization, as a first baby step toward changing the whole of society and transforming it; and we all have to move in that direction. I think there is enough goodwill on the part of the Conservatives to begin to move that way. I think our vision of society, in the socialist party, is precisely in that direction. We want a society more like a community, more like an interleaving of lives without crying for the moon and without being Utopian. I know I'm a bit of a Utopian; I think that's the only way to live.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): I thought you were a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Lawlor: The hell with Marx, he's a scientist and God help him. Utopian socialism is the elixir of the earth. What does it mean? It means that human beings have a deep sense of mutuality and sharing so that everybody isn't turned off. They don't preach then that it would dissipate, since it will never disappear, as it's deep in all of us.

What the movies are doing at the present time and what the theatres are showing by and large is not a critique of the society. They are not saying here is a presentation of these states, reject them, see what they lead to, or see what their consequences are. It is nothing like that but it is a conniving with the men who make these films, who are themselves disoriented—deeply ill men most of them. Part of their creative powers come out of the illness, curiously enough. A twisted personality does tend to be individualistic and makes an absolute stress upon its difference from other human beings. Again, this celebration of movie stars type of thing is not the stress upon the deep things that we all share in common in human life and which our personalities would show in the distinction in the way in which we lived and the degree to which we persisted and in the area in which we can express it. It is not that, but idiosyncrasy. It is what makes us curious, our eccentricity and our twists. Take a look around the House and see.

Where do the twists in personality merge? Isn't it the twists where the knots are tied and not where they're loosened that get the press? Isn't it true that every time one goes off in some kind of asinine tirade, he's almost certain to hit the front page? If you do it hard enough and you do it deliberately enough, you're on the inside track, boy, and it really pays off.

But what the hell kind of society is that? That's violence against the person. Anything

that uses another human being as a means to your end, to feed your egotism, is violence. It diminishes and it makes a thing out of a human being. Some people treat other human beings as things. That's what the movies do because, I think, of the vast audience and all the lucre out there to be gained by playing on certain cruel streaks and certain sadisms. As you know, Venus was married to Mars. Violence is married to sex. They're deeply tied in together. There is a cruelty in sex where you are treating the other person as an instrument for your delectation. That's what is involved.

There must be some kind of dawning realization of these subterranean or unconscious forces that are moving in this society. We must begin to have some sense of that and feel free in bodies of this kind to speak about it. Somehow it's taboo and the taboo is the illness. There is an inability to get it out on to the table. By doing that, in getting the phlegm and the venom out into the open, you have a possibility of doing something about it. What the government does is deny the phlegm and venom. It talks about the overt acts. To suppress the overt acts as such only drives them deeper. They will emerge on some afternoon with a young fellow with two guns shooting his companions up in the school. That's what this society is all about.

You and I are elected. We have a high responsibility to be aware of these things. I think obviously absolutely nothing can be done without the awareness. I'm very strong on that. Having got that, then the real job begins. But we haven't even begun. We have a censorship board operating by slicing film and by removing portions, etc. I wouldn't deprecate it and I wouldn't run it down. I wouldn't say it should be abolished. I'm a Roman Catholic, and I believe in censorship. In that particular context, I think that there are things that people better not know.

There are things that you need not know of though you live and die in vain.

There are souls more sick of pleasure than are sick of pain.

It goes on like that—something about a blue devil that hides behind the door, but the devil is a gentleman—I forget what I was going to say.

Anyway, on this particular vote, I have no particular critique to make. I think he is doing a good job. I think his predecessor—you've got big shoes to move into—did a superb job for many years. He kept you beggars out of trouble on every conceivable occasion. I hope he is not quite successful under that particular head;

but on the other hand, there are certain fundamental decencies.

You may not have sexual intercourse in the middle of the kitchen table in full view of an appointed audience. For some that may be their kicks. And that's what it is all about in this great society.

The theatre, we all know, is tending in that direction. The next show is likely to be precisely of that nature, because the artistic mind will tackle anything. It will try anything. It is exploitative up to a point. It's sensational. It longs for fame. It has to get through to people at almost any cost. It has to feed its ego and at any cost and whatever it may do.

That's the vein that runs through our society. The best people know how to handle things with discretion and wisdom and can pick the same subjects. But with grace, with a healing power, and not a destroying force—not with this schizoid thing that is taking place all around us.

We are in a quagmire. The economic circumstances of this society are simply, for me, a reflection of the internal states that we are all suffering from—and most of us refuse to acknowledge. I think I have said enough.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I just wanted to say that the artistic expression that you spoke of is a euphemism. From what I've seen, the board of censors does recognize artistic expression. It's the exploitation of some of the needs of our sicker citizens that I am concerned about, and I think the board is concerned about. In any case, I am not going to comment any further except to say I think your eloquent discourse on violence and its sociological causes will be in Hansard.

Mr. Lawlor: Not some of our sicker citizens. We are all a little sick. Health is what you do with your own illness.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Right. I just wanted to say that I think what you have said would be of great use to the commission. I'm just mentioning it now so it will be in Hansard, certainly, to remind me to have your comments put before the commission for their consideration when they are discussing the philosophy of violence and some of its causes, some of its effects, and what you see as potential solutions to it. I might argue with you the incidence of violence in those countries which have espoused at least the principles of Utopian socialism through a democratic socialist system.

Mr. Lawlor: That is not Utopian socialism; that is scientific Marxist socialism.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We might compare some of those statistics to determine whether or not they work. In any case, that is all I wanted to say.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Deans.

Mr. Deans: Yes, thank you. I do want to speak about violence for a moment or two. I was reading in the files that we have a rather long interview that you are probably all familiar with. I remember reading it about 1972. It was conducted with Mr. Silverthorn quite some time prior to his retiring. Actually, it wasn't Mr. Silverthorn. In fact, I think it was Mr. Belcher. He said:

The board is concerned with sex and violence, not especially because they are harmful, but because they are offensive or objectionable to part of the population.

I'd like to ask Mr. Sims if he believes that that statement is necessarily true. If that is a statement of purpose and intent of the board.

Mr. Sims: Mr. Dean, I don't think that I would even want to tangle with that statement, because Mr. Belcher is here. I think he should speak for himself and perhaps amplify on the statement, and then I will comment.

Mr. Belcher: Mr. Dean, as you probably are aware—

Mr. Deans: No, Mr. Deans, I am plural.

Mr. Belcher: Mr. Deans, as you probably are aware, some things get into the newspapers that are not necessarily correct.

Mr. Deans: And?

Mr. Belcher: Well in other words, that statement may not be a fact.

Mr. Deans: Well okay; then is it a fact?

Mr. Belcher: No, it is not.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): It is board policy.

Mr. Deans: That is not the board policy then? You don't view it with regard to whether or not it's offensive or objectionable, over and against whether it's harmful?

I want you to listen to this statement—you know this statement—listen to it again because it's important, okay? "The board is concerned with sex and violence, not especially because they are harmful, but because they are offensive or objectionable to part of the population."

Mr. Belcher: "Not especially because they are objectionable," is it?

Mr. Deans: No, "Not especially because they are harmful, but because they are offensive or objectionable to part of the population." Is that the way you view your job?

Mr. Belcher: No, I would say that they could be harmful, particularly violence.

Mr. Deans: So that this quote isn't correct?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Even if it was, that statement doesn't say that violence and sex in films are not harmful.

Mr. Deans: No, no. I think you have to listen to it.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Well, I listened to what Mr. Belcher said. He said he thinks they are harmful.

Mr. Deans: But I am trying to figure out how the board sees its function; whether it looks at sex and violence as being harmful to society—the viewing of it, the portraying of it in theatres—or whether the job is done because it is offensive or objectionable to a sector of society; and I am asking it for a reason, believe me.

Mr. Chairman: May I ask you, Mr. Deans, have you had the pleasure of going down there to the censor board to see the horror stuff they cut out?

Mr. Deans: No, no. Listen, I don't have those erotic tendencies. No, I don't want to see it, okay? I really don't want to see it, and I am not quarreling with what's taken out, believe me.

Mr. Chairman: It gives you a general idea. Some of the committee did see it, and I am telling you, it's a good thing they do cut the stuff.

Mr. Deans: On the Friday before Father's Day, I am not going to quarrel with it, believe me. I happen to think that maybe the job of the board should be to consider whether or not what is seen in the movies is harmful; what is harmful rather than offensive. The problem we've got right now is that the sex and the violence is being carried outside of the theatre, and sex and violence are becoming a part of other facets of our society. Sex and violence as viewed on the screen are contributing, I believe, to much—to some at least, if not much—of what is happening outside of the theatre. Therefore, it is in fact, harmful.

It's not only distasteful, and it is not only objectionable; it is also harmful and has to be viewed in that light. If I felt that it wasn't viewed in that light then I would have to say

that I didn't think the board was doing its job adequately.

Okay. That's the reason I asked you, quite frankly, whether or not that is the case. Because as I look at what is going on around me, I have come to the conclusion—it may be a personal view—that much of the problem we face in major metropolitan areas is the direct result of the kinds of things that occur in certain theatres—the violence and sex in some films.

I want to suggest to you that the job of the board should be expanded, that it doesn't begin to meet the needs; that you are far too restricted and that if the government is serious about the whole violence kick you are on at the moment, if you are serious about doing something about it, then you have, through the board, one of the avenues that can be used, one of the extensions of government that can be used to come to grips with it, if you want to do it.

I think there is a direct relationship between sex on the one hand and violence on the other, as portrayed in theatres. I think that for a great many people it has a tremendous effect on their psyche, on the way in which they operate outside of the movie house.

There has been a great debate going on in Toronto of late about whether or not it is possible to license body-rub parlours, and the argument rages back and forth as to whether or not the provincial government has a responsibility, or for that matter any real say in it. I've never been in one—I want to make that clear—but it's come to my attention that many, if not all of them, show movies and those movies are geared to satisfy the erotic tendencies of the people who frequent the place. The movies shown, unfortunately, are not under the jurisdiction of the board of censors. They are not under that jurisdiction because the Act is drawn much too finely.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Mr. Deans, before you continue, your colleague raised the question of 8mm and video tape.

Mr. Deans: Mr. Lawlor? I didn't hear him.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: We responded to him that not only is that legislation ready, it will be in and hopefully it will be passed before the end of this month.

Mr. Deans: Before the end of the month? That's fine; I didn't realize he had raised it. That's a major concern of mine. The whole matter of whether or not you are prepared or willing to come to grips with these things depends to a great extent on how you use the

legislation currently here. It's not nearly enough.

Pat Lawlor makes an excellent speech about the responsibility of society and I don't think anybody quarrels with it or not many people quarrel with it, in any event. It's not enough to get up and say things about how nice it should be, and how it could be better if, and only if, people would respond one to the other in a more intelligent, human way. The trouble, really, is we do have the power, and the power is not being used. It worries me that we make statements about violence and sex and problems and society just falling apart but we are not prepared to take the kinds of actions which could very well be used to try to resolve those difficulties.

I don't know what extension of the role you foresee in the future, if any. The LaMarsh commission surely can't find out much more about the extent of violence in the media than I think most of us already sense is there. It would be entirely possible and I would have thought it would have been much more sensible if we had proceeded on the things we are aware of rather than going through the rather expensive operation of investigating it.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: This is why I mentioned that, because I don't think we are ignoring those things which we are aware of and can systematically approach. Again, the LaMarsh commission is only on the fringe of the operations of my ministry because of the theatres branch's involvement in it. But to say we have some control over film and television and the media—

Mr. Deans: We do.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: —or that it is the cause of violence in our society—certainly it contributes to it but I think your colleague from Lakeshore probably expressed it much better than I can. This is a much broader question and I hope the LaMarsh commission can systematically identify what government can do in view of societal attitudes. I don't know what we can do. I won't go the road that's been suggested by your colleague—

Mr. Deans: No, it's not the cause.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No I think, as you say, it would be nice if people were nice to each other—

Mr. Deans: It's the motivator.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: When you are motivated by a need for people to be nice to each other, you pass a law. It becomes law—

Mr. Lawlor: That's not what I said.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I know that. I'm saying you have to pass laws to enforce people to be nice to each other in the way we would like everybody to be nice to each other. That becomes force under any circumstances.

Mr. Deans: No, it's not that.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I don't think the LaMarsh commission should really be brought into the examination of this activity of the ministry. The role of the censorship board, I think, is pretty clearly defined in the Act. We are enlarging its authority to take in more activity including one that perhaps we've been a little slow on. I would have liked to have had this done before it became the urgent problem it is. We are moving on that front very quickly and I'm quite sure the board is aware of the harmful effect. I'm not too sure it should be the sole judge—that's what we are really talking about because it is the sole judge of what is harmful to society. I think it can make a collective judgement as to what is offensive but as to what is harmful, I prefer to wait for a systematic analysis of that.

Mr. Deans: But you can't really divorce the Board of Censors from the job that the LaMarsh commission has been charged with the responsibility of doing.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Oh no.

Mr. Deans: The LaMarsh commission surely is going to pass some judgement on whether those things that were taken out of the movies previously were suitable for viewing—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: They may say more should have been taken out.

Mr. Deans: —or whether the censor went far enough in exercising his responsibility. Then, over and against that, they are surely going to judge whether the effects of those things that were left in were sufficient to bring about unnatural behaviour in certain individuals.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: By themselves.

Mr. Deans: Not necessarily by themselves. It is simply a matter that that is what motivates an individual. The individual may well have done the same thing under entirely different circumstances; the only thing is that that individual is brought to a point of unbalance by going to and being able to avail himself of those kinds of services. I don't know if it is true. I just think it is true.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Well, as I say, I would prefer to wait for an objective analysis.

Mr. Deans: The main point is that you are asking LaMarsh to look into whether or not the censor did the job properly.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Among other things—and whether or not the censor's role is critical to the situation they may see as existing in society. Should the censor's role be changed? Should the censor exist at all? I have no idea what the commission is going to recommend, and that is why I say I think we do the job as best we can on the basis of what information we have available. We look forward to some guidance coming out of the commission as to the future role of the Board of Censors as to its function in this matter, but I don't want to pre-judge what they may find.

Certainly the chairman tells me they have been in contact with the chairman of the commission, that co-operation will be extended to them and we will simply await the commission's findings. But we will move on our own when we perceive a need to do so, as we are now doing with 8mm films and videotape. We are not waiting for the commission on that.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): Yes. This morning, as I was coming in by car, I was listening to Chief Adamson of the Metropolitan Toronto Police, his comments related to this very subject. He said a mother and her seven-year-old son were coming downtown on the subway the other day. The mother had an appointment, and she was directing the son where he was to go. He said, "Well, I am afraid to go; I might get shot." You know, it is hard for us as adults to realize the impression these things have on young people. We take them in our stride, but they have a very significant influence on young minds.

I am wondering how far you go—and I realize I disagree with Mr. Deans that the commission's objective is limited, because I think there is a wide field here to research—when you consider that there is competition. When you listen to the news on the radio every day, you hear these events repeated time and time again. To me, this has a greater influence on the minds of young people and of other people than movies—and I am against the type of pornography that is appearing on movies today. It seems to me that the situation at Brampton the other day was repeated over the radio, time after time, in the most sensational terms. The news media described the blood and all the other distasteful aspects of the event. That scares young people—it must scare them—because their minds are very impressionable.

I am wondering what we can do about this, considering that there is competition; certainly

there is competition between the various media, whether they be motion pictures, television or the printed word. Now who is motivated? Is the media motivated by public opinion? Does the public want to read that kind of thing? Some pages of our press and our magazines are all sensational. Certainly the front page of our daily metropolitan press always has the murders and what I regard as all the sensational, distasteful things in society on that front page.

Does public opinion motivate the media, or does the media motivate public opinion? Certainly, if we could only change public opinion, and the attitude of the public toward these things, we could change society. But how do you change public opinion? It's a very serious matter and I think that Miss LaMarsh and her associates are going to have a big task to perform in the interests of society.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Lawlor, did you have a question?

Mr. Lawlor: Just a word more, if I may. I'm desperately afraid of being misunderstood. Does the tendency to do what politicians and others normally do in circumstances of this kind turn what I'm trying to say into a sort of motherhoodly issue, having something to do with friendly relations? It has that, of course, but that's the end and not where you begin.

Let me put it this way, and maybe this is the best way: The other day, a psychiatrist friend of mine came into my office. We sat and talked. He said that he was seeking, through the federal government, to obtain some funds for an institute—I won't mention names—which was established in Britain and is now established in this country to study, not individual hangups and not individual spoliated lives, and not the ego psychology that you see psychiatrists about, but matters of what alienations, what illnesses, mostly mental, run through the fabric of a society; how do people act in groups, large groups, small groups, and are there dynamics inside those groups which turn some off, which cause vengeance, which bring out the long knives; and what the other factors are that operate inside our group. Take our parliament, etc., the strains that run there; the emotional impasses.

It's intensely interesting. No one has ever studied it in any depth. The work is just beginning. He told me, at that time, that he couldn't get a dime from the federal people and his complaint was—I don't think he's approached this government but I suspect the same thing would happen—when in his brief he mentioned the word "unconscious" he said they immediately shrivelled and they turned

off. There's some kind of taboo, some kind of deep-rooted fear of this kind of study; of this kind of knowledge, which is the knowledge of ourselves.

You're not going to begin to alter public opinion until we begin at home to alter ourselves individually and as a group in a wider context. That mentality will spread. It might even, some time, get to the press—I have some doubts—but the leavening process must begin to take place. It will take concrete action and, I suppose, politicians are addicted to have something to grab onto and hold intently and say: "This is a programme. Here are concrete measures to be applied; we ban guns, we slash films, we rub out rubbing parlours."

My earlier argument was that these things are symptoms, these are the tips of the icebergs; that down below that whole maelstrom, life, that primitive, infantile, savage life we all have inside us, must be recognized.

His complaint was that politicians were the worst of all. They were the last ones to recognize it. They didn't want to recognize it. They wouldn't come to terms with it. They wanted to deal superficially with things on the surface of life. They think they can remedy it by twisting things there and passing a law here, by human deportment somehow. It's by doing that and by continuing that mentality that things continue to worsen. We make our contribution and unless we come to that realization, and come to it pretty quickly, I think we will go into an age of savagery. I think we're in a decadence at the present time.

To give it a political flavour, I think capitalism is reaching its climacteric and is going downhill. It is taking us down with it and the states of mind it bred, as to what the relationship between human beings ought to be, have been devastating.

There have been great fruits come from it but at the same time there has been refusal to recognize its faults and its failures; and at this time in history, the pay-off comes. We are being tortured; that is only one element that is operating.

I think capitalism, on the other hand, is in a sense a symptom of the very disease of which I am speaking. It has made a very large contribution, but among the young people it is dying out; anything having to do with counter-cultures are taught to the young these days.

There are, as in all human life, two contrary movements always flowing; the cockle grows in the same field as the wheat and you are talking of how to get the cockle out. The one flow is toward the direction of friendship; toward the direction of sharing; toward a recognition of the other. That is the flow they have

in communities, in communes, in a way which we find a bit bizarre and very questionable.

On the other hand, there is the contrary current of real malice, of real over-reaching, of putting others down, the whole domineering intelligence, the aggression which, as I have said earlier, pays off; it really does. It is stimulated and preserved and—I will stick to my own House—by members of the assembly is thought to be good when it is not. If they would just interrogate themselves maybe they can humanize the face of capitalism but I doubt it. They have sought to do so up to a point but there is a long way to go.

I think we are in the process of a transition; our society is being transformed. It is being transformed from below, particularly from young people who are aware of the things of which I am speaking; and we the older generation, resist it, abiding by the ways of our fathers, thinking somehow to preserve our skins. All we do is make a self-destructive contribution to the swifter decline of many things we hold dear. This is what it seems, in a way—I didn't mean to speak this long the second time.

Mr. Chairman: Is item 2 carried?

Mr. Deans: No, it isn't carried. The problem is that there are certain people whose only motivation is making money, who want to manipulate. This is what we have to suffer as a result of it. Their concern is not for society at large but rather for themselves and no one else. They look carefully; they research carefully to find areas of weakness they can manipulate in humans and that is exactly what they do on Yonge St. That is exactly what they do in a lot of the movies they make.

Their concern isn't to produce anything of any lasting consequence; it is simply to make money, to find a way to sell more of whatever it is they happen to sell at that given time without any consideration of any kind for the consequences to others. I think that is what we have to bear in mind.

We can well do without them. We don't need them. Funnily enough, they don't got to the movies. Funnily enough, they don't take in the body-rub shops and neither do their kids and neither do their families. They live elsewhere. They happen to be in a position to avail themselves of knowledge of what humans respond to.

And that is what worries me. That is where the sickness is. It is not in the people who go to the thing. You walk down Yonge St. and you have people thrusting these pamphlet affairs into your kid's hand. You are walking down, going to a hockey game—in which there

is some violence, too, I might say—nevertheless, when you get them thrusting into your 12-year-old kid's hand copies of pamphlets to go to Madam Erotica's rub parlour, you wonder just what need they are filling. The only need I can see is their greed, their need to make money. That's where the whole problem lies because we have made money a god.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: They call themselves exploiters.

Mr. Deans: They are exploiters; of course they are. But they are no more exploiters than some of the people who make movies. The only difference is that some have a lot of money and some don't have that much. Some are dealing in a sub-culture and some are trying to deal above board, making themselves responsive and responsible as a result of the media that they use. That's where the problem lies there; it's the greed of these people.

Mr. Chairman: Item 2 carried?

Carried.

Item 3, lotteries.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Deans: Yes, why didn't I win last night?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: First of all, even before Mr. Fisher gets here, this ministry has nothing to do with a great programme called Wintario. I wish I could take the credit for it, but I can't. I have nothing to do with it.

Mr. Deans: There is no greed for money there?

Mr. Lawlor: Culture and Recreation had Wintario. That is the welfare special.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Good.

Mr. Good: I would like to say something about procuring a licence from the ministry to operate a lottery at the local level, whether it be a service club or some other group. I think I had a long discussion with Mr. Fisher some time ago regarding the problem in my own area, in Waterloo region. When licences are being issued I understand the police have a role to play in the granting of a licence, which I really don't understand. Maybe they don't in the granting of the licence but in the carrying out of the activities of the organization that already has the licence. In my own area, I think there was probably more unnecessary investigation—and maybe I won't use the word "harassment," but bordering on that—of various organizations when the police started to clamp down on the use of lottery tickets, even to the point where the Women's Institute was run-

ning afoul of the law in the draws that they were having for small items such as cakes and tarts.

Could you or Mr. Fisher explain the actual role of the law enforcement agency as it relates to lottery licences which are issued to organizations within the community?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I would be glad to have Mr. Fisher explain that. It should be realized, of course, that the Criminal Code still applies in some cases. Therefore the police would have an involvement, as they are responsible for the enforcement of the Criminal Code. I will let Mr. Fisher explain how they are involved in the issuing of licences.

Mr. E. C. Fisher (Director, Lotteries Branch): Mr. Good and I had that conversation and we were able in that instance to clear up the problems that did exist, hopefully anyway. Our authority to license, as the minister says, is found in the gaming section, part 5 of the Criminal Code of Canada, particularly sections 189 and 190. Once a licence is issued, it becomes a police matter because it is under the Criminal Code.

If I may just take a moment and back up a little bit to explain, in all those instances where the total prize structure is \$5,000 or under then a local licence is issued. If it's over \$5,000, then the licence is issued from this office of ours.

Basically, the reason for that is that I feel very strongly, and the people who formed the policy when the Criminal Code was amended in 1970 felt the same way, that local officials are more familiar with the groups operating in a particular area. They know the people and the good work that is being carried on by the funds raised and, probably more important than anything, the police know, if I can use the term, the characters in the community.

Mr. Good: When the municipal officials issue that licence, they assume the responsibility then that they have issued it to an organization that is okay.

Mr. Fisher: A responsible organization, which is very broad, as you know. There again, digressing momentarily on that point, I feel very strongly that in the vast province of ours in each area, because of its needs, desires, customs and habits of the people, we take a very broad interpretation of those definitions for lottery licensing. There again, something is perhaps applicable or beneficial to the small community I come from, but they would laugh you off the streets in Toronto for issuing a licence for the same type of thing.

However, it is in fact beneficial to the community in the smaller areas.

Having said that, the reason we license the \$5,000 or over from my office is the fact that usually when you get into a \$5,000 prize structure you are into a gross of many dollars and the tickets are sold outside of the local geographical area. Bear in mind again that local officials only have jurisdiction over a certain geographical area. So if there is a little less than honesty, if I can use those terms, being carried out somewhere in the larger area, who has this responsibility? Is it the officials in jurisdiction A or jurisdiction B, or municipality A or B? You would run into problems.

By our issuing a licence for \$5,000 or over in the prize structure, then we can have the OPP anti-gambling branch, which is responsible all over Ontario, take a look at it. This is the reason for the licensing of those larger prize structures.

Mr. Good: Do they look at that before you issue a licence?

Mr. Fisher: Yes. I might just say that it was five years ago last month that the Criminal Code was amended, and since that time we have issued 286,000 licences for something like \$216 million in prizes, or if you are talking gross, \$600 million. So it is big business.

I found that where the local police are involved early in the application, there is less trouble. I have spoken to police groups. I had the privilege of speaking two years ago to the Ontario Police Chiefs Association in Kenora, and it was stated at that time that police cannot be the judge, jury and executioner all in one. But if the local police have an opportunity to look at applications, they can very often ferret out the potential problems that may arise a little later on. In other words, it's more difficult to cancel a licence than it is not to issue it in the first place. So the involvement of the police to some degree is very desirable.

I found out too that now we have regional police there have been a few little difficulties. We are getting them ironed out. One is your area, of course, and I spoke to you about it on the telephone. Once again, going back, the needs, desires, customs and habits of the people in the smaller hamlets differ greatly from the large cities, but the regional police enforce the laws in all places the same way, and I am not arguing that point. This is their prerogative, of course, and maybe their duty.

But I am saying it has caused some little problems in some of the smaller places, where they have been used to doing certain things and now they have to fall in line with the

policy of the overall officialdom that takes over.

I think we are very slowly overcoming this problem, as I said, but I wouldn't want for one minute to think the police didn't play an important role in the issuing and control of the licences.

Mr. Good: All right. The part I am wondering about—and I'd like the minister to comment—is the role that the police take in turning out the mechanics of the lottery, as to whether too much was taken off in expenses or how much should be taken off in expenses. Is this not laid down in regulations so that there is no misunderstanding? Or do the police in the various municipalities have to make a decision that this group has taken more out for expenses or it hasn't provided enough in prize money for the take? How is that worked out?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: It is my understanding that the police don't have the right of audit on these.

Mr. Good: Whether they have the right of audit or not, that is what caused one of the problems of which I am speaking—where they did demand and got the books.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Maybe Mr. Fisher can answer you on how they became involved in that respect. They are involved in other respects, but I wouldn't have thought they would have the right to audit.

Mr. Fisher: Once again, our authority is to license under the Criminal Code. Section 3 of 190 gives us the opportunity to set terms, conditions and guidelines on a licence. We do this through order in council 274.70, that came out early in the game. This order in council sets out the guidelines for municipal licensing. As I usually term it, when I am out speaking to these groups, it is the "bible" for the municipal officials.

In those terms and conditions we say that out of the gross amount there is certain to be a relationship among the four elements in any lottery. These are the gross, the price structure, the administration costs and details and, of course, the moneys to community betterment programmes—the name of the game is money for charity.

We have set down a maximum administrative cost of 15 per cent. Once again, if the name of the game is money for charity, as much money as possible must be earmarked for those community programmes. We say that 15 per cent is a pretty reasonable figure.

Mr. Good: For what?

Mr. Fisher: For the administrative costs. Fifteen per cent of the gross must go. For draws, usually 20 to 25 per cent of the gross goes in prizes to the purchaser of the ticket. But in bingos, in order to get in more clientele, more cash customers, these groups have a tendency to increase the prize structure. At one point in time—and this was particularly true in that area—one group spent as much as 70 per cent of the gross for prizes to entice the cash customers to play bingo.

I am very quick to add here that bingo has a twofold purpose. It is a social pleasantry, it is a night out for people, where you can go out and have fun and perhaps, secondary, win a few dollars at it. As I always say, once again, in speaking to some of the groups, where else can you go for \$6 or \$7 and spend three or four hours during the night having fun, and maybe come home with a dollar or two besides that. So it serves a twofold purpose.

However, I don't think the Criminal Code was amended to allow us to license groups to give a high prize structure, with perhaps 10 per cent going to charity. Again we stated the name of the game is money to community programmes. So when it gets up over 50 per cent of the gross going into the prize structure, then quite often we contact the local police and say, "Take a look at this particular bingo, or talk to the people"—particularly if it is a local licence. I feel very strongly, again, that the local people know best what is going on. We let them work out their own difficulties as far as possible.

Mr. Good: At that point could I ask a question?

Mr. Fisher: Yes, sir.

Mr. Good: You are saying that a licence to operate a bingo must have the charity aspect behind it, too.

Mr. Fisher: Oh, agreed. The Criminal Code of Canada says—

Mr. Good: How do they operate bingos at exhibitions? Does Paddy Conklin give a percentage of his take to charity? How does he work it?

Mr. Fisher: Okay, sir. That is a good point, and well taken. First of all, many years ago the local fair was sort of the climax to the working year. People went and had sort of a whoop-de-doo, if I could use those words, and mum played bingo, dad played the games of chance and the kids rode the various rides. Everybody had a good time, and winning was secondary. In my time—and I go back quite a

few years, Mr. Good; probably more than you do—we used to go with maybe \$2 or \$3 to spend; it was a day out for us, it was a fun day and we didn't care whether we won or not.

During the time that the Criminal Code was amended—and this is 1970—those special privileges that the fairs enjoyed for many years were extended and they still enjoy them today. So at a fall fair and exhibition, within the gates and the fair dates, they're allowed certain privileges that once again no other part of our society enjoys; that is, they can run those games of chance that the Lions Club, the IODE or some other club cannot enjoy. They can do that during the fair and within the fair dates. This is why the carnival people at a fair may run a bingo and put the coins in their jeans, with the result that the money doesn't go to charity at all.

If a fall fair and exhibition group wishes to carry on games of chance like Crown and Anchor, Over and Under, Pony Wheels or whatever they happen to be, and to give goods, wares or merchandise, as they did in the old days, they can still do that without a licence.

If they want to give money, however, then under the change in the Criminal Code they are licensed under a different section than the exemption which they enjoyed under section 189. They now get a licence from us under section 190 which gives us control; as you know, most carnival people give money, rather than Kewpie dolls, for Crown and Anchor, where you can pay off three-to-one odds or five-to-one odds and it's more lucrative to get the people in.

This explains, I believe, why Mr. Conklin at the CNE or the other people can operate; they operate because of the exemption in the Criminal Code.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Does that answer your question?

Mr. Good: Yes. Perhaps we could pursue the other matter then. You say if the prize money in a bingo starts to get too big, over 50 per cent, the police will take a look at it. In that case, what guidelines do you lay down as far as administrative costs are concerned?

What I am concerned about is the discretionary power on the part of the police. I don't think it is good; I think it should be tied down. We should say that you have to keep your expenses at so much of your take, your prizes should be so much and so on. If it's laid down, then there's no misunderstanding and you don't have an overzealous bunco squad creating a lot of problems in one area or saying, in another area, "Well, they're a good outfit—

the Lions Club, the Newfie Club or whatever it might happen to be—as long as they have the licence, we won't worry about it."

In the interest of uniform enforcement across the province, it might be advantageous to have these things as little more than guidelines to make sure—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I think you have to allow for individual differences between lotteries in various parts of the province—the purpose, who's running them and everything else. I quite agree that perhaps the police should not be given complete discretion in these matters. Mr. Fisher did say they have a general guideline of 15 per cent for administration. That sounds reasonable to me. I know some in my own area have gone away over that.

Mr. Good: They do?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Oh, yes—away over 15 per cent. I think Mr. Fisher knows the one I'm talking about. We laboured long and hard to have a high-prize lottery, and everybody in the community bought tickets, but the facility for which the money was meant ended up with peanuts. It wasn't a ripoff; it was simply poorly handled, it was bad administration.

We spent an awful lot of money on advertising and did an awful lot on travelling to other places to see how lotteries were run and everything else. I'll tell you, they raised an amount in six figures and we ended up with something down in five figures as far as the facility was concerned. So I was quite concerned about that. I think we have to keep a careful eye on these things.

Mr. Good: Oh, I agree. Now what about this matter of legitimate people entering into agreements with others who may have not so legitimate motives?

Mr. Fisher: That is a good point. The Criminal Code was amended for probably two main reasons, among other things. One, it allows the community groups to raise money for charitable purposes and probably more important, it gives us controls through licensing. That is, control in such a way as to keep the fast-buck artist out of the lottery business and the sharpie from skimming the cream off the top of those moneys which should be going to charity now. With that thought in mind we set, as I said, 15 per cent as a maximum administrative cost.

Let's look at a draw for a moment. The minister brought up the one in his riding and the chairman of the draw said to me, "My God, for the money we raised and all the work we

had I could have gone on the telephone, made a few calls and in two hours got just as much in." However, the tickets didn't sell.

You get a couple of situations in which you get two types of groups running a draw. I'll explain them. You get the Lions Club or the type of club which has a dedicated membership. In other words, you become a member because you want to do something for the community and something for the club so you give your time, talent and interest free of charge.

As you are probably well aware, Mr. Good, once again down in your area, this type of person exists even in our permissive society today. Thank goodness they do. They give their time and talent and they do not charge any commissions for selling the tickets, and the administration costs are low.

You get the second type of group. They have members, too, but if I can use the term they are the patron type of members. Commendable as they may be, their membership and their contribution is actually through financial contributions, not necessarily selling the tickets. They don't go out door to door, eyeball to eyeball and sell tickets to you or me or someone on the street. That type of group gets a licence but even though it has a membership it has to solicit the help of other groups to sell tickets on a commission basis and, of course, this is costly. If the money goes out in commissions, it adds to the administration costs and it does not contribute to the net profit. Therefore, some of the groups of the second type, with that patron type of membership, do not fare so well.

Here is the situation. You start off a lottery and you say you're going to sell—let's take an easy one; my mathematics aren't much better than my English—say, 1,000 tickets at \$1 each. The group says "We are going to gross \$1,000. Our administration costs are going to be 15 per cent or \$150. In the final analysis we are going to be able to give 75 per cent to our cause."

But what happens is perhaps they only sell 500 tickets. They have fixed costs they are stuck with. They have the ticket printing. They have advertising; that is a fixed cost. The only variable they have is the commissions they are going to pay for the tickets sold; the fewer tickets sold, the less commissions paid.

That's just a minute part of their total administration costs. They wind up selling 500 tickets for \$500, so the gross is \$500; then administration costs come in at \$150 on the \$500 mark as well. That is, \$150 on \$500 or double the anticipated proportion of administration costs.

Mr. Good: The prizes would be the same, too.

Mr. Fisher: Yes, the prizes are going to be the same, exactly. The only variable is the administration cost and they can't help it. This is where the local police may step in, on their own initiative, or on a cue from us because we do issue the licence.

When we issue a licence, it's a five-part licence, and the community or the local officials get a copy of our licence. Of course, the reverse is correct, too; when they issue a licence in their community I get a copy and we take a look at these things. We issued 60,000 last year so we can't look at them all.

We pick them at random and I might pick out one, say, in the Kitchener area and say, "The administration costs look too high and I will say to the police chief down there, "Will one of your men take a look at this?" It may be for one of the reasons over which the groups have no control that their administration costs are high. What do you really do about it? The only thing you can do is say: "Next time in your calculations, try to calculate more correctly."

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions?

Mr. Good: Just one question: What did the Minister of Culture and Recreation (Mr. Welch) announce as the proposed administration costs and percentage in Wintario?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I have no idea. As I recall, there was something about 40 per cent prize money; 40 per cent to the province and 20 per cent for administration. I'm speaking from memory.

Mr. Good: I think that's right.

Vote 1304 agreed to.

On vote 1305:

Mr. Chairman: On item 1, programme administration. Are there any questions?

Item 1 carried. On item 2.

Mr. Good: Maybe I'm not on the right vote here at all. Perhaps you could direct me on this, Mr. Chairman. I'd like to bring up the matter of the advertising and the sale of foreign real estate in Ontario. Where would that come?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: That would be under business practices.

Mr. Good: Yes, I've missed it.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Do you want to talk to me some other time on it? I'd be glad to talk to you about it.

Mr. Good: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Items 2 and 3 carried.

On item 4, property law.

Mr. Lawlor: There are two or three things here that could have been raised under programme administration. How is the conversion from the registry system to land titles going? What's the pace? When is it expected to come to fruition?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Mr. Priddle, would you like to answer that?

Mr. R. E. Priddle (Executive Director, Property Rights Division): Within the ministry in this past period for something more than two years now, we have had a committee. First of all, we considered the recommendations of the Ontario Law Reform Commission in three categories: the legal implications, the systems implications and the survey implications. We had a group of outside advisers to go over with us the legalistic kinds of implications. We have our own legal surveys branch and we think we have a fair amount of expertise in that branch to deal with the surveys implications in co-ordination with both federal and provincial agencies that are also interested in that area.

In the systems area, we have hired a systems consultant who is now our project director. We have working with him another systems consultant. One lawyer and one law student have been hired to work with the systems people to co-ordinate the legal and systems implications. We are planning to have a report for the minister embracing the concepts of the new system later in this year, hopefully by October. In the meantime, we have a users' committee, representative of the legal profession. There are several committees and groups with which our project director has been and will be in contact with to get reaction to the kind of system that we might come up with in a mechanical sense.

We have investigated all the latest technology for both computer input and output and various kinds of mechanical manipulation and so on. Since the report was presented by the commission, we have undergone both a reorganization in government and reorganization of our own group. We are progressing fairly well.

We have had an explanation, given by Mr. Talvila, the project director, to two of the three groups of registrars so far, and there

will be another presentation on Monday to get their reaction.

I don't know that I can tell you anything much more positive now, but I think you will be aware of what we are planning or proposing as a possible new mechanical system, fairly soon. The Law Reform Commission recommended, really, two kinds of conversion; one from the registry system to an improved land titles system, and one from a paper system to a computer system.

Now, strange as it may sound, I think the mechanical conversion is a little easier to cope with. There is something in excess of two million parcels—and perhaps that's a conservative figure—in the province, and approximately 85 per cent of those have to be converted from the registry system to land titles, which involves some degree of title searching, even if it is only a name search to ferret out the current owners and encumbrancers. We have various alternative methods being developed and suggested for the title conversion, and we may very well end up with a mixture of several things, which may involve some degree of co-operation by the legal profession.

Mr. Lawlor: In other words, at the present time, and for some time past now, you have been caught in the machinery aspect of the thing. You haven't been able just yet to resolve all that. Therefore, as to the implementation phase, you couldn't give me a date in the future?

Mr. Priddle: No, I really couldn't. The Law Reform Commission had included in its report a report from Kates Peat Marwick, which included some projected costing on conversion. Some of their concepts were a little ill-founded, in the sense that they thought you had to go out and hire a computer, and the faster you filled it up the less it would cost; but in government that's not really so, because you can pay for whatever time you need in the computer area. There are other aspects of the conversion where we feel we ought to come up with more reliable costing and present the government with a complete package which will say this is perhaps an ideal system—not a blue sky ultimate system, but a reasonably workable system—that will give the user at least the same level of service, and probably give him a whole lot of other features that he does not have now, and we will predict to the government what costs will be involved in a total conversion.

Mr. Lawlor: Do you envisage this being in effect, say, 10 years from now? Possibly five years?

Mr. Priddle: We might very well be starting on wholesale conversion within three years if we get all the approvals. We plan to go ahead with a pilot project, hopefully later this year, and I think it is safe to say what we are talking about is East Whitby. That's our name for it. It really is a slice of Oshawa and the area north of it, where we have had co-operation from the federal government in the aerial photography of the area, and we plan to rent some of the sophisticated terminal equipment that is now available and then try out some of our concepts.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I hope you appreciate that all of this is under item 5, so that we are discussing 4 and 5 together?

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, okay. Well, personal property is a little different too. I wanted to ask some questions about that. I go into a registry office and see those rows and rows of tomes upon tomes, those great books, and I know in the land titles system a good deal of it, maybe it all, has been reduced to microfilm. In the registry system, is there any point, with the computer coming in, to seek to reduce the volume. It mounts year by year. It must be a space-consuming situation. In every other library that I know of, particularly with older books and books of great preciousness, they are reduced to microfilm and you can look at them. Are you going through that phase or are you going to bother?

Mr. Priddle: We are not seriously considering microfilming the existing registry records. Microfilming may very well be an integral part of the new system we come up with after the conversion from registry system to land titles.

Mr. Lawlor: It might be. I really don't know enough about it. My guess, my feeling is that if you go to tapes and you go to computer programming the microfilm business isn't too important except, perhaps, as a preservation of ancient records.

Mr. Priddle: Microfilming can't be manipulated or altered in the same way as, say, an electronically-recorded image. Some of the equipment now available can, for example, store enlarged thumbprints electronically and display them on something equivalent to a television screen from which you can generate a hard copy if you wish. You are also aware that we used for a time—and still are using—optical character recognition equipment for the personal property security area. We are considering some application of that kind of equipment in the land registration area as well.

Mr. Lawlor: I want to come back to the personal property for a moment. Mr. Minister, I am a little concerned and I have asked about it a number of times, although you have the property within your demesne it may be the Attorney General's problem, but I think the Attorney General has enough to worry about without worrying about the property thing.

Every once in a while, every five years to 10 years, one minister of the Crown will bring before the House what is called a tax confirmation bill which means that those municipalities which have sold land for taxes are confirmed. They may not be questioned by way of requisition on title, or a cloud on title, coming to the municipality because it has taken land for taxes.

The same concept should operate—I'm not sure whether or not it does; I'm groping—with respect to land divisions of all kinds. An individual gets a severance of his lot, divides it into, say, two or more parcels and sells them off or retains one and sells the other. But for some reason or other, say a foreclosure on a mortgage, he rejoins adjacent properties; then, as I understand the present law, he has to go back at that stage for a second severance. He has to go through the whole thing again in order to redivide his land so that it is free to be sold under the Planning Act. I think that's an oversight and it's a great fault. Has anything been done to change that?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I remember this being mentioned to me when I was Minister of Housing. As I recall they were still grappling with the problem of exactly the point you are talking about. I thought they had solved it, quite frankly.

Mr. Lawlor: In the hallway, I thought one day—

Hon. Mr. Handleman: I thought they had. I really can't tell you whether or not they have, but I recall the problem coming up and being discussed in some detail over there.

Mr. Lawlor: Have you any responsibility in that area?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: No.

Mr. Lawlor: Who has, The Minister of Housing (Mr. Irvine)?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, the Minister of Housing.

Mr. Lawlor: Okay. My final point is on personal property; the same kind of question as before. One of the more terrifying things a lawyer used to have to do—at least, in Metropolitan Toronto—is to wander into an office

down here on University Ave. and search bills of sales, chattel mortgages and various kinds of liens. You used to have to do it by thumbing through an index and if you missed, your livelihood was destroyed perhaps for the rest of your life—and it was so simple to do. Then you started to computerize it and got it on there—I want to know what the situation on that is. Is that fully operative now?

Mr. Priddle: May I answer this?

Hon. Mr. Handleman: Yes, please.

Mr. Priddle: The buildup of the computer file began in March, 1971, with the idea in mind that we would be operational possibly in March, 1974, when we had the three years effective registration period on file. We have had some problems again, partly because of reorganization of government and so on. The computer system is now being tested on a pilot basis between the central computer office and terminal operators and so on, and seven of the branch offices, and we hope to sort of shake down the problems, if any, in that system and possibly have it fully operational some time this fall. It could be in October.

Mr. Lawlor: Have you encountered problems?

Mr. Priddle: We have had quite a number of problems of various sorts. I wouldn't like to enumerate them here but there have been problems.

Mr. Lawlor: Is the type of problem you are having there the business about names and addresses and trying to computerize that sort of thing? I suppose the mathematics are clear enough. Are they valuable to you in the other conversion?

Mr. Priddle: Certainly I think the experience with the computer systems has been invaluable. We have learned a lot.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, it speeds up the operation of the other one. I'm sorry; you haven't got the full central terminal operating, is that what you are saying?

Mr. Priddle: Not as far as the public is concerned. There is quite a bit involved in staff training, how the operators respond to the inquiry and so on.

Mr. Lawlor: One other question. Is the volume in that field, in filing chattel mortgages and so on, is that monumentally increasing year to year?

Mr. Priddle: No, not really. It is fairly stable. It is hard to anticipate what it might

be under the new legislation, though. The existing legislation, the Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages Act, the Conditional Sales Act and the Assignment of Book Debts Act are repealed and replaced by the Personal Property Security Act, which includes all these presently known types of documents under the general heading of security agreement. This, in itself, may be a little more all-embracing and catch things which do not now require registration.

Mr. Lawlor: Do you presently receive many complaints from the profession as to the mechanics of getting the information before the individual who is going to place it through the machine?

Mr. Priddle: I'm not quite sure I understand you.

Mr. Lawlor: I have heard lawyers complain to me they find making up the form is a headache.

Mr. Priddle: I haven't personally had too many complaints of that sort. You may be aware there were amendments passed through the Personal Property Security Act, which will come into force at the same time that the Act itself is proclaimed, which convert the system to a notice filing system instead of a document filing system. In future, say as of proclamation day, the equivalent of the present financing statements will be the only documentation received by the branch and central offices. We will not have in our files original security agreements, but only extracted pertinent information from them.

Mr. Chairman: Items 4 and 5 carried?

Vote 1305 agreed to.

On vote 1306:

Mr. Chairman: We have one more item, the registrar general's programme, item 1. Are there any questions here?

Mr. Good: All I would like to say is that as a member involved in business who uses the registrar general's facilities they give you very good co-operation in an emergency for a birth certificate. They look after members exceedingly well.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: If you can get your friends in Ottawa to move on passports, we'll move on the birth certificates.

Mr. Good: We don't rely on them in my office. We go down to the branch office in the Toronto Dominion Centre. You can get a passport made out very quickly down there, in less than a week. Unfortunately, they no

longer mail them out to the person applying, we now have to pick them out and send them out.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: For security reasons.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 1306 carry?

Mr. Lawlor: The registrar deserves commendation—that's a very good branch to deal with. They are very courteous and move quickly.

Just one thing. My friend, Mr. Cassidy, asked me to make a pitch—and I'll make it quickly. It is with respect to the bilingual aspect of this thing, with respect to being able to obtain birth certificates. I can't remember

the details. A marriage certificate can only be in English, or birth certificates can be both languages, but there are all kinds of complications.

Hon. Mr. Handleman: The Premier is aware of this and we may be making a statement of policy on the extension of bilingual facilities fairly early in the future.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 1306 carried?

Vote 1306 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: This completes the estimates of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

The committee adjourned at 1 o'clock, p.m.

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ESTIMATES, OFFICE OF PROVINCIAL AUDITOR

Standing Miscellaneous Estimates Committee *ST*
Chairman: Mr. T. A. Wardle

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, June 16, 1975

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1975

The committee met at 3:22 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, OFFICE OF PROVINCIAL AUDITOR

Mr. Chairman: We have three members of the committee, our quorum is seven.

An hon. member: Who is on the committee, do you mind telling me?

Clerk of the Committee: Not a bit; Campbell, Carruthers, Cassidy, Drea, Evans, Hamilton, Nixon (Dovercourt), Nuttall, Paterson, Reuter, Riddell, Root, Samis, Scrivener, Stokes, Villeneuve and Wardle. Mr. Gilbertson has asked to substitute for Mr. Reuter.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): Who are the Liberals, again?

Clerk of the Committee: Your own members are Campbell, Paterson and Riddell.

Mr. Bullbrook: Do we have to give you notice of substitution prior to the meeting?

Clerk of the Committee: Well, you could give it verbally, I'm sure that would be fine.

Mr. Chairman: Written notice before the meeting starts.

Clerk of the Committee: We don't have written notice.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St George): Sometimes the meeting goes ahead without it.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Why don't you write a note?

Mr. Bullbrook: I want to suggest that Mr. Reid be substituted for Mr. Paterson.

Mrs. Campbell: Do you have to have a note? Can we write it out?

Mr. Chairman: That is the understanding on procedural affairs—a written notice before the meeting starts.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, as a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, that did not occur at the procedural affairs meeting. When the Tories did not have their written notice at the beginning of the meeting we all said we would accept

this precedent provided the written notice came later. We allowed the members to sit and to participate in the votes, and the written notice had not come. So we think we can take that as precedent for us.

Mr. Chairman: I don't know whether that took place before or after the procedural affairs committee decided it would be in writing.

Mrs. Campbell: It took place at its meeting just last Thursday, long after we had made that decision.

Mr. Chairman: Well, no problem, I just need a note.

Mr. Ruston: Any member is allowed to come into this committee and speak.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, it's just the matter of voting that is restricted.

Mr. Ruston: That's right. This is not like other committees. Any member can come in and speak.

Mr. Chairman: With that understanding then, that we are going to receive notes, we will call the meeting to order. I am going to ask Mr. Scott if he has a few words to say before we get started. Mr. Scott.

Mr. F. N. Scott (Provincial Auditor): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Before I proceed, I would like to introduce Mr. Gillis to the committee. He is our administrative officer and he has had considerable input into the compiling of our estimates for 1975-1976.

As you are aware, Mr. Chairman, the Office of the Provincial Auditor operates on a post-audit basis. The fiscal year 1974-1975 has been the first full fiscal period on a post-audit basis. On this basis, staff members work in the various ministries and move from ministry to ministry or Crown agency to Crown agency in fulfilment of their duties. Upon the completion of our audit, we prepare a memorandum or a report, which is furnished to the deputy minister or the chairman of the respective Crown agency in order that early corrective action may be taken on any of our findings. It is also from the memoranda or reports that we derive the information that is contained in my report to the Legislature.

Regarding staff, our current requirements, as we have estimated, are 79. Our current staff as of today comprises: professional accountants, 32; trainees on the permanent staff—when I am talking about trainees I am talking about personnel who are registered in a professional accounting course—on the permanent staff, 9, and under contract 12, for a total of 21; non-professional staff, 17; one administrative officer, Mr. Gillis, who is with me today; two secretaries and two typists, for a total of 75.

We are currently four under staff. However, we anticipate this will be corrected in the very near future, as Mr. Archer will be proceeding to the University of Windsor on Wednesday to interview applicants who will be graduating with a B.Comm. degree on Aug. 31. I might add that this recruitment policy was successful last year and we were able to acquire four or five B.Comm. graduates.

A week ago today my office was granted the privilege of being a practising accounting firm by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario. This will now permit me to article CA students as well as those of the two other professions, the RIA and the CGA.

We would hope to have at all times approximately 25 students on our staff. The change in policy last year that we adopted from July 1, 1974, is to place all our students under contract; therefore, we will at no time be deprived of articling students. Upon graduation, a student, if we have an opening in a classified position, will be able to apply. If we have no openings he will be at liberty to apply for any financial position anywhere in the service. By this means we hope the Office of the Provincial Auditor will be a training ground for financial officers throughout the service. In this way we can improve and possibly assist ministries, Crown agencies and Crown corporations in their financial and administrative work.

I think you are probably all aware there was an independent review committee looking into the office of the Auditor General of Canada. This report has just been released in the past couple of months. It is our intention to study this report. Hopefully, using this as a guideline we can come up with a new Audit Act and have that Act available for a fall session. It is my hope that when the Act eventually does come before the Legislature it will be referred to the public accounts committee for clause-by-clause review.

Mr. Chairman, I don't know whether there is anything else I can add but I am certainly

willing to answer any questions any member may have.

On vote 601:

Mr. Chairman: The member for Rainy River.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): I just have a couple of questions. Are the people under contract paid the same as your people who are permanent employees? Are all the people under contract articling CAs, or are there other CAs also under contract?

Mr. Scott: Mr. Chairman, we will have CA students under contracts. Bearing in mind that this right was given to us only a week ago today, in today's mail I received the application forms from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario. Currently we only have had one student apply. But there are other students under contract and also students on the permanent force who will be articling in the CA programme.

When we recruit a student to article in the CA programme, we will be recruiting at the university level. Students hired will be paid the same remuneration that 1975 graduates are being paid, in accordance with the Civil Service Commission of Ontario. I believe currently, for a B.Comm student, that is approximately \$9,900 a year.

We recognize the fact that students being appointed under contract do not have as many fringe benefits as students appointed under the university training programme of the Civil Service Commission, because they go right on to the probationary staff. So we have come to an arrangement with the Civil Service Commission whereby we can start our students at \$150 a year more to compensate them for fringe benefits that they cannot participate in, being on a contract basis. That covers hospitalization and health insurance and items of that nature.

Mr. Reid: So all the people on contract are students?

Mr. Scott: That is correct.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions?

Mr. Bullbrook: Did you initiate this programme of accreditation yourself, Mr. Scott?

Mr. Scott: That is correct, Mr. Bullbrook. A year ago I approached the institute for this right. They put it to a vote at the annual meeting, and unfortunately we were defeated by a vote of 80 to 68. However, this year the institute—

Mr. Bullbrook: This is by the council, a vote of the council of the institute?

Mr. Scott: No, by a vote of members, Mr. Bullbrook.

Mr. Bullbrook: Of members?

Mr. Scott: Members at the annual meeting.

Mr. Bullbrook: Is that all that turned out for the annual meeting? I am not trying to be facetious. That's amazing. Go ahead.

Mr. Scott: There were 600 at the conference but approximately 148 attended the annual meeting.

Mr. Reid: Sounds like the Legislature.

Mr. Bullbrook: You have hospitality rooms, I take it. Go ahead, Mr. Scott.

Mr. Scott: Good hospitality. However, the institute was greatly concerned about this and gave us its full support. Unfortunately we had to wait a year. This year it was by mail ballot, and the vote was 2,100 in favour and 800 against.

Mr. Bullbrook: I really want to compliment you personally, and I am sure we collectively feel the same way, for that type of initiative. It's amazing that it hasn't been undertaken previously. I don't think you really do yourself justice when you talk about—if I can use the phrase—the breeding ground of people with financial and administrative knowledge that might be available to ministries and government agencies afterwards as a result of this programme. I think it's a most advantageous step, not only for your own particular responsibility but to train people in the government service, especially the financial end of the government service.

Mr. Scott: Thank you.

Mr. P. Taylor (Carleton East): The government has a policy of maintaining staff levels in individual ministries at the 1974 level. Is your department affected by that government policy?

Mr. Scott: Mr. Chairman, we have never been given a complement as such. We were requested to state our requirements. We stated them, and we adhere to those requirements. There has been no attempt by the government to ask us to cut our staff on the same basis as they have other ministries.

Mr. Reid: I am sorry, are you finished with that?

Mr. P. Taylor: No, go ahead.

Mr. Reid: You hire in conformity with the civil service guidelines that are laid down, is that correct?

Mr. Scott: That is correct.

Mr. Reid: Or do you have your own guidelines? That is what I am getting at. Do you say, "This is the kind of person we want" or do they have to pass the standard civil service requirements?

Mr. Scott: Mr. Chairman, what we did in the organization of the office was that, arriving at a post-audit basis, we drew up our position specifications and rated those positions in accordance with what we felt was a fair salary for that type of position. We then turned over those specifications to the Civil Service Commission's office for rating and they agreed with our rating. So, in effect, we are tied into their classification system for pay rates. But it was strictly based on our rating.

Mr. Reid: If I could be allowed one more comment, Mr. Chairman—I want to get upstairs also to the education bill—I would like to continue where Mr. Bullbrook ended, and add my congratulations to the Auditor, on a personal basis, for the help he has given me as chairman of the public accounts committee, and also on taking the initiative in having these people certified by the profession of accountancy. I've had discussions with the Auditor on previous occasions as to the benefit not only to his department but to the government as a whole, because we're going to have a number of people who are trained within the government service from the other side of the fence—rather than in the spending programmes, looking at the spending programmes. I think this programme is going to be of great benefit to the ministries, to the people of the province.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Bullbrook, then Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Bullbrook: Before Mr. Reid leaves, he being the incumbent chairman of the committee, I want to say that although I've never been a member of the committee, Mr. Scott, I think you know that I take an interest in public accounts and come down as much as I can. This basically has nothing to do with the expenditure of funds under your responsibility, but with how you see your responsibility concurrent with the public accounts committee—and I invite the comments, Mr. Chairman, of my colleague from Rainy River and my colleague the member for Kitchener (Mr. Breithaupt) who was chairman for five years.

On some occasions over the years I find the ministerial officials who are brought before the committee to respond to questions, albeit they want to respond to the questions, are not those people who can respond to the questions. This doesn't happen too often, but I've

found that it has happened. Do you feel—before the designation of people to come before the public accounts—that there's any responsibility on the Auditor to see they're knowledgeable in connection with the matters they might be questioned upon? Or do you feel that's purely the function of the committee itself?

Mr. Scott: Mr. Chairman, as a servant of the Legislature, I feel I'd be willing to co-operate in any way that the committee would wish me to do. Whether we should get tied into, virtually, the ministries as to the personnel, certainly I would have no objection, if it's the wish of the committee, to discuss items ahead of time with the ministry representatives to see that they are well versed and know what questions may be anticipated, so that they can answer fully to the members of the committee. I'm not too sure, Mr. Bullbrook, if that answers your question.

Mr. Bullbrook: It does to some extent, Mr. Scott. Through the chairman to you, I want you to know this is not just an exercise on my part from the point of view of being an opposition member; we in opposition have to recognize the possibility that we might have to undertake the responsibilities of government very shortly, and we must acquaint ourselves with those responsibilities.

For example, on several occasions dealing with Colleges and Universities before the public accounts committee and attempting to secure information in connection with not the policies of colleges and universities but the actual development of their financial responsibilities, the assistant deputy minister or the person in charge who had come before us, wasn't able to answer those questions. I'd like to hear from my colleagues on this—I wonder whether you should become involved in that at all. My gut reaction is that you shouldn't, because I think it takes away from the objectivity of your office.

I wonder whether the public accounts haven't gone far enough in the past. I don't know what happens in Ottawa or other jurisdictions, but I've found at times they don't get angry enough when the senior public servants are here and are not able to answer their questions.

Mr. Scott: Mr. Chairman, if I may respond to that, I think, Mr. Bullbrook, rather than what we were just discussing, the approach might be, that acting as a servant of the Legislature here I must respond to any requirements of the public accounts committee that is passed in the form of a motion. If the committee feels it is not getting the answers that it should, I

would be only too pleased to respond to a motion of the committee and go and get that information for the committee.

Mr. Bullbrook: Right, right.

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, I could make a comment—just having been invited to do so by my colleague and from my own experience as chairman of public accounts for five years.

I would agree, I think, with Mr. Bullbrook that it is best that the Auditor would not be going into the ministry and digging out the actual person who might or might not have the knowledge. Surely if the problem is raised before the committee, the deputy minister, likely, or certainly the head of a branch would be well aware of this problem and of the requirement to respond to it.

One would think that that person would ensure that proper staff people who were involved in the particular point at issue would be briefed, would be present, and would be prepared to give the public accounts committee the full knowledge and view of the ministry as to why such and such a thing did or did not happen.

I would think the Auditor, in making a further comment, could well be able to do so, if the committee advised that it wanted that additional information. However, I do feel that it's up to the ministry to respond fully and openly within its own responsibility, and I don't think the Auditor should have to dig out the person who would perhaps provide certain information or benefit to the committee. I would think that's a function of the ministry itself.

Mr. Reid: Could I just finish up on this? I would like to agree with my two colleagues, which I must say doesn't always happen, but does in this particular case. I think I understand the function of the Auditor and I think his position would be somewhat jeopardized if he was, shall I say, to put the finger on those people who should appear before public accounts.

Quite frankly, under the direction of the public accounts committee, I sent a letter some weeks ago to all the ministers and deputy ministers pointing out that the committee was not happy with some of the answers that it has been getting. I think it's fair to say it started with Mr. Jessiman and the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission when Mr. Jessiman flatly refused to answer. Mr. Clifford of Ontario Northland was probably about as intransigent as Mr. Jessiman, but when his boss, so to speak, displayed that kind of arrogance

and lack of respect for the job the committee was trying to do, one can hardly expect that other civil servants might not do the same. That's one point.

The other point is that I don't think those people appearing before the public accounts committee, the civil servants in particular, really understand the function of the committee. I hope the letter I wrote will go some way to informing them just exactly what the committee is doing.

I would say thirdly, to my friend and colleague Mr. Bullbrook, and I'm sure he understands, that it's an impossible situation perhaps to get around, where, with a government majority on the committee, it's a little difficult sometimes for people to get angry unless the government members get angry. They tend to stifle somewhat the anger of some of the rest of us, if I may put it that way.

I would think the response from the ministers and deputy ministers has been a total one in the sense that those who have replied have said they intend to co-operate fully and they have given instructions to those people in their ministries that they are to be open and frank and honest with the committee. I think part of it, really, is an educational function and I would think that the deputy ministers and the ministers are probably taking more cognizance of the work of the committee than they have before.

It's been an evolutionary process. We haven't had the tradition, as you know—I think it's only five or six years, Mr. Breithaupt, since we've had a member of the opposition as chairman of the committee. So that's an evolutionary process. We're somewhat behind our cousins, shall we say, in Ottawa

But to reiterate, I couldn't see my way clear to recommending that the Auditor get himself involved in choosing the people to come before the committee. I think that would not be to his advantage or to the advantage of the committee. I agree with the member for Sarnia. I think the committee should take a much harder line with the people who come either ill-prepared or unprepared to answer.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Taylor.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask Mr. Scott whether or not I would be correct in saying that you, as the Provincial Auditor, have two occasions per year when you can speak generally to the Legislature about the function of your office and the way you see you are doing it. One of those would be through your annual report, and secondly, would be on this occasion when your estimates are before the

miscellaneous estimates committee. Would that be a correct statement?

Mr. Scott: That's correct.

Mr. P. Taylor: The only other occasion when you could speak to the Legislature about the functions of your office would be when dealing with a specific matter before the public accounts committee at the request of the committee?

Mr. Scott: That is correct.

Mr. P. Taylor: Could I ask you then, today being one of the two occasions in any given fiscal year when you can speak to the Legislature, whether you have anything to say with respect to the relative independence of your office? Are you happy with the independence of your office?

Mr. Scott: Mr. Chairman, I must say there is no interference. I have had no interference from anyone, any member of the legislative assembly, whether they be government or opposition members. I have had free access to all material I feel is necessary. As I mentioned previously, our Act is a bit redundant in a good many sections because it was written at a time when we were strictly on a pre-audit basis. I hope, as I indicated earlier, that we would have a new Act, possibly in the fall, which would incorporate a few changes which might enhance the independence of the Auditor. But I must state there has been no interference to date. I would just like to see those sections clarified so there could be no interference at any time in the future.

Mr. P. Taylor: When you say there has been no interference, does that mean that when you ask for information from a ministry you get it?

Mr. Scott: That is correct.

Mr. P. Taylor: And you get the full extent of the information you are asking for?

Mr. Scott: That is correct.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ruston.

Mr. Ruston: Following along on Mr. Reid's comments with regard to information from different ministries, probably one of the problems—and maybe we as a committee should stress this more strongly when we are asking different ministries to come before us—is that we tend, and I think this is natural, to interrogate those who come before us more broadly than on just the remarks made by the Auditor himself.

You could stay with the particular item the Auditor mentions in his report. But I suppose, some of us being more inquisitive than others, we try to understand how this came about or why these particular things happened, so naturally you get much more involved in the items than when the ministry people look at the report and say, "The Auditor says this and says that; we'll look up that information and we'll be there." But they must also realize that naturally if you put a paragraph in there of seven or eight lines, we probably read a bit more into it.

You give us the facts, which is your job. I imagine that those on the public accounts committee feel part of the responsibility, if the Auditor makes a report, is to wonder if there is any more involved in it, so they tend to question him much more thoroughly. This brings forth many items that those who come before us aren't fully aware of. Probably someone at a lower level in the department would be aware of it.

Maybe that will be part of our responsibility on the public accounts committee, to stress to those people coming before us that we not only want an explanation from the Auditor but they should be prepared to answer questions that would pertain to his remarks a little more thoroughly. Then perhaps they would come with more information so we would have a

better chance of getting the information we desire.

As a member of the public accounts committee, maybe I would take some responsibility that perhaps we are a little lax and we tell a certain ministry to be here because we are going to discuss item 106 or 107, whatever it might be, and we would like it to be able to answer questions pertaining to this matter and all the ramifications of it and why it came about. I think that might help us get this information. Probably it will, with the letter that the chairman has sent to the departments, but maybe we should have been a little stricter in sending out that information. It would probably help us some.

Mr. Chairman: Any questions on the vote itself? Is section 1 carried? The Provincial Auditor's salary, shall that carry?

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): Make it \$1.

Mr. Chairman: Well, thanks very much. Carried.

Vote 601 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: This completes the estimates of the Auditor General and we will be proceeding with the office of the Legislative Assembly.

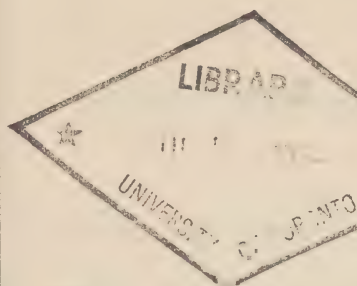
The committee adjourned at 3:55 o'clock, p.m.

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Ontario. Legislative Assembly

Legislature of Ontario Debates

ESTIMATES, OFFICE OF THE ASSEMBLY

Standing Procedural Affairs Committee ^{S7}
Chairman: Mr. D. H. Morrow

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, June 16, 1975

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1975

The committee met at 4:02 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, OFFICE OF THE ASSEMBLY

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell and members of the committee.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): And other.

Mr. Chairman: And other members. Ah, that's the word.

As you know, these are the estimates of the assembly. We have Rod Lewis, who needs no introduction to us. Would it be agreeable to have a few remarks from him to the committee members on the opening of the estimates?

Mr. R. Lewis (Clerk of the House): Mr. Chairman, I don't know that I have very much to say other than perhaps to introduce some of the people who are here to assist me.

I know Mr. Fleming needs no introduction to any of you. He is the administrative officer of the assembly offices, as you know. Mr. Brannan down there is the chief of Hansard. Sitting next to him is Mr. Miggiani, our financial officer. Sitting next to him is Mr. Dobson, the accountant of the election office.

As far as the Office of the Assembly is concerned, as you know, the Act that I have been hoping for for something like a quarter of a century was finally passed last session. It re-instated the complete independence of the offices of the assembly from the ministries, from the civil service. Now the offices of the assembly are completely independent under the Speaker, and we have no connection with the civil service at all.

The salaries of the staff, of course, are graded as close as they can be to the same level in the civil service. The increments and so on come through—this is by order of the Management Board—not the Management Board since it has nothing to do with this either, but the Board of Internal Economy.

The Board of Internal Economy has directed that the increments of the civil service will be reflected in the staff of the assembly, and in the same way, the assembly staff have their pension rights preserved, of course, by the Act that was passed last year. The pension

rights that we have been accumulating over the years have been preserved to us.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Lewis. I would think the opposition parties would have some opening remarks but it does concern me that there are no New Democrats here. In case there is argument at a later date, I think the records should show that. Who is the spokesman for the official opposition? Do they have any opening statement?

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I thought the procedure here was just a matter of questions.

Mr. Chairman: That is right. Do we want to go right to a vote or do you have some general questions?

Mrs. Campbell: I have a few general remarks. I am delighted the move has been made to make this whole office more autonomous. But one thing that bothers me is that from time to time we find some decisions appear to have been made and I don't know why they wouldn't be referable. Maybe they have been referable to somebody in the assembly.

We find, for instance, that we now have the idea of the issuance of passes. We have, I suppose you might say, a tightening of security. I would like to know how these things come into being without any discussion with anybody. I could see this becoming a very difficult kind of situation, where people are precluded from using these premises which, in fact, belong to all the people of the province.

I'm expressing a concern. I would like to understand how this thing works and who makes the decisions and to whom the decisions are referable, since it seems to be a function which belongs to all the assembly. One would like to feel there was a certain amount of input into decisions of this nature. It may well be that there have been some occasions or incidents or reasons for decisions being made. But I for one rather object. Perhaps it's because I'm so new here that I rather object to hearing about these decisions having been made ex post facto so far as I'm concerned.

I would also like to understand the chain of command by which one proceeds through the Clerk's offices. We seem to have had a change in this respect in the last little while

and I would like to understand it better. It would appear that, as in a municipality and with other institutions, there are people in a chain of progression where one day they may hope to be, if they stay around, the Clerk of the legislative assembly. I'm wondering how one gets into that stream and when the decision was made to change the procedure, as seems to have been done recently.

I suppose it means that if you progress from a committee to that august table in the assembly, it means somehow or other you are progressing. We had the occasion, some time last year, I think, when we were happy to see a female was at the table. Suddenly she has disappeared. It's unfortunate that this should be raised when she is sitting here but I don't know at what other time I can raise it. So this is a decision somebody obviously has made, so far as I know, without reference to anybody who might like at least to query this kind of thing.

I think that so far as the members' support services, the caucus support services and these sort of things are concerned, there have been all sorts of ongoing discussions with all of the parties and their representatives. So I don't feel that I have anything much that I want to say on those particular matters.

As ignorant as I have been, I had never been aware we had a press clipping service until today, so I have been doing my own. I am just wondering how one gets into the mainstream of that.

I also would like to know if it's somewhere in here that one looks for interpretation services or translation services. I don't know whether they come under this. They don't?

Mr. R. Lewis: No.

Mrs. Campbell: I see. It seems to me again that they are part of the Office of the Assembly programme because when one has reports in from other parts of the world and when one then has to start arranging for translation or going to a particular group, I think that should be a part of the service which comes under the Office of the Assembly rather than under one of the ministerial services.

I also don't know where all of the functions go for those people who are visiting this place who like to notify their respective members of their visit. Is this also within this vote some place or is it also Government Services?

Mr. R. J. Fleming (Director of Administration, Office of the Assembly): No, that is within the Office of the Assembly.

Mr. R. Lewis: That would be with the guide people wouldn't it?

Mr. Fleming: Yes, that's with the tour guides.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, and that is under the Office of the Assembly?

Mr. Fleming: Right. Definitely yes.

Mrs. Campbell: Wouldn't it be nice if we could all get notified of what people were coming? You seem to have a great deal of confusion in that area. Perhaps it is that you haven't caught up with the fact that there are three women, each with the name of Margaret. But one would hope that one could work that out so that there isn't a breakdown in that service, as I have experienced it since I have been here.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): That is a good point, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. R. Lewis: I think something has been done in this area as we can explain, and so on.

Mrs. Campbell: Good. I don't think I have anything further that I want to say by way of opening, but I would like some comment on the earlier comments that I had.

Mr. R. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, I assume it was the question of the identity cards, which was raised recently in the House, that the member for St. George is referring to. Mr. Speaker and Mr. Fleming and myself were the ones who sat in on the meetings that led to this procedure, but I think Mr. Fleming had more to do with it really than I did, so I will ask him to elaborate a little, if he will.

Mr. Fleming: According to the press, anyway.

The thing is that the Act says that Mr. Speaker shall prepare security guidelines for the building, and I can assure you that in recent weeks and months there has been an enormous amount of concern on the part of the Speaker and the people who report to the Speaker.

I should say at this point that I report directly to the Speaker, in charge of administration, and that includes finance and personnel, whereas the Clerk reports to the Speaker on all matters to do with procedure, and so on. However, the Board of Internal Economy, which the Clerk referred to, looks over the financial matters of the House and therefore it is not a part of the deliberations on security.

What we have to do is to look at both sides of the coin. One is that we somehow have to provide maximum protection to the member. On the other side we have to provide maximum

access to the member, and this is where there has been difficulty. We have looked at Ottawa, we have looked at Quebec, we have looked at other jurisdictions, and we find there really isn't any Parliament in Canada that is as completely open as ours has been.

There hasn't been a decision taken with regard to security that hasn't been discussed among Mr. Speaker and Mr. Lewis and myself, the Ontario Government Protective Services staff, the OPP and, in many instances, Mr. Clement. Security people in the building are simply acting upon the instruction of Mr. Speaker.

We have a further problem in that, whereas the Speaker now controls the entrance to the building and of course the door to the members' wing, the government controls other doors. So it is necessary to have a common policy between the Premier's (Mr. Davis) department and the Speaker. I think the Speaker would welcome any advice or counsel any members can give in this respect. He is simply attempting to see what can be done to provide proper security.

Just to set the record straight, it was the decision at a meeting about six weeks ago that every single staff member—there are 91 in the legislative assembly—should have ID cards. This is simply because we felt it was an imposition on our people to expect them to have to identify themselves if a door was closed when they could pull out a card and explain themselves that way. We felt the same as far as the press was concerned.

It was actually the press gallery that came to us and said, "We would like easy access to the building, we would like ID cards. We would like to discuss how these should look and we would like to have you arrange to print them."

That still hasn't been settled, but I can assure you that even as recently as last Thursday, they took the decision that they wanted ID cards. It's just a case now of trying to work out the type of card they will have. That's the short answer.

Mr. R. Lewis: And the individual application for them was purely on a voluntary basis.

Mr. Fleming: It was entirely on a voluntary basis.

Mr. R. Lewis: No individual member of the press gallery had to apply for them.

Mrs. Campbell: I think what I am trying to—

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, before we get into debate, I felt that we would have the opening remarks, then we would go to the

votes concerned. I have Mr. John Smith and Mr. Taylor.

Mr. R. Lewis: Mrs. Campbell did raise another question.

Mr. Chairman: It should come in under a vote, should it not, Rod?

Mr. R. Lewis: All right.

Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain): Mr. Chairman, I think we have gone into one question that affects all of us. I would like to say something on that matter of identification. Personally I think we have a great deal of freedom of access to the building. I particularly notice a contrast between this House and the federal House in our capital. There, you can't get past the information desk without proving where you're going to go, and it's checked out.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith, I wonder if I might—

Mr. J. R. Smith: I just want to talk on identification cards.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, but we're not at the vote yet. That is the first vote. We really haven't got on to it yet.

Mr. P. Taylor (Carleton East): Let's get on to it.

Mr. Chairman: If we want to open on item 1, fine; then we're right open.

Mr. J. R. Smith: That's what I figured we were on.

Mr. Chairman: Okay then, Mr. Smith, we're on item 1.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to delay this but I did have other points I wanted to make. Am I going to repeat myself because my questions weren't answered in the opening remarks? Am I going to go back and ask them again when we get into this vote?

Mr. Chairman: I would suggest we go down each estimate.

Mrs. Campbell: Okay, if that's your ruling.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 201, item 1.

On vote 201:

Mr. J. R. Smith: Mr. Chairman, I had occasion several years ago to be in Ottawa. At noon the member I was trying to contact was unavailable. I knew where the public service cafeteria was located, in the West block. It was a large operation, somewhat similar to the Macdonald Block cafeteria. It just hap-

pened that I hesitated as I went through the door and was questioned by the security officer there. I had a foreign visitor with me. He asked who I was that I had permission to eat there. I eventually remembered an identification card from the Speaker, Mr. Reuter. I found that among all my cards in my date book and he just laughed about it and said, "It's no good." I was turned away. And for that very reason I think.

Another problem you have particularly when you register at hotels in this city—and I don't know if it's because of my particular name, that it's a common name or not—but even if you're alone you always have difficulty because they want a credit card. I'm not one who has American Express or all the other cards that some business people carry. It's a great problem, particularly if you don't know in advance so that you don't make a reservation, and you just present yourself at the reservation desk of the hotel.

If, on a voluntary basis, there was an ID card with a photograph such as are available to certain members of the administrative staff in the House, I think it would be a very worthwhile thing for members to be able to obtain on a voluntary basis. It would be worthwhile for various reasons—for hotel purposes, for admission into other places, and, undoubtedly, here late at night, coming into the building for various purposes. A great deal of responsibility is now put on the particular watchman who's on the east door. I would welcome some kind of card being made on a voluntary basis.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Taylor.

Mr. P. Taylor: With respect to the number one item under the Speaker, I'll deal first with the business of identification and security because it's one that I feel very strongly about.

I am someone who spent most of the last 10 years in and around the Parliament buildings in Ottawa as a member of the press gallery, and I can tell you that I've been in the House of Commons on the days of every major incident in that House, including the bombing in the men's washroom which was seconds away from being a bombing in the ladies gallery of the House of Commons. I fully support every measure that has been taken in those buildings to protect the members, the staff and even the public that gains access to those buildings.

The system being devised at the moment by the Speaker, I think, is absolutely necessary, but I think it's a timid system that he's developed. I would like to see him issue a card to every single person who has access to this building. I would like that card to include the

person's photograph. I'd like to see a system set up at the main door so that that is the door through which the public may proceed. They could solve several problems at once by requiring every visitor to step up to a desk of some sort, identify themselves, and indicate who they want to see.

In the case of the House of Commons and Senate you fill out a form which indicates who you want to see. The staff at that desk then advises the office of the person you want to see, and someone comes and escorts you to that office. This is the only way to run a place like this because as legislators, we, from time to time, can be the object of a violent act by someone who is upset either with that person's performance or with the performance of the institution.

I think we should take measures to protect ourselves. We can do that without inhibiting the right of the individuals to have access to the building and the people in it under normal circumstances.

The problem with the press gallery, I believe, is that the press gallery members want to make sure that they have an identity card which in no way attaches them to the Legislature of Ontario. That's very simple; they want a card that is issued by the legislative press gallery association which again has the person's picture on it, but which doesn't in any way make them appear to be associated with the legislature as such.

I just happen to have my old card from the House of Commons, and it's clearly indicated, on this card, on which there's a picture, that it is issued by the parliamentary press gallery, it's not issued by the Speaker. But this card fulfills all the requirements of the Speaker—

Mr. R. Lewis: If I may interrupt for just a moment, Mr. Taylor, the initial request from the press gallery was that they just be included in ours—that was from the press gallery executive. This proposal that you're mentioning now has recently come to the Speaker, and discussions, I understand from Mr. Fleming, are going on right now on this line.

Mr. P. Taylor: Very good, thank you. That's all I want to say about security. I fully endorse what Mr. Speaker is trying to do. I think he is being a little timid about it; I'd like to see him be consistent and universal in his application of those measures.

I realize this is an unusually difficult building to secure because of the large number of doors. I think it's outrageous that the Premier's office should control some doors and the Speaker should control others. In the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa—and I'm fairly

certain the same thing applies in Quebec City—the buildings are the responsibility of Mr. Speaker—period; full stop.

I've heard that the Speaker has plans to render more efficient the audio system in the Legislature. Could you tell us what the plans are, and when and how it will be done? Will there be a microphone for every desk, or what?

Mr. R. Lewis: To deal with your comments on the security aspect first, I think Mr. Fleming will agree with me that what you have suggested is what Mr. Speaker would like to see, and what he has been aiming toward. But you understand the difficulties he has been undergoing—every time one of these steps is taken he gets a reaction.

As far as the audio system is concerned, is anything going forward on that?

Mr. Fleming: Tenders were let for a new audio system, and it's been awarded to a Canadian company. The work will commence very shortly. They are at the moment reviewing the chamber and House in progress. It will be installed during the summer months, and I believe it should be ready sometime toward the end of the year—around October or November.

Mr. P. Taylor: So the major installation work will be done during the summer when the House is not in session.

Mr. Fleming: It will be done during the summer months, and there will be a microphone on every desk, and I believe there will be highly improved quality.

Mr. P. Taylor: The difficulty with the present system—or with the training of the people operating the present system—appears to be that there is no kind of clear-cut off-on position for each microphone. It works with what we in the audio business call a revolving pot, because there is a tremendous amount of feedback in the present system. Will it be a push-button system for the operator?

Mr. R. Lewis: Perhaps Mr. Brannan should come up here, if he will, and assist us in this. He is the chief of Hansard and knows about the actual operation of the present system.

Mr. P. Taylor: And could we also know the name of the successful tenderer?

Mr. Fleming: It is Wilk from Ottawa. What is the full name?

Mr. P. Brannan (Chief, Hansard Reporting Service): I think it is K. W. Wilk.

Mr. Fleming: K. W. Wilk.

Mr. Brannan: Mr. Chairman, the system will have a microphone on every desk and it is a positive switching system. The present system also is positive switching but the problem has been that the acoustics and the electronics of the system are such that we can get only poor volume before we get feedback.

Another of the problems which works against the operator is that the console in no way reflects the true layout of seating on the floor. It is outdated and has had switches added wherever we could find space to put switches. It's quite a headache for the operator to get the right switch on quickly.

Also, he can never put on more than one microphone at once—or two at the very outside—without getting feedback. So you can imagine that when a number of people are rising in the House—or seating themselves at the opening of the session—and a member starts to announce visitors, it's practically impossible for the operator to find out quickly who is speaking. We often miss the first few words, and that's pretty difficult to overcome. But certainly, the new system should facilitate it.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you, I appreciate that. Two quick questions. Will the operator of the audio system be relocated to a more central position? I think you know where they sit in Ottawa. There are two of them working at a time in Ottawa because of the large number of microphones on each side of the House. It is a central position but slightly lower than the gallery, at the west end of the House of Commons. Will the operator here—or operators—be centrally located? Secondly, will the system you have commissioned include a small loudspeaker on the top of the desk as opposed to down underneath the desk, where it is now?

Mr. Brannan: In answer to the second question, we plan to relocate the speaker exactly where it is now in the desk, but we hope to make it a more efficient speaker. More important than that, we will not be relying solely upon those speakers to get the sound to the members. We are completely overhauling the sound system. There will be about 30 loudspeaker columns, and we hope they will be fairly well concealed, but you won't be dependent upon your individual speaker to the extent you are now. We hope it will improve the entire system.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Sounds as if we are heading for TV.

Mrs. Campbell: That's what I would like to know.

Mr. P. Taylor: The next question I wanted to ask was to what extent has the tender for this improved audio service taken into account what most of us feel is an inevitability—that is, the introduction of broadcast coverage of the Legislature? To what extent is that system adaptable, in other words, to feed the audio portion of the Legislature to the various broadcasters? It would be much cheaper to put those circuits in now, than to have to put them in when broadcasting is approved.

Mr. Brannan: Yes, Mr. Chairman, certainly. we have taken that into consideration, but the current system does have that capability.

Mr. P. Taylor: God bless any broadcaster who agrees to broadcast on the basis of the current system.

Mr. Brannan: It isn't good for other reasons, but we at least have the proper cycles, and what-have-you. It is compatible with broadcast.

On the question of the console, ideally, of course, it should be in the centre and I have made proposals over the last several years that we should relocate it. It's something that has to be done when the chamber itself receives attention or if it gets a facelift. The console we are having built at the moment will be adaptable to either a central position or the position where it is now on the port side.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you, Mr. Brannan.

Would I direct my questions at this moment on the subject of the Board of Internal Economy? Or would that be another item?

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes, the Speaker is the chairman of the board.

Mr. P. Taylor: I am sorry I haven't done my homework on this, but the Board of Internal Economy here is, of course, heavily weighted in favour of the government. There are more people from the governing party and people who are appointed by the governing party on that board. Is the internal economy commission in the Parliament of Canada weighted the same way as this one is?

Mr. R. Lewis: There are no appointments on the Board of Internal Economy to date.

Mr. P. Taylor: No, what I mean is, people appointed by the government. For instance, you were appointed by the government.

Mr. R. Lewis: I am not on the Board of Internal Economy.

Mr. P. Taylor: The Speaker is.

Mr. R. Lewis: The Speaker is the chairman.

Mr. P. Taylor: Yes.

Mr. R. Lewis: And then there are three ministers and three private members representing each of the three parties.

Mr. P. Taylor: And that is all?

Mr. R. Lewis: That is all.

At Ottawa, I understand, the board of internal economy still consists of the Speaker, as chairman, and three ministers, period.

Mr. P. Taylor: No one else?

Mr. R. Lewis: No private members, no; no one from the opposition.

Mr. P. Taylor: Is that your understanding?

Mrs. Campbell: That was my understanding.

Mr. P. Taylor: Congratulations, then. I thought it was the other way around.

Mr. Chairman: A big improvement over Ottawa.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I'll be back on other items.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Germa.

Mr. J. R. Smith: That's an unbiased chairman.

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, I have a couple of questions on this vote. Since the Speaker has taken over responsibility for the building—

Mr. R. Lewis: Not the whole building, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. P. Taylor: That's the trouble.

Mr. Germa:—it's difficult for us as members to know just exactly what responsibility he has. There were questions in the House the other day regarding a certain item in the building, and the members did not know and they could not get an answer to their question. Maybe it should be detailed exactly what jurisdiction the Speaker has in the Legislature and then we would know. But up until this point in time I am not exactly sure where the Speaker ends off and where the Ministry of Government Services takes over.

Mr. R. Lewis: Perhaps I shouldn't say this, but I will. We hoped the whole of this legislative building would be under the jurisdiction of the Speaker, but that was not the decision that was made at the time that the Act was passed. The Speaker has jurisdiction over certain parts of the building—the chamber; all the offices occupied by members of the assembly.

bly staff, of course; not the library yet; the main lobby and the stairway; the members' offices and certain other sections of the building that are obviously legislative. The Premier's office and his whole section is still under Government Services. The offices of the three secretariats—

Mr. Fleming: Secretariats, the cabinet office and the library.

Mr. R. Lewis: —and the cabinet office and the library are still under Government Services.

Mr. P. Taylor: And the three other doors?

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes, I think we have the front and back doors—

Mr. Fleming: I should say in defence of the open-door policy that the Speaker does control the doors because there is an agreement with the Premier that when the Speaker decides that the doors should be closed for some reason, then they are closed. It is a little bit one-sided really.

Mr. P. Taylor: Could I just interject here?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. P. Taylor: Would you say then that the Speaker has effective control over the four doors?

Mr. Fleming: I would say so, yes.

Mr. P. Taylor: There has to be some element of co-ordination, because when the House isn't sitting the main door isn't open. Late at night we have to go out through the east door and things like that.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Fleming: He does. There is not any question on that, really.

Mr. Germa: Regarding entrance to the building after hours, I agree with Mr. Taylor that the main entrance of the building should be the prime entrance and should be the entrance used on a 24-hour-a-day basis. For what purpose or for what reason was the east door designated? I know that many members of the general public approach the building after closing hours. They normally approach from the main entrance, not knowing there is access through the east door. Why can we not make the main entrance the prime entrance?

Mr. R. Lewis: I don't know why the east door was chosen in the first place. That was done before the separation.

Mr. P. Taylor: That's where all the cabinet ministers come and go. That's why.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Plus the west stairs.

Mr. R. Lewis: I am inclined to agree with Mr. Taylor that it should be switched to the main entrance for all occasions.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): Right.

Mr. Germa: Does the press gallery come under this, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Fleming: Yes it does.

Mr. Germa: I just wondered why the press gets free accommodation. They have a large expanse of office here, and I understand there is no rental or other agreement for the press gallery to occupy this space.

Mr. P. Taylor: That's a very long story.

Mr. Germa: I'm not aware that most of our newspapers need subsidy to that degree.

Mr. Fleming: There is a problem. I think some of the larger newspapers would like to pay for their accommodation here. I think some of the individuals who represent very small organizations, perhaps freelance people, would not be able to be in the place because they wouldn't be able to afford to rent the offices. So far there has not been any policy decided upon with regard to rental of the whole area. I think this is something the Camp commission possible may be commenting on in its fourth report.

Mr. R. Lewis: There is nothing in Ottawa, is there, Mr. Taylor?

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Lewis, if I started to tell you how it works there you could overlay that situation in Ottawa directly on to Queen's Park, because it's almost identical. Briefly stated the problem is very simple. It's quite as Mr. Fleming has described it.

Government Services, by the way, from which they have obtained their space in the past, pays the steward and things like that. But the gallery at Queen's Park, as has the gallery in Ottawa, has never been able to come to an agreement within its own walls. The largest number of members of the gallery is the kind you described latterly—the small, independent operators whose livelihood would be virtually ended in that capacity if they had to pay the going rate for the square footage up there. Every year the Queen's Park press gallery association votes on that matter, and every year they vote to carry on with the status quo.

Mr. R. Lewis: Without paying any rent.

Mr. P. Taylor: It's a hotly debated issue in any legislature, and I'm sure you'll never see the end of that issue.

Mr. Germa: The press is coming under considerable criticism from various aspects. I recall the TTC was not allowed to give the press people—or it discontinued or the press refused to take—the free picnic bus which has been a tradition for some 30 years in Toronto, because the press wants to be able to point the finger at freeloaders. When the press is right now one of the greatest freeloaders of the bunch, I don't think it has the right to point the finger. I would like to give it the freedom to point. As long as it accepts this largesse from government and the taxpayers as a whole, then there's duplicity in what it says. I think you did say the Board of Internal Economy was discussing it?

Mr. R. Lewis: I believe the Camp commission on the Legislature is considering that question.

Mr. Germa: Could I ask the status of the dispensing of liquor in the press gallery at the present moment? Are they presently licensed?

Mr. R. Lewis: There are no licences in this building at all. This is the head of government and there are no licences issued for the building. But the stewards in the press gallery come under the Speaker, the same as the stewards in the dining room and in the members' lounge.

Mr. Germa: I understand the dining area also is the responsibility of Mr. Speaker.

Mr. R. Lewis: That's right.

Mr. Germa: I understand the members' dining room is running at a considerable loss. What is the projected loss for the coming year?

Mr. Fleming: It would be in excess of \$100,000, but that includes a \$2,000-a-month direct management fee—in other words, \$24,000 a year. To answer your question, probably in the neighbourhood of maybe \$80,000 a year is direct subsidy.

Mr. Germa: Is the Board of Internal Economy considering taking steps to alleviate the consolidated revenue fund of that deficiency?

Mr. Fleming: Yes, they are. They're watching it very closely. As you probably know this is going out to tender on Oct. 31, and after that we have definite plans to step in and institute, we hope, stronger controls. But at the moment we're trying to get a track record.

Mr. Germa: How do you mean, stronger controls?

Mr. Fleming: I think consultants in the field of running restaurants would have some pretty good advice here. As I mentioned to a committee some time ago here, we would like to bring in people to give us some advice as to how we can save money and so forth. The Board of Internal Economy wants to wait until we're certain who's going to be running the place, and then we're going to move in.

In the meantime, we're doing an internal audit to attempt to see what has happened in the last year since it began. It's had a lot of startup problems and we feel, at the moment, until we can really understand it a bit better from the financial viewpoint, we can't really decide to raise prices or cut off this or bring in more people or anything else.

Mr. P. Taylor: Are you still on the restaurant?

Mr. Germa: Yes. I think we don't have to hire consultants to do a study. I think I could solve the problem in about five minutes. I would just have to walk downtown to a successful operating restaurant and bring in the menu and show you the prices, and you will very readily see why there is a deficit in that budget.

Mr. Fleming: Yes, but I think—

Mr. Germa: The prices, in my mind, just do not match the food which is being served.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Too high or too low?

Mr. Fleming: There is a recommendation for an increase in prices, but that will have to be discussed by the Board of Internal Economy.

Mr. Germa: I've been in that restaurant in Ottawa and it's the greatest welfare restaurant in the world. In fact, welfare's being dispensed at a high level, both in Ottawa and in this dining room. I would like to see it brought to an end. I would like to see the members and the people using that restaurant pay a price for their food equal to what they would have to pay in any other restaurant of a similar nature in this city.

If you don't break even, then I suppose you have to get some consultation to determine where the money is going. When I see these prices at 50 per cent of what they probably should be, I think we are just pretending that we are going to try to put it on a paying basis.

Mr. P. Taylor: Could I have a supplementary on that, sir?

Mr. Chairman: Okay, Mr. Smith is next. Go ahead, Mr. Taylor, a supplementary.

Mr. P. Taylor: I wonder if Mr. Fleming or Mr. Lewis could tell us why it is that the Board of Internal Economy feels compelled to tender for the operation of the restaurant. Why it hasn't opted to run the restaurant itself, and hire its own restaurant staff?

Mr. Fleming: I think it's definitely an option. I feel fairly confident that if we had a chance, we could run a very good restaurant. But so far, the board in its wisdom has felt that it doesn't want to undertake it. That's about the only comment I have on it.

Mr. P. Taylor: I would like to disagree strongly with Mr. Germa's comments. To a very large extent you have a captive population in this and nearby buildings, and the tradition and practice and experience have been that you have to provide good meals at good prices to keep people here. They would have to go quite a distance to get comparable meals because of the location of the buildings. In Ottawa there are 2,500 people working on Parliament Hill, and if they closed the restaurants on Parliament Hill they would have to stand in line for lunch for two hours elsewhere in the city.

I strongly endorse the operation of the restaurant by Mr. Speaker. You could put that \$24,000 management fee, for instance, into salaries and operations. I would have no difficulty at all defending the prices to my constituents, none whatsoever.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ruston? The same subject?

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Yes, do they actually have any record of how many meals are served there in a year, or in a month?

Mr. Fleming: Yes, they do, sir.

Mr. Ruston: Could you tell me about how much it would average a month, when the sessions are on?

Mr. Fleming: I think that possibly a good day would account for about 300 meals. This is considerably below what any outside restaurant would average in a day.

Mr. Ruston: That's what I am thinking of. How about when the session is not on?

Mr. Fleming: I believe it goes down to as low as even 150 to 300, in that range.

Mr. Ruston: I am a captive audience I suppose, and I don't eat here more than one third of the time, probably because one wants to get out and get some fresh air or try some place different. So with the number of people we have here, if you raised the prices to double, I still don't think it would pay for itself.

I don't think anyone can run a restaurant in this building and make a profit on it. I don't know how you are going to work it, I just don't know. Maybe you shouldn't have one here at all. Maybe there should be a big one across the street run by an independent person. I have a feeling that no matter how you run a restaurant in this building, it isn't going to pan out because some nights you go down there and there are 20 people eating, and another night there might be 40.

Mr. R. Lewis: And this has proved even more so at lunchtime when the session is not on.

Mr. Ruston: I have a feeling that it doesn't matter how good a manager you get for this place, it just won't work out.

Mr. Fleming: The average price people are paying for a meal is about \$2.50. That's a long way below outside restaurants.

Mr. Ruston: Yes, well, maybe if it was raised to five—

Mr. Germa: That's the point I am trying to make. How do you justify getting subsidized when the rest of the world has to pay full price?

Mr. Ruston: I don't want to be subsidized. If I have to pay \$5 down the street, I will pay five. And if I had to pay \$5 here, I would pay here. What I am getting at is I don't think you are going to get the people to keep coming into this restaurant in quantities enough to make it pay.

Enough people—that's the key thing. I don't think there are enough people to make the restaurant pay. If it is not going to pay, I suppose you should close it up. Personally, I don't think it should be subsidized; I think I should pay my own way. We are trying to provide a service here that I don't think will pay.

Mr. Chairman: Same subject, Mrs. Campbell?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I was just going to say that so far as the restaurant is concerned, I agree with what my colleague has just said. There is no way that you can run a peanut stand with the kind of hours we keep and

everything else. They don't know whether we are sitting. Suddenly we are not sitting, so there's no dining room open at night.

Also, the fact is that I'm sure they do the **best they can with the people coming in**. But, if you sit and observe, they often have a lot of empty tables, partly because they are trying to reserve tables for members—

Mr. R. Lewis: That's right.

Mrs. Campbell: —and they don't know they are coming and yet people are leaving. It just isn't an economic kind of function.

I don't know whether it should continue. But I think probably that would be academic because I'm sure whatever happened we'd have the cabinet room going, and I suppose if they are going, the rest of us will take up the slack. I suppose that's the idea of it.

But it does concern me. I don't think we should be subsidized. On the other hand I think if we wish to attract people coming in to have lunch, for example, who work in the building, they are not going to come if the meals go up too substantially.

So I suppose the decision is between, is it worthwhile to keep it at all, or in the alternative should we get rid of it? If we are going to keep it, then it seems to me that, whatever we say, the prices have to be such that people can be attracted to using it. That, I suppose, is a decision that has to be made by the internal management committee or by somebody or other. I don't see us not having a dining room, somehow or other. I don't think the cabinet would like to be pinpointed as having that beautiful little spot where they can get special food that the rest of us can't have, and perhaps that's why the subsidy is made to us.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to make a couple of observations as a result of what was said around this subject of the restaurant. It is well known and I think accepted by members of all parties, and certainly a large segment of the public, that being a member of a Legislature or Parliament is an arduous form of lifestyle. Our hours are very long. We are constantly being told by doctors to get more exercise and eat a properly balanced diet, etc. The heart failure rate among politicians is fairly high.

I think that to get both ends of the scale satisfied, to meet the convenience factor that we need in our daily work, to meet the diet responsibilities and at the same time not cut into the commercial market outside—which I don't believe this restaurant does—we need to have a good restaurant that is to a reasonable level subsidized. As I said earlier, I don't think

I'd have any difficulty in justifying a subsidy on a parliamentary or legislative restaurant.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith, is this on the debate on the restaurant?

Mr. J. R. Smith: Mr. Chairman, I don't know whether my remarks fall into this vote or not, but I'd like to express some concern through you, sir, to the fact that the Camp commission has left apparently to its forthcoming fourth report, the matter of support services and the form of constituency services, constituency offices, and other support services.

It was my understanding that the three parties and the majority of the members meet and put forward some very strong proposals that this was an imminent and a very pressing problem to us as members—that we don't have the form of support services that is available to our federal counterparts, indeed to some of the municipal councillors.

I tried to reach that commission on several occasions. It was almost impossible. You call the central switchboard information. You ask for the Camp commission. If you finally are successful in finding its telephone number, some dear little old lady answers the phone and usually says they are all out of the office and she is minding that phone for the pesticide control commission, or some other related group.

I am not being facetious here, really, but I did manage to touch base with them a few weeks ago and a lady did answer the switchboard, there was somebody in the office, and I was led to believe this would be touched upon in their fourth report. As a member who has a constituency office, I can never really understand why, in the past two years they haven't been out in the field seeing all the constituency offices that are in operation or doing follow-up work on this.

At the time of my interview I was informed that they intended to visit the ones in Toronto. To me, it doesn't say very much for the rest of us who have this form of service. There is the matter of constituency support services for the rural member and those in isolated districts of the province, which is just as pressing and urgent, I think, as for those of us who represent large urban ridings. I don't know whether they have had market research people, quietly and unannounced, visiting our constituency offices to see what kind of support services we have.

It was quite obvious, I thought, from my interview two years ago, as I recall it, they seemed most uninterested in the whole matter of constituents' problems and how they can reach the individual member to have these problems resolved, or put forward ideas to us

as elected members. It's a dual process and as time goes on the workload is increasing. Just the volume of mail alone, let alone the telephone calls, has been constantly building up and building up, and I'd just like to express this concern.

I don't think that they are sensitive to the problem, or else they would have brought it forward in one of their earlier reports and not left it to their final one. I don't know how much longer we can wait. A number of members in our caucus are currently financing these operations themselves, and my own—

Mrs. Campbell: So are we, and with less money, because we in the opposition don't get your income.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Yes. I am very fortunate. My riding association holds small fund-raising events and is pretty well financing everything, for which I am very very appreciative. Nevertheless, I don't think that a constituency office should have to rely upon a political organization holding a card party, a white elephant table, a bake sale and all these other very backbreaking fund-raising endeavours, so as to maintain a public facility. It's the responsibility of the government to provide these facilities. In fact, on many occasions I wonder what would happen if I went to the local driver examination office in my riding and just set up office there in their spacious public quarters; or whether I could ask for a key and ask that they remain open Saturday afternoons so I can see constituents on the western end of my constituency.

There are so many ways. The space is there, or perhaps we should have our own space, such as the federal people. But I think the fact that the precedent has been set for federal legislators to have these facilities makes it incumbent that we have dual facilities as soon as possible.

Mr. Chairman: Before calling the next two speakers, I don't believe that comes under this vote. The Camp commission was not financed by this vote.

Mr. P. Taylor: What is it?

Mrs. Campbell: We could talk about members' support services on this vote then.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, I just want to say that I endorse everything the member has said about constituency offices, and I also want to say that I think it's very encouraging that a member from the government party is speaking this way. When I raised this matter in the House some time ago, when I first came here, I got a lot of response from members in

my own caucus and from the New Democratic Party. I didn't discern any similar interest in the government caucus, but I am very glad to hear it, and if the member wants to second my private member's bill when I introduce it, when it is legal to do so, I'll be happy to invite him to do that.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Nixon, did you want to say anything?

Mr. G. Nixon (Dovercourt): Yes, I want to get back to this dining room. A lot of my friends come down with me quite frequently and the liquor prices are lovely.

Mr. P. Taylor: They are ridiculous.

Mr. G. Nixon: Shall I say that they are so cheap that you can drink twice as much liquor there as you can anywhere else, due to the fact that they are being subsidized or something else—

Mr. J. R. Smith: How would you know?

Mr. G. Nixon: Because my friends have told me. I don't drink myself.

Mr. J. R. Smith: You've never taken drink in your life.

Mr. G. Nixon: We are talking about cost. If they can sell drinks at 60 cents, or whatever they are, it's a lot cheaper than you can buy them in any tavern or other place of eating. If they want to raise money towards the cost of the dining room, there's one source of revenue.

Mr. Ruston: Yes. Good point, that should be recognized.

Mr. P. Taylor: The cost of a beer is 40 cents. I find that a contradiction. I appreciate the member has brought that up because, in this case, the government is not practising what it's preaching with respect to alcohol restraint, or restraint in the use of alcohol. In fact, they are encouraging the consumption of alcohol by members of the Legislature. My goodness.

Mr. G. Nixon: Also, the people who are serving that alcohol or beer are paid, I believe, by Government Services.

Mr. R. Lewis: No, they are paid from the Office of the Assembly.

Mr. G. Nixon: Well sir, someone is paying for it. In other words, if you raise the price of the booze, you're going to get some revenue back to pay for the costs, or the deficits.

Mr. Chairman: Sub 1 of 201 carried? Mr. Germa?

Mr. Germa: We were talking about the audio system in the Legislature.

Mr. Chairman: We must have order within the audience. Madam, we can't have conversation within the audience.

Mr. Germa.

Mr. Germa: The chief of Hansard said sometimes there was problem with a member taking off before his microphone was switched on. I'm not an expert in this, but I know the House of Commons overcame that. There is a red signal light on your desk. You don't go until you see the red signal light. It's a very simple technical matter.

Mr. R. Lewis: That will be taken care of in the new system, as Mr. Brannan has said.

Mr. Germa: I think that would solve that problem.

Mr. Chairman: Sorry, Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: I didn't have any response to the questions I posed about who is consulted about any of the policies taken by Mr. Speaker. I would like to know when, or at what point, we get someone looking at the whole matter of televising the procedure in this House. I would think that Mr. Speaker, if he wanted it, could arrange for it. There wouldn't be any consultation, because so much of what he has done has been without consultation. Now, if he doesn't want to do it, how do we get around to at least being able to express an opinion?

Mr. R. Lewis: I understand, Mrs. Campbell, this matter was specifically referred to the Camp commission. Their recommendations to the House will be made.

Mrs. Campbell: It seems to me it is taking an awful long time to do something. We are tightening up the security and at the same time, people simply cannot tell what is going on in this place. I think it is outrageous. This should have come before us long before this.

Look at the way in which the city functions. The security of the city of Toronto is very loose. They haven't had problems. They have had television. They have had people in and out and, as a rule, they can get in one door almost at any time. I would like to see some of these things debated by somebody before it's imposed. This is what really bothers me. There is so much imposition without any opportunity to do anything about it. I would like some response.

Mr. Chairman: There is no one here in a position to respond to you, Mrs. Campbell.

Mr. P. Taylor: Are you suggesting, Margaret, that maybe the Speaker should consult with the House leaders who would then consult their caucuses?

Mrs. Campbell: I think they should consult with all of the parties to see how they feel about it. I think he should consult about matters he's already taken upon himself that I don't think have been before any committee of the assembly. You begin to feel as though you have no control as a member of the assembly over what is happening.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, my only response would be that your requests are being recorded. I am sure they will be brought to the Speaker's attention. Mr. Taylor?

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Lewis perhaps, what is the most recent review of the standing orders of this House by a committee of this House?

Mr. Chairman: I believe it was 1971 or 1972.

Mr. R. Lewis: No, it was while Mr. Robarts was still in office. April 22, 1970.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. R. G. Hodgson was chairman of the committee. Mr. Germa.

Mr. Germa: Mr. Chairman, I realize we are bucking precedent here; some of these precedents I find very quaint. One of the quaintest ones that I got trapped in was while sitting in the public gallery, talking to a friend of mine; he was making notes from my conversation and we were prohibited from making notes in the gallery.

Apparently, the only people who can write anything in the chamber are the press corps, and no visitor can come in and make notes or do any scribbling whatsoever. How far back does this precedent got and why do we put up with that?

Mr. R. Lewis: It is the same in every parliament that I know of, Mr. Germa—

Mr. P. Taylor: I believe the reason is that Hansard is considered the only official and authorized reporter.

Mr. R. Lewis: That is correct. Hansard is the only official and authorized reporter in the House. Even the press gallery is there under sufferance.

Mr. Germa: Well, at least the press is allowed to take notes.

Mr. R. Lewis: That's right.

Mr. Germa: Why could not an ordinary citizen make notes in the same way that the press can do? Who are we protecting? I, as a member, would not object if someone made notes that I was sitting in the wrong seat or that I left the chamber at 2:46 or whatever he wants to write down. I mean, who are we really protecting and what is the reason for the precedent?

Mr. R. Lewis: The reason for the precedent is that the right of reporting the proceedings of the House was allocated to Hansard; that is the reporting medium, and the press gallery are allowed to report by reason of sufferance. But if you had everybody in the galleries making notes and perhaps making reports, it would be an infringement on the privileges of the members of the House.

Mr. Germa: It would appear then that the press gallery actually is operating illegally—as you say, on sufferance. Maybe some of the public would be more accurate in reporting than the press is. So who's to say—

Mr. P. Taylor: There is another aspect to this to which you have alluded, Mr. Lewis, and that is parliamentary privilege. One of the traditional reasons is that when inexperienced members of the public purport to take direct quotations of members in the Legislature, and then use what turn out to be incorrect quotations, it could result in a very serious legal problem, depending on how they try to use them. The Parliament or Legislature grants the right to professionals—(a) Hansard and (b) the media.

Mr. R. Lewis: That is quite correct, Mr. Taylor. That is the point I was trying to make. Of course, there is protection for the members of the public themselves, because if they go out and start quoting the members of the House incorrectly, they may find themselves brought before the bar of the House for breaching the privilege of the House.

Mr. Germa: A lot of these people have a very retentive memory and they can spout what they have heard as well as what they have written. If I sat there for an afternoon, I could go out and make statements that so-and-so made a certain statement; I would be equally liable. I cannot see any difference between them retaining it in their memory or retaining it on a pad. I just don't see a reason for it.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 1 carry? Carried.

Item 2, the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. Any questions or inquiries?

Mr. R. Lewis: Mrs. Campbell did ask a question about the assistant clerks. At the time that the five assistant clerks were first engaged—there are only four at the moment; Mr. Paul Moore has left as you know and I am not hurrying about filling that vacancy at the moment for several reasons. One, of course, being that you want to make sure you find the right person before you fill a vacancy of that nature.

When the five were taken on, it was explained to them all that the normal set-up in every parliament, in Ottawa and Westminster and any parliament which has a number of assistant clerks, is there is the table staff, table clerks and committee clerks. I explained to them at the time that I wasn't going to institute that immediately but I wanted them all to get some training at the table so that in the event of illness or whatever—the departure of anyone at the table—there was always someone who had some experience to step in.

For several years I had it conducted in this way so that they would all get some table experience. It wasn't the most satisfactory way, by any means, of doing it because with the five of them rotating at the table and some of them being engaged with their committees for a very long period, when one of these long inquiries come on and so on, nobody was getting the consistency at the table which is desirable. As I told them I would do after a reasonable length of time of letting them get the table experience for the future, the most senior man of the five and the other man who indicated he had a particular aptitude for the table work were made the table clerks and the others continued as committee clerks.

Of course, as Mrs. Campbell said at the outset, if someone from the table moves on, one of the committee clerks would be in line to step up.

Mrs. Campbell: It seemed a little sad after we had such a great falderal and to-do about how great it was to have a woman at the table that she disappeared from the table. It looked as though it was little more than tokenism in that case, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. R. Lewis: At the time I was fortunate enough to have Mrs. Nokes join me, it was on this understanding.

Mrs. Campbell: I am not questioning that. I was just puzzled by it and I wondered what had happened.

Mr. R. Lewis: I may say, in addition to that, —again, as you said, it is a little embarrassing for her, perhaps, for me to say it while she is

here—but Mrs. Nokes has a particular aptitude for the committee work.

Mrs. Campbell: Without question.

Mr. R. Lewis: She has also a great talent for acting as our hostess when visiting Parliamentarians are here, too, which is a valuable attribute that she has.

Mrs. Campbell: Does she make good tea?

Mr. R. Lewis: No.

Mr. P. Taylor: Come on.

Mr. R. Lewis: We don't ask that.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Mr. Chairman, I didn't want this vote to pass as we end this parliament without publicly saying a word of thanks, through you, to the clerk and his staff. On any occasion I have had to contact their offices or them personally, they are ever competent, courteous and co-operative in every assistance they give to me as an individual member. I know other members find it the same way. One of the most pleasant aspects of the work is in dealing with this group.

Mr. R. Lewis: Thank you, Mr. Smith. I will pass this on to the assistants and to the other members of the staff.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Taylor.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, I would, of course, endorse the comments of Mr. Smith but I would ask Mr. Lewis if he could explain one problem I seem to have at the table. That is that quite often, on short notice, I have a question which relates to the Statutes of Ontario or a question of a parliamentary, legal nature. On the two or three occasions when I have had these questions—and I stress, on short notice—when I have been in the House and I haven't been able to go back to my office, or whatever, I haven't been able to get a quick answer from the table.

I am wondering whether I should expect to get a quick answer from the table or not, whether that reflects this training programme that you were talking about earlier, or just who is qualified to give an answer. There are people at the table from time to time who say you should ask legislative counsel. I always thought that's what they were.

Mr. R. Lewis: No, the legislative counsel are in Mr. Alcombrack's office. They are the legislative draftsmen and they are the ones who are most familiar with the actual provisions of the statutes. As far as my office is

concerned, the bills are so much merchandise that we have to put through the mill. We are not, generally speaking, familiar with the contents of them unless they happen to be of particular interest to us, such as the amendments to the Legislative Assembly Act or, in my case, the Election Act.

Mr. P. Taylor: Perhaps I am looking at the table as being a collection of lawyers when I shouldn't be looking at that at all.

Mr. R. Lewis: No. That is right. As you know, I am a lawyer. If a question comes to me I can probably find the answer for you in the statutes but I cannot promise how quickly. Mrs. Campbell, I think, will agree with me on that.

Mr. P. Taylor: Is the communications equipment on the table directly linked to legislative counsels' offices?

Mr. R. Lewis: No. It is connected with the various branches of my office and the Speaker's office.

Mr. P. Taylor: Would you consider putting a branch of that system into the legislative counsels' office?

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes. I will discuss that with Mr. Alcombrack.

Mr. P. Taylor: I don't know whether any other members have the same problem that I have. It seems that inevitably I am in the House and I am just about to take part in a debate or something and I need an answer on a given statute or a question answered of a legal parliamentary nature and I just don't seem to be able to get it fast enough.

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes. I will speak to Mr. Alcombrack and see if he agrees with me that it might be desirable for his office and the table and perhaps my office to be hooked up by the communications system.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Lewis, I would be remiss in my duties if I didn't endorse what Mr. Taylor and Mr. Smith have said on behalf of the complete committee, and I can assure you, I think, of the complete House. We are very happy with the services that you have given. We know that it is excellent advice that we have got and it's good to know that we have someone of your ability and your staff to be of assistance to all of us.

Mr. R. Lewis: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Is item 2 carried?

Mr. Germa: Mr. Chairman, before you carry item 2—

Mr. R. Lewis: If I might just add to that and say a word to that myself, Mr. Chairman, having spent a large section of my life in the chamber, it is a place that is very, very dear and very sacred to me. I do appreciate what you have said.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Germa.

Mr. Germa: Could I ask on what calculation is the grant made to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association?

Mr. R. Lewis: That is an agreement between all the branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association that was approved by general council some years ago as to how much each branch should contribute.

It's a levy, you might say.

Mr. Germa: Is it based on a population basis, or a sitting member basis?

Mr. R. Lewis: If I remember right, it's just a straight grant from each branch.

Mr. Germa: What are the aims and objectives of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association?

Mr. R. Lewis: To further the exchange of discussion on matters of mutual interest to all the Commonwealth Parliaments. As you probably know, there is a conference held annually by the Commonwealth-wide association in the different countries. Canada was the host last year. Exchanges are made between the members of the Commonwealth Parliaments on matters of mutual interest.

There is also the Canadian segment of the association, and it holds an annual conference, provincially, in a different province each year. Ontario was the host for that just last year, I guess it was.

Mr. Germa: Are there reports as a result of the conference?

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes.

Mr. Germa: I have never had that circulated.

Mr. R. Lewis: They go to the legislative library, and we can get copies for any member that wants one. Years ago I used to get enough to distribute to all the members, but I found that they all didn't want them, so we dropped it and left it if a member wants a copy, of course, we can get it for him.

Mr. Chairman: Is item 2 carried?

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): No, no.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: I would like a little background information on the authorities that you quote when asked to do so by the Speaker. Not often, but on two or three occasions, when someone is in the chair who isn't too familiar with the rules, advice is given freely from the table to the Chair. That isn't the way it actually says.

It's my understanding of the rules that those at the table will advise the Speaker or the chairman whenever advice is sought. I've noticed that that isn't always the case. There are times when somebody at the table will give the advice, I suppose, to get whoever's occupying the chair out of a particularly embarrassing situation.

Mr. R. Lewis: The practice I've tried to follow myself is that I wait until I'm asked. At one time it didn't matter whether we were sitting with the Speaker in the chair or sitting in committee; I was there at all times. I just moved around the corner of the table, as you may remember, for committee because I had no one else to act as clerk of committee of the whole House. Now that I have, of course, for several years I've adopted the practice which is general throughout Commonwealth Parliaments, Ottawa, the UK, and Quebec, and other of the larger Parliaments, that when the House goes into committee, the first clerk assistant takes over as clerk of the committee of the whole House.

As far as I'm concerned now, I can really only speak for when the Speaker is in the chair. I'm not there otherwise. I usually wait to be asked, but if the Speaker is obviously having some difficulty and waiting for some assistance I will offer it.

Mr. Stokes: I would like to ask you if you will, to run down for the record, what is a government prerogative, as opposed to—

Mr. R. Lewis: What is a government prerogative?

Mr. Stokes: Yes. As opposed to, say, a member of the opposition? I don't know how closely you've been following Hansard lately, but there have been a few things that we always thought—at least I was always given to believe—were a prerogative of a cabinet minister, a House leader, that have either been relaxed or have gone unnoticed lately. Would you tell me in general terms what is the prerogative of government with regard to motions in the House?

Mr. R. Lewis: That's a pretty difficult question to answer off the top of your head, but I'll do my best. As far as the prerogatives that the members of the government have that the

private members do not have—and that is which all private members do not have—the government, of course, has the ordering of the business of the House.

Mrs. Campbell: Loosely termed in this House.

Mr. R. Lewis: As far as motions are concerned the routine procedure, the routine proceeding motions, that item of business is only for the purpose of the House leader to move routine motions respecting the conduct of business in the House, the times of adjournments, etc.

As far as substantive motions are concerned, if a member of the government gives the notice of a substantive motion it goes on the notice paper, of course, in the first position. That can be called by the House leader at any time, whenever he decides to call it.

As far as private members' substantive motions are concerned, as you know, they go on the notice paper and are repeated each Monday until they are either dealt with in the private members' hour or lapse at the end of the session.

Other prerogatives, of course, are on government bills the minister has the right to speak—under the new standing orders. Perhaps I should put it this way: Under the old standing orders the minister could speak either first or last but the general rule was supposed to apply that he, like other members, only spoke once. If he spoke first it was usually the tacit custom of the House—in this House as in other Houses—that he could reply, with the unanimous consent of the House, at the end of the debate as well.

When the rules and the standing orders were revised in 1970 this was incorporated. The committee recommended and the House adopted that this was incorporated into actual procedure instead of being by tacit consent. The minister handling the bill could, if he wished, speak first and then reply at the end of the debate as well, whereas other members, of course, are restricted to speaking once in any debate while the Speaker is in the chair.

Mr. Stokes: Two things occurred to me: One is the ordering of the House business. I don't think it is any secret that the ordering of the business is in such a state of flux with House leaders now of two opposition parties in conjunction with the whips of the two opposition parties. I think we would avoid a lot of the confrontations, a lot of the misunderstandings, a lot of the ill-will and a lot of the bad feeling if there was some way in which the members of the House could be protected from either the inability or the unwillingness of the House

leader to order the business in an orderly way so that we appear to know what we are doing.

Mr. R. Lewis: The standing order says—and as far as I am concerned, that's it—"Subject to standing order 26"—which deals with private members' business—"the business of the House will be taken up in the discretion of the minister leading the House at the time."

Mr. Stokes: Since this is the procedural affairs committee, the committee which presumably looks into the orderly conduct of the business of the House, you, as our protector, along with the Speaker—

Mr. R. Lewis: That's a big promotion.

Mr. Stokes: You are there, in my terms, to see that the rules of procedure and the rules of the conduct of the business of the House are there to be lived up to. I presume that if there was a grave infraction, somehow you and the Speaker would come to our rescue. That may be; it may be too presumptuous of me to say that.

Mr. R. Lewis: As far as I'm concerned I would say that I would hope the Speaker would come to your rescue; as far as I'm concerned I would endeavour to assist.

Mr. Stokes: On your advice when sought.

Mr. R. Lewis: I would endeavour to assist him, yes. But as I say, the standing orders are clear. The House leader has the discretion of calling the business of the House. It is really not the Speaker's function or mine to interfere in the calling of the business of the House.

Mr. Stokes: Except if the situation disintegrates to the state where you don't even have a House leader. That has happened on occasion.

Mr. R. Lewis: As far as the procedural affairs committee is concerned, to have that committee look into it and make any kind of a recommendation in this area the matter would have to be referred to the committee.

Mr. Stokes: The reason I raised it was because—you can check back in Hansard—there was one evening when it was about 10:29 p.m. and the House leader wasn't around. He hadn't delegated anybody to act in his stead and everybody was sitting there with their mouths open. I actually moved the adjournment of the House and it was accepted.

Mr. R. Lewis: There is no reason why it shouldn't be.

Mr. Stokes: You were saying "routine motions" were a prerogative of government.

Mr. R. Lewis: No, no. If you'll notice, before you reach the orders of the day, under the routine proceedings, there is the question of motions. That is what I was referring to as "routine motions." Ancillary motions, such as for the adjournment of the House or the adjournment of the debate, as you know can be moved by anyone.

Mr. Stokes: I can well understand why an adjournment of the debate can be acceptable from any side of the House.

Mr. R. Lewis: Let me put it this way. It's usual practice to have the House leader move the adjournment of the House, for this reason; usually when a member of the opposition moves the adjournment it's as a procedural ploy. If a private member of an opposition party moves the adjournment of the House it's to try and kill the debate that's on. That's the usual reason for a private member moving the adjournment. But in this case, where the House had come to the end of the day at 10:30—

Mr. Stokes: In this particular case it wasn't a ploy. It's just that there was a complete void and there was nothing happening.

Mr. R. Lewis: That is what I'm saying. In this case, you had come to the end of the day and no one else was moving the adjournment of the House. There is no reason why it shouldn't have been accepted.

Mr. Stokes: If you'll check back into instant Hansard for that day, I got up and moved the adjournment of the House and somebody on the other side as a joke said: "What are we doing tomorrow, Jack?" I said: "We will continue on with these estimates." It showed that I had adjourned the House but Hansard neglected to say what I had ordered for the next day.

Mr. R. Lewis: I suppose Hansard considered that to not be part of the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Stokes: Does Hansard have that right? Aren't they there for the sole purpose of recording verbatim what was actually said? If it's wrong, that's up to—

Mr. Ruston: The House was already adjourned.

Mr. P. Taylor: They ought to have a motion to strike that from the record, shouldn't they?

Mr. R. Lewis: You see, whoever called out that remark was not standing and therefore did not have the floor. Interjections are out of order in any event; any interjection would be.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Following this point, is it the function of a House leader, who has all of the prerogatives to order the business, to obstruct the business of the House? We certainly had one deplorable night in this House that I can remember all too well. I have to sound as though I were patting the Liberals on the back because the Liberals went through the whole exercise, although most of us wanted to leave; however, our whip prevailed upon us. But we saw the NDP giving some problems about not wanting to come in for a vote. Then they came in and the government House leader wouldn't allow his whip to come in.

Now, isn't there some way we can do something in these situations if one has the responsibility to order the business of the House. I was appalled at that exercise. We just had to sit there while people played games.

Mr. R. Lewis: I hope you will forgive me if I express some personal views in this respect, which as you will appreciate I couldn't help but have. I would like to speak about divisions in the House generally. Until recent years when a division was called, the members who were there stayed in the House, they stayed there. The whips went out and rounded up the stragglers and sent them in. The whole thing was over inside of 10 or 15 minutes. Now they have swung right around the other way.

Mr. Ruston: Everybody leaves as soon as they ring the bells.

Mr. R. Lewis: As soon as the bells ring for the division, everybody leaves. It takes ages to call them back again.

Mr. Stokes: Well I can tell you where that came from. I have been the whip for the last six years, in fact nearly seven years. We used to work very closely together. A former whip made a commitment to his members, including cabinet ministers, that when the bell rang he would keep it running for at least 20 minutes to allow them to get over from other buildings.

Mr. R. Lewis: I would like to comment in passing on the business of the members going out to have refreshments.

Mrs. Campbell: Not necessarily refreshments; you are not going to sit in that House knowing the government members will not be in for quite some time.

Mr. R. Lewis: It is a development I personally was sorry to see. As you know, divisions are taken here somewhat differently than they are in the United Kingdom. They are taken here in the same way as they are in Ottawa.

They are somewhat different than in the United Kingdom

The practice has always been, certainly in my time, and I think for probably many years before that if not since confederation, that you simply wait until the whips come back. This didn't present any problem in my early days because the whips went out and were back in 10 minutes or so.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson (Victoria-Haliburton): I can recall the time the Speaker asked the whips to report.

Mr. R. Lewis: That's right.

Mr. Stokes: I can recall an infamous night when the bells rang for three hours and 45 minutes.

Mr. R. Lewis: The problem of getting the whips to come back in a reasonable time is one that should either be dealt with by this committee on direct reference; or through an amendment to the standing orders, or perhaps by the Speaker. As Mr. Hodgson pointed out, he just might send out word he wanted the whips to report. Perhaps this is the answer.

Perhaps you might be interested in what they do in some other jurisdictions. I know that in one of the Australian jurisdictions, for instance, they have a sand glass on the clerk's table that runs for so many minutes. As soon as the division is called, it is turned over. When the time runs out, the vote is taken.

Mr. Stokes: On that particular night when the bells rang all through the dinner hour, the government was trying to get enough members in so they wouldn't be defeated. We have no control over that.

Mrs. Campbell: None whatsoever.

Mr. Stokes: What would happen if I got ornery, or if the Liberal whip got ornery, and said: "No, I am just going to keep them running for three hours"? What would happen? What would be the prerogative of the chair?

Mr. R. Lewis: They would wait unless the Speaker decided the privileges of the House were being abused and sent out instructions for the whips to report.

Mr. P. Taylor: Is it there? Is it in the standing orders? Does the Speaker have that authority?

Mr. R. Lewis: No, but it has been done.

Mr. P. Taylor: Again, ornery Jack Stokes could just say: "Mr. Speaker, I'm sorry I'm staying out."

Mr. Ruston: Well, that has happened in one of the eastern provinces; they went in and voted when one party wouldn't go in. The government went in and voted it, and that was it. They left the other party out: they never did go in and vote.

Mr. P. Taylor: These are matters we should deal with in the procedural affairs committee.

Mr. Germa: I don't see how you can set a predetermined time for a vote, like the hour-glass you were telling us about, because you'd be defeating the government every second vote—

Mr. P. Taylor: Hurray!

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 2 carry? Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: I have nothing further. I asked the question and I'd like it known when the House leader is not ordering the business of the House but is disordering the business of the House; that's a problem.

Mr. R. Lewis: That's a problem.

Mr. P. Taylor: That's a matter of political responsibility, isn't it, that is eventually settled by the voters?

Mrs. Campbell: One hopes.

Mr. P. Taylor: I know what you mean—

Mr. R. Lewis: I think perhaps the House leaders should take that up between them.

Mr. Stokes: As an adjunct to that, let's get into the quorum call, which is when any member not seeing 20 members in the House can ask for a quorum call. Since a committee is just an extension of the House, is there any way in which—

Mr. R. Lewis: I'm with you, Mr. Stokes. I have thought for some time, and I have suggested this—I haven't suggested it to the present Speaker; I've suggested it before, but the Speaker I suggested it to felt it wasn't something he should deal with but rather that the House should deal with it.

It seems to me, now that the practice has been adopted for the estimates committee particularly to be sitting at the same time as the House is sitting, that a quorum should consist of the members who are in the House and the members who are down here.

It wouldn't be difficult, for instance, if we could get this estimates room linked up with the table, so that when a quorum call was called, we'd count those in the House and we'd get a report from the clerk of the committee

here as to how many were here; and we'd report to the Speaker that in the two rooms there were 25 or 30 whatever.

Mr. Stokes: Are you suggesting then that quorum calls in the way we've been calling them all along have been illegal?

Mr. R. Lewis: No, no; not at all.

Mr. Stokes: You are saying that would require a change?

Mr. R. Lewis: That is right. At the present time the practice is and has always been that it's the quorum actually in the House that counts.

In Ottawa, as Mr. Taylor knows, the committees sit regularly at the same time as the House, but they've got a very large membership. Even now, with our 117 members, we are still what you might call a small parliament. Our general rule still is that committees don't sit at the same time as the House, but we are more and more making exceptions to that, as you know. The estimates committees consistently sit at the same time as the House, and they are given that power right at the beginning of the session.

Mr. Stokes: How far do you think that should go? We've had three and sometimes four meeting concurrently.

Mr. R. Lewis: Other committees now are getting special permission to sit concurrently to deal with specially heavy duties, a big bill or something of that nature.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: There is another situation that has to be looked at too, and that is the interruption of the committee activity through something going on in the House.

Mr. R. Lewis: Since the practice grew up and is becoming more general of having standing committees sit at the same time as the Legislature, I'm offering an opinion of my own that we should take the quorum of the House to include those members in attendance at committees that are sitting at the same time.

Mrs. Campbell: Then you'd never know whether—

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Mrs. Campbell, as you know, what I was intending to do, if there was a quorum call and if there was a lack of quorum in the House and the members were listed there, I intended to list the members who sat in the committee and report to the House those members who were in the committee and continued to sit there. I wasn't going to allow those members to be reported in the press as absent when they were here.

I had asked the committee, if you remember, that if this situation arose, we would list the members here and we would report to the House those present at that time.

Mrs. Campbell: Well the problem is, too, that if you had this setup for the committee, then you would have to ensure you weren't stuck as I was. I don't remember what we were dealing with, but something away up—I don't know where it was—and we had to keep sending down messengers to find out what was going on because there was nothing to tell us what was going on. I think there was an alarm bell that went off and we didn't know whether it was a fire bell or what it was. I think it was either a quorum or a vote, I don't know. You would have to wire the whole place, because you never know where we are going to be sitting. We don't know ourselves.

Mr. R. Lewis: You mean as far as a committee is concerned?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, that committee was away up in some—

Mr. Chairman: On the fourth floor.

Mrs. Campbell: Were you there?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. R. Lewis: In a case like that, if this was ever adopted, if that committee were sitting in an unusual place such as up there on the fourth floor, we would know about it at the table and then it would be up to us to send a page to get a count.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Remember the other difficulty; the cat and dog bill, as it is referred to, was over in the other building.

Mr. Ruston: Yes, how true; we remember that.

Mr. R. Lewis: Well, we could do that by telephone: That wouldn't be too difficult.

Mr. Ruston: On this quorum bell and voting bell, I think there should be two different bells. I think that people have a tendency to confuse them when they hear that bell and happen to be in their offices. I know this happened to me when I was in my office on a Monday afternoon and I was involved in an awful lot of constituency work. The bell rang and I just assumed it was probably a vote and what's the use of getting in a rush. Once or twice I have left my office when the bell has rung and I would get half way there and somebody would say: "Well, it's just a vote, and they are not going to vote for half an hour." So I'd go back to my office. So maybe if we had a different

bell for a quorum we might have much less chance of having the problems we have had.

Mr. R. Lewis: That's a very good suggestion. I will take that up with Mr. Laws' office and see if we can perhaps have bells with a different tone.

Mr. P. Taylor: You don't even need that, Mr. Lewis. All you need is something equivalent to a rheostat in the lighting business, which will cause the bell to ring intermittently.

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes, I was going to say an intermittent ring or something like that. Perhaps an intermittent ring for a vote.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: It rings that way all the time. Sometimes you think it's got the stutters.

Mr. R. Lewis: Probably a steady four minute bell for a quorum call and an intermittent bell for a vote.

Mr. Chairman: Is item 2 carried?

Carried.

Item 3, the chief election office.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Lewis and I have had discussions in the past about the degree of bilingualism in Ontario polling places and I was just wondering if he could report on any further measures or what the state of preparedness is for what we believe will be a fall campaign.

Mr. R. Lewis: Our state of preparedness is very good, I would think. What we have done is this. In some instances they are separate forms, one in English and one in French; in other instances we have an English-only form and a bilingual form for the same purpose.

What we propose to do is to send the forms in both languages to the electoral districts where there is a substantial French-speaking population.

Mr. P. Taylor: And would the degree of bilingualism in your printed materials include the DRO's manual?

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes.

Mr. P. Taylor: So that will be available and sent out on the same basis to regions where it is warranted.

Mr. R. Lewis: Strangely enough, and I don't know whether I should mention this here now but I know you would be interested. The Carleton East and Stormont by-elections were the first occasion on which we used the forus. We had to have them done rather in a hurry and we sent them out to both Stormont and Carleton East. Strangely enough, when the

enumerators came in the first place they were told that there would be instructions in English and instructions in French at another time.

Mr. P. Taylor: Yes, I think you told me that.

Mr. R. Lewis: Yet they all came to the English instruction. Although many of them were French-speaking, they all came to the English session. Then in the case of the instruction forms, there was a pile of each. Most of them were told there are the English and there are the French, but all picked the English.

Mr. P. Taylor: I think you would find that interesting, but it's not unusual for that type of person. Generally enumerators are fairly well educated.

Mr. R. Lewis: Oh yes, they were all bilingual, of course.

Mr. P. Taylor: There are two points I would like to ask you about. As I visualize the place where the voter actually marks their ballot, it's kind of a shield.

Mr. R. Lewis: It's going to be better than ever this year.

Mr. P. Taylor: Oh it is! Inside these things are instructions on how to mark the ballot. Will these be bilingual?

Mr. R. Lewis: Do we have any of those screens printed with the French now, Mr. Dobson? I did mention, didn't I, that Mr. Dobson is my election accountant?

Mr. Chairman: Would you use the microphone, Mr. Dobson?

Mr. R. Lewis: He is not my forms man. The forms man is not here, although he designed this screen; but I am sure Mr. Dobson will clarify.

Mr. H. B. Dobson (Election Accountant): Thank you. The voting screen is not bilingual as we are speaking to this particular subject now. It's more visual, a capturing tool for the electorate. Hence a very large cross is being indicated.

Mr. R. Lewis: The only words on it are: "Mark your ballot with a cross."

Mr. P. Taylor: So you are saying it's largely symbolism there.

Mr. Dobson: Symbolism, Mr. Taylor, yes.

Mr. R. Lewis: Incidentally, while we are talking of screens, perhaps you might be interested to know I visited one of the advance polls last time to see how things were going.

I found the place where they had it never should have been an advance poll in the first place. The room in which they were holding it was the kitchen of a small bungalow, and there was just no way you could position the screen so that it was private. If you could put it this way they were looking over the voter's shoulder; and if you put it this way all they had to do was look over the top as they were coming in. I mentioned this to Mr. Carter, who is our forms expert, our idea man, designer and so on. He has come up with what I think is a terrific voting screen for the next election. I am quite pleased with it.

The back slopes up like this and then has a small extension on the top. Once you get inside that to mark your ballot you are absolutely private. There is just no way you can be seen.

Mr. P. Taylor: That's good to hear. There is a regulation in the DRO's manual that says words to the effect that if the voter is unable to understand the questions put to him by the DRO in English then—I forget how it goes.

Mr. R. Lewis: He must wait for an interpreter.

Mr. P. Taylor: The voter will not be permitted to vote until an interpreter is available.

Mr. R. Lewis: He must wait for an interpreter. That's what the Act says.

Mr. P. Taylor: The Act says that, right. I can understand that from the point of view of someone from Yugoslavia where there is a non-statutory linguistic problem if you like.

But I also appreciate what you told me last fall, which was that to a very large degree the candidates and their campaign organizations are responsible for finding people to staff those polling places who can deal with French and English in particular. I think if you have a heavy predominance of—

Mr. R. Lewis: There is no question about what happens in actual practice. Very often either the DRO or the poll clerk, for instance in an area that is perhaps largely Italian, will interpret. I don't suppose there is any doubt there are very many cases where one of the poll officers will understand the language in question and will act as the interpreter. The provision of the Act is simply one that has been carried through from the past.

Mr. P. Taylor: Do you feel the strength of that sentence or that regulation needs to remain there? Do you think it has to be that way?

Mr. R. Lewis: Perhaps it might have been necessary at one time. It might be worthy of another look, when the Act is being revised, but at the moment that is what the Act says.

Mr. P. Taylor: The other question I wanted to—

Mr. R. Lewis: Mind you, it is one of those things that is interpreted liberally, shall I say?

Mr. P. Taylor: Small T.

Mr. R. Lewis: Small T. If an Italian-speaking voter, for instance, comes in and one of the poll officers or one of the scrutineers can speak that language, of course they will assist him.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Isn't that a protection for the voter?

Mr. R. Lewis: Oh yes.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: If he had to proceed he might obviously make an error, whereas if he has someone who can clearly explain it to him—

Mr. R. Lewis: Who can explain to him how he proceeds, in his language.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Yes, then it is protection for that person. I think that is worthy of retaining.

I can remember an instance in a municipal election, which is not like the federal or provincial elections. In the case of the municipal elections there was a lady who had been here for 30 some years, but she had never had occasion to vote on a money bylaw. She was familiar with the names of the candidates and who she wanted to vote for, but suddenly down at the bottom of the ballot appeared a yes or no on a bylaw. Well she wasn't familiar with anybody by the name of bylaw, and in broken English she came out and said: "And who in hell is bylaw?" She completely broke the place up, but she was deadly serious.

Mr. R. Lewis: This is one of the reasons, or at least this sort of thing is the reason the numbers opposite the candidates names have been retained under our Act. The federal government did away with those many years ago.

This was considered by one of our election laws committees a long time ago, but they decided against it because one of the members pointed out that the first thing a new Canadian learns is numbers. He finds out which number his candidate is so he doesn't have to ask to have his ballot marked by somebody else. He comes in and votes for No. 1 or No. 3 or whatever it is.

Mr. P. Taylor: There is one other issue I wanted to cover with you.

Mr. Ruston: It is 6 o'clock anyway.

Mr. P. Taylor: Is it?

Mr. Chairman: Not quite, one minute.

Mr. P. Taylor: The assessment lists, that will be—

Mr. R. Lewis: That was not the assessment list.

Mr. P. Taylor: Sorry, the regional.

Mr. R. Lewis: Do you want to stay for a few minutes while I explain this?

Mr. P. Taylor: Maybe we could cover this at 8 o'clock?

Mr. R. Lewis: I think I can explain it in a very few minutes. What happened was this—

Mr. P. Taylor: I am not concerned with what happened in the by-election. I want to know how we are doing now? Are we going to get an alphabetical or a numerical street?

Mr. R. Lewis: The alphabetical bit was a mistake by the computer office or whatever they call it in Ottawa. They were supposed to deliver it, as they can, by street numbers; but they delivered it alphabetically.

Mr. P. Taylor: So you can assure us that we get a street number list?

Mr. R. Lewis: In the next election it will be the straight provincial enumeration, the same as it has always been.

Mrs. Campbell: Good.

Mr. R. Lewis: That was an attempt to see if perhaps we could amalgamate the municipal and provincial enumerations. I think perhaps some day it can be done. But it can't be done until some of the bugs are ironed out, in some of the regional offices at least, and until someone has an overall supervision of the polling subdivisions drawn by the municipal clerks.

I think Mrs. Campbell, with her municipal experience, will agree with me that some municipal clerks like the one that recently retired up in North York are just fantastically efficient. When they draw up polling subdivisions they are real polling subdivisions. For others, of course, perhaps in the small municipalities, it is probably just a part-time job with them and their polling subdivisions leave much to be desired.

So until we can get some uniformity of the polling subdivisions right across the province there is no use thinking of that amalgamation.

If I might just take one minute to illustrate what I mean: My assistant, Mr. Bailey, went up to Carleton East to try and help them with their problems. He called me on the phone and was telling me about some of the things.

He said: "There's one polling subdivision here that has five parts." I said: "What are you talking about? What do you mean?" He said, "It has five separate and distinct parts. I will show you when I come back." I said, "You are joking." He said, "I am not. I will show you."

Mr. P. Taylor: He wasn't joking.

Mr. R. Lewis: It had five separate parts not even touching each other and they were all one polling centre.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, just to hark back to an earlier part of our discussion, let's all go downstairs and partake of the good food and the low prices in the parliamentary restaurant.

Mr. Chairman: Does item 3 carry?

Mr. P. Taylor: The chief election officer?

Mr. Chairman: Does that carry?

Mr. P. Taylor: No.

Mr. Chairman: After 8 o'clock then.

It being 6 o'clock p.m. the committee took recess.

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ESTIMATES, OFFICE OF THE ASSEMBLY

Standing Procedural Affairs-Committee *57*
Chairman: Mr. D. H. Morrow

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, June 16, 1975

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1975

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, OFFICE OF THE ASSEMBLY (continued)

On vote 201:

Mr. Chairman: I understand we were on item 3, chief election officer. Any more inquiries?

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): I think Mr. Stokes wanted to speak.

Mr. Chairman: Are the members here through with item 3? Carried.

Item 4, Hansard.

Mr. P. Taylor (Carleton East): Marvellous document.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, just a minute. We've had this before the procedural affairs committee, as you know, and there still is a query as to why we can't have a greater use of some reporting service for the committees. I suppose this will be left now and abandoned until after the next election.

Hopefully we can get some progress in reporting on bills, because I think the discussion of bills is so important. We took the position that we weren't going to be sticky about Hansard itself, but we felt that the discussion in the committees should be recorded because we can't remember what was said. At that time, we had a great deal of help in trying to find ways of doing it inexpensively. Is there going to be anything more on that? I don't suppose we have really any instructions—

Mr. P. Brannan (Chief, Hansard Reporting Service): Well, I cannot really advance it any further, Mr. Chairman. I produced the figures of what it would cost and indicated that there are some difficulties which we, given time, could probably overcome. It's really a matter of decision of the Legislature from here.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't wish to speak with any disrespect of the quality of the reporting that we do get in Hansard, but I feel that it is terribly incomplete. We have the Hansard for estimates, but when it comes to something as important as a bill, or some bills anyhow—all

of the debate on the city of Toronto's private bill for instance—there is a great deal of really good discussion which is lost to us because there is no way—

Mr. R. Lewis (Clerk of the House): This is just one idea but one sometimes wonders whether perhaps, the committee could be taped and the tapes kept and then anything that any member wanted at any time could be transcribed.

Mrs. Campbell: We asked for the cost of that and there is the question of storage of tapes. Then we wondered if we could get something off the tapes and so on. But I just have to tell you that I think that the work of the committees in dealing with bills is important. I know there were misunderstandings of the discussions on the health disciplines bill, and we had no way of going back and checking what was said.

I think it is an important part of the work of this Legislature and people should be able to look back and see what we were thinking about. However, as I say, I suppose there is nothing I can do about that at this point. I don't know how we would get it back again.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Taylor.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if Mr. Brannan can recall for us whether he did produce a figure which would reflect the true cost of a committee Hansard of all committees, a completely across-the-board Hansard, in this Legislature?

Mr. Chairman: I think he did.

Mr. P. Taylor: And if he remembers, could he give it to us?

Mr. Brannan: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I have the figures right here that I produced for the information of the committee. One thing I pointed out—and having read the debate that followed in the House, I don't think it was widely understood—was that the figures that I produced in the committee were not for a fully formal, printed Hansard. The figures I produced were for the instant-style Hansard which you receive on a daily basis. The figures that I produced for the production of that were

a maximum of \$73,500 per annum, including some permanent staff—

Mr. P. Taylor: Excuse me. Was that \$73,000 plus per year for a committee Hansard of all committees?

Mr. Brannan: That was for standing committees—

Mr. P. Taylor: Standing committees.

Mr. Brannan: —and it was based on the frequency and time taken during the 1974-1975 committee session. In other words, I studied that session to arrive at the figure.

Mr. P. Taylor: That was the model year?

Mr. Brannan: It would vary, of course, with the increase or decrease of the number of hours of sittings of the standing committees, but my calculations indicated that there had been about 100 hours of standing committee sittings in that year. I thought we could cope with that kind of figure.

Again, I stress that's not for the formal Hansard type of reproduction, because I indicated that it costs about \$350 an hour extra to reproduce it in that form.

Mr. P. Taylor: Would it be fair to ask Mr. Brannan to give us—

Mr. Chairman: Didn't you tell us \$75 a page?

Mr. Brannan: It's \$35 a page at current printing prices, but I understand there will be about a 15 per cent increase in the coming year, so it's in excess of \$35 a page to produce a printed Hansard.

Mr. Chairman: In addition to what you've told us?

Mr. Brannan: Yes.

Mr. P. Taylor: Without knowing the quantity of pages involved, could you give me a round figure for the total cost of producing a complete committee Hansard, including the new staff you'd have to hire? Could you put together a figure that would indicate the cost for the people and the production of a complete and formal committee Hansard?

Mr. Brannan: Yes, it would be about \$73,500, plus roughly \$35,000 for printing.

Mr. P. Taylor: What about salaries?

Mr. Brannan: That's including salaries.

Mr. P. Taylor: That's including salaries. This \$108,000 is over and above the estimates

that are in this book for the Hansard division of the Legislature?

Mr. Brannan: That's right, yes.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to make a personal observation here. First of all, I agree 100 per cent with Mrs. Campbell that the freshest experience in our minds at the moment is definitely the city of Toronto bill on rent control. This has been a very valuable, interesting and, with reference to the immediate future of large cities in this province, a very relevant discussion of rent control and the housing problems in major urban areas. Except for those witnesses who have come with a printed brief, the entire discussion has gone into thin air.

I don't want to add to the expenditures of the province in areas that are not important, but I believe that \$108,000 to have kept every word that has been uttered in the committees of this House is peanuts, compared to the lost value that we're seeing go by our eyes and our ears everyday. When you think that it's about 10 per cent of the total Hansard bill at the moment of \$1,047,000, it really makes a lot of sense to implement a complete and formal Hansard system for all committees. I would be one of those who would support such a measure if the government were to bring it forward.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ruston.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): What I wanted to ask about was the problem of where the interjectionists sit. How they can cope with some of the activities going on at times in the House—it must be pretty hectic.

Have you given any consideration as to whether they are in the right location and whether each interjection actually should follow a name? What is the procedure in Parliament in the United Kingdom and what is the procedure in Ottawa exactly as far as interjections are concerned? The system we have here seems handled pretty well considering the circumstances that they work under. But I'm not sure that where they are located works the best. Have you any comment on that?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Lewis, would you like to respond to that?

Mr. R. Lewis: I think Mr. Brannan might.

Mr. Brannan: Yes, Mr. Chairman, it is difficult to know where to put somebody in that House so that one hears everything that's said, because it frankly isn't possible. The ideal way would be to have two or three positions—

which would be pretty expensive and impractical. The present location puts the girls ahead of about a third of the House; in other words about a third of the chamber is behind them. Most of the voices of the members are known to the interjectionists reasonably well, so of course they don't have to turn their heads. They are sitting there taking shorthand and most of the time they identify the interjections by voice.

It's verified to some extent by the console operator who also does his best to identify interjections and interjectors over the cue track, which is a second track on our tape-recording system. So there is some verification of identity. It's a matter of how far up in the House you move them. If you bring them all the way back—so they can see everybody—they can't hear the comments at the far end because anyone who interjects hasn't the benefit of a microphone.

It's a whole new question as to how much interjection play you should use. The fact is, if you ignore all interjections completely the debate sometimes doesn't make any sense—because the main speaker will respond to some interjection, or an interjector will suddenly become the speaker, and if you haven't got the benefit of his first few sentences the remarks that follow tend to be lost. So I don't think there's a complete solution to that problem.

As far as other Parliaments are concerned, the Ottawa people and the House of Commons in Britain up until recent years used shorthand writers exclusively. During difficult periods in the House they generally had a battery of two at a time, so they backed each other up. We feel that by having one tape recording and one interjectionist in there, we probably get at least as much as they do—and I tend to think that sometimes we get more than they do. I know that some people think we get too much.

The philosophy that we adopt is that everything we hear, we will do our best to report. If something is left out of Hansard, you can take my word for it, it is because we either didn't hear it or can't decipher it on the tape. We put down what we hear without fear or favour.

If Mr. Stokes had something removed—I looked it up in the supper hour and the reason that his remarks about what the business was for the following day were missing was because those remarks came after the motion for adjournment.

Mr. Ruston: I remarked that when he said it.

Mr. Brannan: We eliminate any discussion after the motion for adjournment, because it

gets to "Where are you going this weekend?" "Oh, I'm going up to the cottage this weekend"—that sort of thing. That's why that gets deleted. But we really do our utmost to report everything that's said.

Mr. Ruston: I know it must be very difficult. In fact there was an occasion when an interjection was put down with my name on, and I got a very strong letter from a resident of London, Ont., I don't even live near—objecting very strenuously to something I had said. Of course, we don't get it back now to verify, as we used to. I read it over and said, "I know I never said that because I don't remember thinking it."

I did find someone who had said it, but that was already done. I just wrote back and told the young chap that it was put in with my name on it, and that since we have no way of knowing, I didn't know who said it for sure—although I've got a pretty good idea. I know I make interjections occasionally. However, I guess that's a problem you face and what can a person say if it happens that you get the wrong name? That's why I sometimes wonder if it might be a little more orderly in the House if no interjections were given a name. Those who were making the interjections might not interject so much if they knew their name wouldn't be connected with it. I sometimes wonder if that might be one way of making the House a little more orderly.

However, it's rather interesting because naturally the people who are the closest to the interjectionist are going to get the main interjections. If you read Hansard over a time, you can see the people who are sitting the closest to the interjectionist in most cases have all the interjections. I think there is something to be desired—and I feel like you, I'm not sure what it could be; I don't know exactly what the answer to it is myself. I'm not an expert in that but I feel there is something lacking but I'm not sure what the answer to it is.

Mr. Brannan: Mr. Chairman, if I could just speak briefly again; we are working on it. The new sound system we are putting in will have some improvements for us in this regard. We should have much more general coverage of interjections. You may have noticed the two overhanging microphones in the chamber. There are two single microphones dangling over from the public galleries and these are open microphones. They are on all the time but they don't get fed back into the sound system in the House. They simply get on to a track of our recording system and we are finding that we can pick some interjections up as a result of that. Obviously what we need—

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): You Tories over there had better watch yourselves.

Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain): Over the member for Lambton (Mr. Henderson)

Mr. Chairman: I was just beginning to think that if I was credited it had to come from Jack Spence.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): No.

Mr. Brannan: The thing is that when we put those two microphones in we actually asked for four microphones, but it is an experiment so we just got two out of our four. If we put in some additional microphones we may be able to cope a little more equitably with the situation.

Mr. Ruston: I am not in any way wanting to have more of my interjections put in, I can assure you of that. Perhaps it would be better if none of them were in. I feel that there is something lacking now and I'm sure the people who are doing the job—I don't know how they ever handle it at times. When you listen to that tape and try to type from there and look at what your shorthand is, I sometimes think that job would drive me batty if I was doing it for very long.

However, I don't know what the answer is but I feel the location serves those people sitting closest to it. If you are going to have interjections, I don't know how you can have them without everyone having the same—I don't know if you are going to call it an asset or a liability; I guess you could call it either to some people.

Mr. R. Lewis: Before the public address system was put in, of course, the whole Hansard was taken down in shorthand from that position on the floor, as it is at Ottawa. I don't know; I am a little doubtful that you could find any better position on the floor of the chamber than there.

Mr. P. Taylor: May I get in a supplementary on that? I would be interested in Mr. Brannan's reaction: In his experience, if the House and the Hansard division were to adopt Mr. Ruston's suggestion of removing identifications from interjections, would the nature of the interjections change?

Mr. R. Lewis: I don't know.

Mr. Stokes: They sure would.

Mr. P. Taylor: Would your experience tell you that the members could say almost anything with impunity?

Mr. Brannan: They don't seem to have too much restraint now. As a matter of fact, we run the full gamut. We have people calling us to make sure their interjections get in and we have people calling us asking us to take their interjections out. We are doing the best we can and until we get some direction to the contrary we will carry on getting as much as we can.

Mr. P. Taylor: What do you say to a member who calls up to have an interjection removed?

Mr. Brannan: If he denies he made that interjection, we look into it extremely carefully and we check all our sources of identification. If there is any doubt whatever, we remove his name from it and make it an hon. member.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Item 4 of 201, Hansard, carried?

Mr. J. Riddell (Huron): Just a minute, Mr. Chairman—are cabinet ministers influential at all in having changes made in Hansard? The reason I ask this question is I asked a question of a minister in the House at one time and I distinctly remember what his answer was; his answer was "Not worthy of mention." When I checked Hansard later on, the answer in Hansard was, "It was not deserving of a reply." The reason I paid particular attention to that was because of the nature of the question, and the answer which the minister first gave would have been very detrimental had it got out in the country. The rural people would have said, "Obviously, we're not worthy of mention." There was a very definite change made in Hansard to, "It was not deserving of a reply" and I'm just wondering if cabinet ministers are influential in having statements changed in Hansard?

Mr. Brannan: Absolutely not. They may have absolutely no influence at all over Hansard. If you look in the Instant Hansard you will see these are the unvarnished attempts by the typists to get the stuff off the tape; and sometimes when you look at the regular Hansard you will see there are changes made. These changes are usually because—it's usually increased in volume in the printed form because the editors dig in a little harder and they have benefit of interjection sheets and so on and will generally get a better idea of the whole picture. There's nothing changed at the behest or the request of the minister or member. If that reply didn't appear in Hansard, it certainly couldn't have been heard or been audible on our tape.

Mr. Riddell: I can't see how it couldn't be heard because it was very obvious to everybody in the House what the answer was. I'm wondering, when that rough copy of Hansard comes to the members to indicate whether that statement was made by them, can a member or a minister stroke out the reply "Not worthy of mention" and put "It doesn't deserve a reply"? Can he do that and have it go back to Hansard and is that portion then included in Hansard?

Mr. Brannan: No, he can't do that. The only possible solution I can think of here is that perhaps the minister dropped back into his seat and made a reply without the microphone on; it was audible to members in his vicinity but not on the tapes. We picked it up as best we could from what we could hear on the tape and from what input we got from our interjectionists but we weren't sure of it. Therefore, when the minister came back and said, "No, that's not what I said. I said this . . ." if a thing is changed like that we will go back to the tape again. As I have said, if there is any doubt whatever we will naturally give the member the benefit of that doubt. But not at his specific request: "Look, I want this changed." It is only if we are in any doubt as to what was really said and then we give the member the benefit of that doubt, regardless of who that member is.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Taylor.

Mr. P. Taylor: Just a couple of factual questions. How long are the Instant Hansard and the tapes retained?

Mr. Brannan: Copies of the Instant Hansard stay on file all session; at least until the end of any session. The tapes stay on sound for at least three months. We keep them for three months.

Mr. P. Taylor: In the case of the Instant Hansard until the end of the session, and the tapes 90 days?

Mr. Brannan: Yes.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): What is the press run of Hansard?

Mr. Brannan: It's 2,500.

Mr. Sargent: What's the distribution?

Mr. Brannan: I think it's about 1,600 paid. The remainder go to members and government offices, libraries, schools and that sort of thing.

Mr. Sargent: Does every newspaper in the province get a Hansard?

Mr. Brannan: I don't know whether every newspaper does but I think every newspaper which requests it probably does.

Mr. R. Lewis: The way it has always been in the past, and I assume it still is, is that the newspapers as approved by the Speaker get the Hansard free.

Mr. Stokes: Newspapers and libraries?

Mr. R. Lewis: Newspapers and libraries.

Mr. Sargent: That would mean every newspaper in Ontario?

Mr. R. Lewis: On request. The reference libraries get it whether they request it or not. The newspapers get it on request, I believe.

Mr. Brannan: I think so, yes.

Mr. Sargent: I'm sorry, I'd like to flog this a bit. The PR which each ministerial department sends out has complete saturation across the province. That's propaganda, whether it's Ottawa or whether it's Queen's Park. I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, that if we are going to do a thorough job of educating the people of Ontario as to exactly what goes on here, you can't do it by hit and miss at the direction of the Speaker. I think there should be a general dissemination of all Hansard to every newspaper, to every line of media in Ontario, to be completely fair. If the ministerial departments do it, why in the hell shouldn't we do it for the Legislature?

Whether this will have much bearing is zero insofar as the powers of the government is concerned. If I had my way, every taxpayer in the province would get a copy of Hansard to see what the hell goes on in here, but that will never happen.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Just put us on television.

Mr. Sargent: A taxpayer has a right to know as a director of this province. They are all directors of this province, taxpayers are. They have no idea of what goes on here. That's the only way they would know what goes on here. So I would suggest to you, if you are going to look at this objectively, that every newspaper, every medium, Mr. Chairman, in this province should get Hansard as should anyone who wants to buy it, because it's—

Mr. Chairman: I understood the officials to say that any that request it do get it and free of charge.

Mr. R. Lewis: The order for distribution of Hansard is made by the House. The House can change the distribution of it.

Mr. Sargent: Who is the House?

Mr. R. Lewis: The Legislature.

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): We are the House. You are.

Mr. Sargent: Am I the House?

Mr. R. Lewis: You're in the House.

Mr. Sargent: If I make a directive that I want this to go to all media and the public, will it happen?

Mr. R. Lewis: No. I say if the House changes the present Hansard motion for distribution.

Mr. Sargent: That's the government.

Mr. R. Lewis: That is the House as a whole. If they pass the motion—

Mr. Sargent: Seventy members control the House.

Mr. R. Lewis: —then the motion will be changed.

Mr. Sargent: What chance would a private member's bill have of that happening? It wouldn't work, you see.

Mr. R. Lewis: It doesn't.

Mr. Sargent: So you say the Speaker would direct it to everyone who asked for it.

Mr. R. Lewis: That's right. It may be more than that.

Mr. Chairman: Would it not go to every newspaper, news medium, but not every individual?

Mr. R. Lewis: No, every newspaper that asks for it, that's right. At least I think it's on request; I would have to check the order again.

Mr. Chairman: That was my understanding. There are several here who have been on that committee. The member for Thunder Bay has been on the committee; that was the order of the House.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, as a matter of fact I have had libraries that asked to get put on the mailing list. They were put on, and in a matter of six months, they said: "For heaven's sake, don't send any more. We haven't got room for them."

Mr. Ruston: I have had the same thing happen, and I know of a newspaper too that asked them to quit sending it. They didn't want it—weekly newspapers.

Mr. Chairman: I have had no complaints personally with respect to it. I sat on the committee for years and it's talked about every year at the opening of the session.

Mr. R. Lewis: Anybody who wants it, gets it.

Mr. Sargent: Your press run is 2,000 then.

Mr. Brannan: It's 2,500.

Mr. Sargent: Of each, daily?

Mr. Brannan: And committee of supply.

Mr. Sargent: And how many of the bound issues are available?

Mr. R. Lewis: Those are just for the members.

Mr. Sargent: Just for members only. Libraries across the province?

Mr. R. Lewis: No, not the libraries. The libraries are expected to bind their own. After all, they get the Hansards for free, and at the end of the year they can bind them.

Mr. Chairman: Is item 4 carried?

Mr. Stokes: No, I would like to say by and large that I think Hansard does an excellent job in recording everything that is said. I would like to back up Mr. Brannan in the way in which they treat what is said in the House and put it down to the best of their ability. I wouldn't like to see any changes such as suggested by Mr. Ruston because—

Mr. Riddell: Look where you are sitting, Jack!

Mr. Ruston: I can understand that. Look where your desk is. I can say the very same thing. I can understand that because you are in front of them, Jack.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, but I don't think that you correct or improve that by saying let's not attribute interjections to anyone. That would be just a licence to holler out anything you wanted of a derogatory nature and attribute it to somebody else.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Certainly. If you don't get your name on it you would not—Well, on that point—

Mr. Stokes: I'm not finished.

Mr. Good: Sorry.

Mr. Stokes: I would like to say that the money that Hansard is asking for here, \$1,047,000, is well spent.

I would like to suggest to the Office of the Assembly that they look into the possibility of at least putting on record, maybe only one copy in a central repository in the library, what the committees think is going to be something substantive and something worth keeping. The Toronto bill on rent controls has been mentioned.

I think that there are several occasions throughout the year where, by unanimous consent, we could determine those things that are worthy of recording, that are going to be of ongoing and continuing interest where it should be possible for members of the committee or members of the House to refer to it. I'm not thinking of spending \$105,000, as was suggested here earlier, but surely there could be a taping mechanism which wouldn't cost all that money and which could be kept in the library or some place where members could go and refer to it. I think there are certain things, as Mrs. Campbell has suggested, that have sufficient merit to be worthy of having one or two copies, but certainly no more.

Mr. R. Lewis: I don't know whether it's still a fact or not, but I remember some years ago one of the western provinces kept their Hansard for the House completely on tape. They filed the tapes and any member could request a transcript from any tape at any time, but they didn't have it transcribed except on request. That's the way they kept their Hansard at that time. Whether they still do, I don't know; they've probably gone beyond that by now.

Mr. Stokes: I can recall sitting in on the WCB investigation—and that must have cost us thousands and thousands of dollars; I had a stack of transcripts that high in my office which I very rarely referred to. But had we had it on tape, so that if there was something that one of the party's spokesmen wanted to refer to, it would have been much cheaper and just as easy to have gone to the library or some place up in Hansard and said, "I would like to listen to the tape at such and such a time on such and such a date," to learn actually what was said, rather than putting the taxpayer to a large expense. But I think it's worthy of consideration that a tape be made of topics that everybody felt were of sufficient importance that they be recorded.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you. Mr. Sargent.

Mr. Sargent: I would like to ask the gentleman from Hansard Mr. Chairman, what would happen if a minister approached Hansard to tamper with Hansard? What would happen?

Mr. Stokes: We just spoke about that.

Mr. Sargent: I know. I just want to find out.

Mr. Chairman: This question was asked—

Mr. Sargent: I know, I am asking another version of it, Mr. Chairmaan. In the past I've known there's been tampering with Hansard. Jack is right on track. It happens, but I've no complaint. I think that you do a good job overall.

Mr. Chairman: I think that the committee thought it was well answered. Who was it, Mr. Taylor, that—

Mr. Sargent: I don't care. I've got a right to state my opinion on it. Don't tell me what I can say or can't say.

Mr. Chairman: I think maybe the committee can.

Mr. Sargent: Let them tell me then. I can't talk on this then?

Mr. Chairman: Does the committee wish to debate this subject further?

Mr. Sargent: I don't want to debate it, I just want to make this point. With regard to interjections, the NDP have 75 per cent of the interjections because they are right next to the girl. I don't object that Pat Lawlor, Jack and the boys down there are right next to the girl and they get the full shot of the interjections in Hansard, but the back rows don't get it. How you are going to do it, I don't know.

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Let us become the official opposition, then you can move over.

Mr. Sargent: That would be a frosty Friday.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't know, it could happen in the next election after we win.

Mr. Ruston: Right on, Margaret.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): Be optimistic.

Mr. Chairman: Item 4, vote 201, carried? Carried.

Item 5, sessional requirements.

Mr. Stokes: Can you give us a breakdown on those?

Mr. R. Lewis: Mr. Miggiani, would you come up, please?

Mr. P. Taylor: Perhaps while we are getting the explanation of sessional requirements, an explanation could be given as to how that differs from administration in item nine?

Mr. R. Lewis: Administration, of course, is the cost of Mr. Fleming's office, the administration of it.

Mr. P. Taylor: Oh, I see. So what are sessional requirements?

Mr. R. J. Fleming (Director of Administration, Office of the Assembly): Sessional requirements are related entirely to the House and the sessions. Most of that breakdown is for printing of the bills, orders, votes and proceedings and committees. The actual amount set aside for committees is \$75,000 and there is \$510,800—

Mr. P. Taylor: That \$512,800 in our book here.

Mr. J. M. Miggiani (Financial Officer, Office of the Assembly): There's about \$10,000 for the binding of the bills; bills and order papers, about \$470,000; standard forms, \$30,000; miscellaneous, \$800. That's under the printing of the bills. Then under what we call legislative maintenance, there is \$75,000 for postage, \$3,000 for miscellaneous catering services. Then the committees—the salaries—

Mr. Sargent: How did you get that in there—catering services?

Mr. Miggiani: I think, Mr. Clerk, that was requested by your area. There was some entertaining, I believe for the \$3,000 for catering services?

Mr. Fleming: This covers visiting officials of other Parliaments and Legislatures who have to be entertained by the Clerk basically.

Mr. R. Lewis: At the lunches some of you have to be entertained by the Clerk, basically, visiting—

An hon. member: I don't attend these things.

Mr. J. R. Smith: That is a good job.

Mr. Sargent: Not much booze in there.

Mr. R. Lewis: The Speaker very often hosts the meal for them. Sometimes, on some occasions, I do; if the group is smaller and the Speaker is not available.

Mr. Chairman: Item 5, 201—

Mrs. Campbell: Wait a minute. Why is it down so much lower than other years?

Mr. Sargent: From \$5 million down to \$600,000.

Mr. Fleming: This is principally because at the moment the select committee activity has been down considerably. In former years, the tradition has been to requisition, I believe, about \$100,000 for committee eventualities and build from there. So far this year we have felt the committees were down a long way and wouldn't require any more funds; if they did, we would probably have to bring in a supplementary.

Mr. Sargent: What was the \$5 million for last year, 1973-1974?

Mr. Miggiani: Last year's sessional requirements and indemnities were under one vote. This year they have been split.

Mr. Sargent: I didn't hear that. What was that again? I'm sorry.

Mr. Miggiani: I said last year, under item 5, the sessional requirements also included member's indemnities. Now they have been split and have been isolated. That's why member's support services—

Mr. R. Lewis: Members' support services and sessional requirements were all lumped together.

Mr. Miggiani: They were all under sessional. This year they have been split.

Mr. R. Lewis: They have been separated.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions? Item 5 carried.

Item 6, members' indemnities, allowances, supplies and communications. Mr. Sargent.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, where do we get to talk about offices for members? Is that a policy situation? What do we do about that—offices for members in their ridings?

Mr. J. R. Smith: We talked about it this afternoon and we were all for it.

Mr. Chairman: You weren't here.

Mr. Sargent: We've got a quorum here now; we can have a vote then.

Mr. R. Lewis: That was dealt with this afternoon under the Speaker, the first vote.

Mr. Sargent: What are you going to do about it?

Mr. J. R. Smith: Can we vote on that?

Mr. Sargent: We can't do anything about it here, eh?

Mr. R. Lewis: No, all you can do is consider the estimates here.

Mr. P. Taylor: We've been all through that.

Mr. Sargent: Is it going to happen?

Mr. Chairman: I missed what you said.

Mr. Sargent: Are we going to have an office in each riding? Are we going to have an office paid for by Queen's Park?

Mr. Chairman: I maintain my own office.

Mr. Sargent: I know, but we don't have any committee chairmanships like you do. We can't do that.

Mr. R. Lewis: I understand the committee was informed this afternoon that we expect it will be a recommendation which will be made by the Camp commission in its next report; it's fourth report.

Mr. Sargent: When?

Mr. R. Lewis: You will have to ask—

Mr. Sargent: I see—will it be this year or when?

Mr. R. Lewis: It's supposed to be this year.

Mr. Sargent: Before the election?

Mr. Spence: I guess you will have to wait until after the election.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Taylor.

Mr. P. Taylor: Would this be the appropriate moment to pose a few questions on how our expenses and so on are handled?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. P. Taylor: One thing that disturbs me is there doesn't appear to be any way within the structure of our allowances and so on to react to rising prices. For instance, I speak of the \$3,000 a year accommodation allowance. Any one of us who has been out recently to look for an apartment or any kind of regular accommodation within walking distance of Queen's Park can tell you the \$3,000 doesn't go very far.

Mrs. Campbell: At \$600 a month it doesn't.

Mr. P. Taylor: There is no mechanism for reacting to rising market prices within that allowance, is there?

Mr. R. Lewis: It is statutory at the moment.

Mr. Chairman: Statutory.

Mr. P. Taylor: So it would require an amendment.

Mr. R. Lewis: It would require an amendment in the legislative assembly.

Mr. Ruston: Land controls.

Mrs. Campbell: Maybe I'm the only one who doesn't have a conflict of interest on that.

Mr. Sargent: It is a pretty valid point, I think.

Mr. P. Taylor: That is all for now on that item, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Any further inquiries on this vote? Mr. Riddell.

Mr. Riddell: Under expenses, am I correct in assuming that we are paid expenses for 52 weeks, say, of travelling from our home to the Legislature? What I'm trying to get at is that on many occasions, say, county council will request that the member go back to a council meeting during the week, which means that we have to drive back home and turn around and come back the following day. Are we able to put that down as a legislative expense, or are we only allowed 52 weeks' expense from our home to the Legislature and back again?

Mr. Stiles: A trip a week is it?

Mr. Chairman: So much air fare.

Mr. Fleming: You are allowed, I believe, 48 round trip air flights. But you are allowed unlimited mileage between your constituency and Queen's Park. You get paid 15 cents a mile and there is a record of all mileage kept. Last year's mileage will be published shortly, I believe, as a sessional paper.

Mr. Riddell: This was my understanding. I got talking to somebody who apparently didn't understand it. They said if there happened to be four weeks in one month, then you could only put down for four weeks of travel to and from the Legislature.

Mr. Fleming: No, it is—

Mr. Riddell: If you happen to go back during the week and turn around and come back again, you better be putting that down as constituency mileage.

Mr. R. Lewis: I think perhaps what may have—

Mr. Chairman: Not necessarily. Get that clear for the member.

Mr. Fleming: There is unlimited mileage between your constituency and Queen's Park. In other words, a round trip, or within your constituency.

Mr. Riddell: That is how I understand it.

Mr. Chairman: Let's sort it out further. I am interested too. We both have about the same distance.

Mr. P. Taylor: Let the record show that the chairman has a vested interest in this question.

Mr. Chairman: We set out two expense accounts; one for constituency business, and one in trips to Queen's Park.

Mr. Riddell: Legislative, right.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, as long as it is not air travel, the trips to Queen's Park are unlimited. If you make a trip you charge for it.

Mr. R. Lewis: Up until the extensive amendment to the Legislative Assembly Act, only so many trips per year were allowed between your home and Queen's Park; but that has been changed. I think perhaps that's what was confusing.

Mr. Riddell: That is the way I understood it. But when I got talking to some other members, I began to wonder.

Mr. R. Lewis: I think they were still thinking of the old way.

Mrs. Campbell: Is that between your home or between your constituency?

Mr. Fleming: It is between your home and Queen's Park.

Mrs. Campbell: And Queen's Park, yes. But I understood we didn't put in for any of this at all. I certainly wonder about it. Do you not get mileage for travelling around your constituency, too?

Mr. Fleming: Yes, you have no mileage this year; and you are quite within your rights to claim it.

Mrs. Campbell: I have never put in mileage at all, because I felt as a Toronto member that I was not entitled to get mileage.

Mr. Ruston: You are home all the time.

Mr. R. Lewis: Metro Toronto members previously were deprived of mileage, but that's not so any more.

Mr. Fleming: I might say that we are in the process of producing a complete guide of member services, so that every member will be completely aware of all the allowances and services—which we have finally got approved from the Board of Internal Economy for the content.

Mr. P. Taylor: Excellent.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Wiseman.

Mr. Wiseman: If I have to go home through the week, I'm allowed so many flights a year—48 a year.

Mr. Fleming: Plus four for your spouse, should she wish to travel with you.

Mr. Wiseman: But if I use two of them in one week and maybe drove the next week, would that—

Mr. Fleming: No problem.

Mr. Wiseman: Can your spouse get a trip to other places with you in Ontario once or twice a year?

Mr. Fleming: Yes, you are permitted six round trip air flights to any point within Ontario in a year, in addition to your constituency round trip flights.

Mr. Wiseman: Just the member only.

Mr. Fleming: The member only, the spouse is not included in that.

Mr. Wiseman: Six anywhere in Ontario.

Mr. Fleming: This is anywhere in Ontario.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Taylor.

Mr. P. Taylor: I think Mr. Fleming may have innocently just misled us. I think it's very recently that that was changed to \$600 in flights.

Mr. Fleming: There's a technicality.

Mr. P. Taylor: Oh!

Mr. Fleming: That is a recommendation that has yet to be finally approved.

Mr. R. Lewis: The amendment has not been approved.

Mr. P. Taylor: Just to clear up a couple of things, because I think a lot of members are going to be reading this part of the committee in Hansard.

The six flights between the constituency and/or Queen's Park, and any other part of the

province, can some of those be used by the spouse?

Mr. Fleming: No, none.

Mr. P. Taylor: None. The flights between the constituency and Queen's Park, the 48 or 52, whichever way you want it, if the spouse does not use any of the four available to him or her, can the member use 52?

Mr. Fleming: I will have to refer to the legal expert.

Mr. R. Lewis: I just don't know how the thing is worded.

Mr. Fleming: I think that is a situation we haven't faced yet.

Mr. R. Lewis: I doubt if the spouse's trip can be transferred to the member.

Mr. P. Taylor: What I'd like to say here is that I wish Mr. Fleming had put out his little handbook for new members last fall—

Mr. Fleming: So do I, if I'd been here.

Mr. P. Taylor: —because I was convinced to run on the basis of a lot of misleading information. I'm finding it really tough. I would really like to know whether the member has one flight a week, four of which may be used by the spouse. That's the way it was explained to me.

Mr. Fleming: No, that's not the case.

Mr. P. Taylor: The member has 48.

Mr. Fleming: He can fly back and forth for 48 consecutive days if he wants to. There's no problem.

Mr. P. Taylor: Okay, mileage. Again, is it a matter of statute that we only get 15 cents a mile and public servants get 18 cents?

An hon. member: It's a ripoff.

Mr. Fleming: The 15 cents, I believe, is a statute. There have been very detailed studies done on the mileage that everybody in this room has driven. In fact, I have in front of me an indication of the mileage last year for each person. We have discovered that it is more beneficial for members to be at the 15-cent rate than it is to be at the civil service rate of 18 cents, because the 15-cent rate is a constant, whereas the civil service rate is a declining rate after 5,000 miles.

Mr. Stokes: It reduces after 5,000 miles.

Mr. Fleming: People who drive the most stand to make the most under the 15-cent arrangement and the people who drive the least stand to get the least under the arrangement at the moment.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Yes, as I understood it, I'm billed for mileage two ways. One is coming into the Legislature. However, I'm invited to go to the opening of a school in my riding one night this week. I could bill that against the riding, or I could bill it either way. Does it make any difference?

Mr. Fleming: No, you could bill it against the Legislature.

Mr. Root: The Legislature?

Mr. Fleming: Going from here to your riding, you would bill against trips to the Legislature.

Mr. Root: But then again to my home—

Mr. Fleming: It doesn't really matter. You could bill it the same way.

Mr. Root: It doesn't make any difference. That's the way I've always billed it.

The other thing is that someone told me that an out-of-town member who has a residence in Toronto, a hotel room—and I have a hotel room, which has gone from \$200 a month to \$360 since this was passed, so it actually doesn't cover it. What about parking my car? They've raised that too.

An hon. member: You'll have to walk, just like the rest of us.

Mr. Root: I have to get down here. There isn't a railway station in my riding. I have to drive in and park my car. Can you bill for that?

Mr. Fleming: It's not included, no.

Mr. Root: It's not included, I didn't think it was. I never have billed for it. Somebody told me I should bill for it, and I said, "I don't think I can." I never have.

Mr. Good: Leave it here like the rest of us and bum a ride down.

Mr. Root: I give transportation to five or six people every night.

Mr. Stokes: I would just like to question the wisdom of Mr. Fleming suggesting that a member was only entitled to 48 flying trips—round trips to and from his constituency—and

that if he found it necessary to make any more trips, he should use his automobile. That's false economy, because I just worked that out. A round trip fare from Thunder Bay to Toronto return is \$123. I travel 270 miles round trip to and from the airport just to get there. So, when you total that up, a round trip from my home town to Toronto return costs the taxpayer of this province \$163.50.

Mr. P. Taylor: What's the mileage, Jack?

Mr. Ruston: He is coming to that.

Mr. Stokes: Just a minute. If I have exhausted those 48 trips and I have to drive—

Mr. Good: Stay at home then.

Mr. Stokes: —it's 748 miles from my home to the front door here round trip, and it costs the taxpayer \$224.40 as opposed to \$163.50. You're far better off to keep me flying.

Mr. R. Lewis: Mr. Fleming didn't suggest that it was preferable for you to do that. He just suggested that that's what the statute says.

Mr. Fleming: I think the answer is that the Board of Internal Economy would probably be asked to rule on it. I have the feeling that they would be ruling in your favour because, looking at this, there are practically no persons using that many trips. One or two have gone up to 46 or 47 but nobody has gone any more than that. Most have gone considerably less.

Mr. Stokes: I'm not suggesting that I fly back and forth 48 times but if, for some reason it became necessary for me to do so, I think you would prefer me to fly.

Mrs. Campbell: You could thumb your way.

Mr. Good: You have a railway pass, haven't you?

Mrs. Campbell: Could I ask a question, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: When we brought in the legislation which dealt with the six trips for people like me in Toronto and not the 48, there was confusion in the wording of the statute. It was my understanding that it was clarified, but I don't know where.

You recall that it was economy air travel. I raised the point about what happens if you're going some place where they don't have any kind of air travel, and what about bus travel or something equivalent. Was that actually changed?

Mr. Fleming: This was examined by the Board of Internal Economy. A positive recommendation was made and it is along the lines of a total amount for—

Mrs. Campbell: Equivalent?

Mr. Fleming: Equivalent, yes. It would be pretty hard to achieve that total amount. It will have to come in as an amended Act though, because it's statutory at the moment.

Mrs. Campbell: Isn't that pretty ridiculous that we would draft something like that and leave that kind of nonsense there?

Mr. Fleming: It's there.

Mr. R. Lewis: The amendment bill, the amending bill will have to—

Mrs. Campbell: No, I wasn't talking about driving my car. But I got to North Bay, and I got in but I couldn't get out because the planes weren't running. I had to take a bus. So it left me with being paid to go to North Bay by air, but out of luck getting back on a bus. It's stupid.

Mr. Fleming: Your specific case was mentioned so I think that helped swing the balance.

Mr. Chairman: It could affect Mr. Riddell and myself.

Mrs. Campbell: But nothing has happened about it.

Mr. Fleming: It's a case of amending the Act.

Mr. Chairman: If Mr. Riddell wanted to visit Sarnia there is no way he could get there but drive. You mentioned North Bay. I wish to mention that there is just the car transportation there, your own car.

Mr. Riddell: That is right.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any more inquiries on this vote?

Mrs. Campbell: I guess the cell blocks are under this, then you can go ahead. I just wanted to mention—

Mr. P. Taylor: Members' support services.

Mrs. Campbell: —I wonder if we are ever going to get some change in this cell block system?

Mr. P. Taylor: The cell block?

Mr. Fleming: The what?

Mrs. Campbell: The cell blocks where we do our daily chore.

Mr. Good: You mean the offices we should have.

Mr. J. R. Smith: You should have been here a few years ago.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't want to hear what it was like before. I want to hear what the future is like.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Lewis, would it be fair to ask you when we're going to tear this building down and build a new one?

Mrs. Campbell: Ah, no, I don't want to tear it down.

Mr. Wiseman: It looks better every day.

An hon. member: What about a new north wing?

An hon. member: Eddie will build it.

Mr. R. Lewis: Perhaps a new building for members' offices.

Mr. P. Taylor: But not tomorrow.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, there has to be something better than this.

Mr. R. Lewis: But not this—

Mrs. Campbell: Not to tear this building down.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Lewis, haven't you heard that tomorrow is today? What item are we on, Mr. Chairman?

Mrs. Campbell: Members' support services.

Mr. Stokes: You can make this a members' building. It should be a members' building.

Mr. Chairman: Does item 7 carry?

Mr. P. Taylor: On item 7, I have a question. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Holtby has been talking to some of us quietly about his hopes—and I'm sure they're yours as well, Mr. Lewis for a parliamentary internship programme.

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes.

Mr. P. Taylor: He talks about potential financial help coming from certain angels. Would it be fair to ask you at this point how you're doing on finding angels of this sort?

Mr. R. Lewis: I have left it to Mr. Holtby to do the spade work on this project. I haven't any concrete information to pass on at the moment, but the last time I was talking to him

about it he was very hopeful that he was getting it lined up.

Mr. P. Taylor: Do you know what the total proposed annual budget for such a programme comes to, in very round numbers?

Mr. R. Lewis: Offhand, I don't, no. As you know, we've been having a visit for some years now from the interns from Ottawa—

An hon. member: And Quebec.

Mr. R. Lewis: —and after this had been happening for a while, we discussed it at some length between us and decided it was something we should recommend here. As I say, I left it to John. At the moment I haven't got the figure, but I can get it.

Mr. P. Taylor: Do you know why it has been traditional to financially support these internship programmes in the various Legislatures and Parliaments with private donations? Why it is the public accounts of those particular jurisdictions haven't been called upon to support such a programme?

Mr. R. Lewis: I think probably the basic reason is that it preserves the independence of the interns themselves. They work, as you know, for part of their year for members of one party. Then they shift to another party, and so on. They go around the way, and I think it's been felt over the years that this is the best way to fund it. The organizations that have funded it federally have felt that this was a very worthwhile contribution they could make to these young people, many of whom, as you know, go on to the public service. Some of them go on to the practice of law, some into other areas in the academic world and so on. But many do go into the public service.

Mr. P. Taylor: It's probably very significant that very few of them become politicians. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes, did you have some comments?

Mr. Stokes: Yes, just one brief comment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): Before we go into that, Jack, this internship programme—you mentioned private funding. What sort of organizations are interested in funding?

Mr. R. Lewis: The federal one has changed. One group will carry it on for a few years and then they'll step out and another group will take over. But the last time I was discussing the federal one, it was the—

Mr. Fleming: Life insurance commission.

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes, the association of life insurance companies that were funding.

Mr. Fleming: It was originally funded by the Donner Canadian Foundation and then handed over to the life insurance companies.

Mr. Riddell: What qualifications does a person have to have to take this internship? Is it a political science degree or what?

Mr. R. Lewis: No, some of them are law graduates, some are political science graduates.

Mr. Riddell: But they have to be graduates of a university?

Mr. R. Lewis: It's an internship like a medical internship, so it is after they have graduated and before they decide on a career.

Mr. Sargent: You wouldn't see a high-priced minister having an intern. It would only be for the ordinary members, wouldn't it?

Mr. R. Lewis: No, the ministers don't get—

Mr. Sargent: They have their high-priced help where that's done. So why would we let a group like a life insurance company have an inside track to this type of operation? I think that's wrong.

Mr. P. Taylor: It is not a company, Eddie, it is an association.

Mr. Sargent: It doesn't matter. They have the same interests at heart. It could reflect in legislation years later for life insurance companies. I don't like it.

Mr. Good: They are doing it as a public service.

Mr. R. Lewis: No, I disagree.

Mr. Sargent: I don't care whether you disagree or not, it's a fact that they would have an interest in supporting the people who are sponsoring them.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: I would like to go back to a remark made earlier about the cell block system. It is common knowledge—and if you will listen to the people who are occupying windowless offices it's quite obvious—that it has a traumatic effect on certain types of people; it results in claustrophobia, the fear of being enclosed.

Mr. Sargent: Second-class citizens.

Mr. Stokes: And that's not only the staff—

Mr. Germa: You should try the Frood mine, Eddie.

Mr. Stokes: Not only the staff, but some of the members feel they don't work as efficiently when they are closed in or set apart; it's awfully nice to look out a window and see a tree—

Mr. R. Lewis: That's why I often wonder about these modern schools they are building without any windows at all—

Mr. Stokes: I have never seen them.

Mr. Riddell: Yes, and our psychiatric hospitals have never been as busy.

Mr. Sargent: You should see the ministers' offices; they have a disgusting display of opulence and wealth, with rugs up to your ankles. You have to go past three secretaries to see these guys. Very important people who are making laws for eight million people are stuck in cubby-holes, and these fellows have palaces up there.

Hon. W. Newman (Minister of the Environment): Have you ever been to my office?

Mr. Sargent: I don't know. I don't think I would have any reason to go to your office.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Mr. P. Taylor: Is the Minister of the Environment saying he has a very poor environment?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. Root: Mr. Chairman, I think some of the members should have been here when I first came into this legislature. For many years, we didn't have—

Mr. Sargent: Tell us about it, John.

Mr. Root: All right. I'll tell you. We didn't have an office. If we wanted to dictate in the morning, we sat at our seat in the Legislature with a stenographer beside us. Between sessions, we didn't have a stenographer. We have come a long way.

Mr. Riddell: How many months of the year were you here, John?

Mr. Root: Oh, about two months or 10 weeks for the session.

Mr. Sargent: Six weeks.

Mr. Riddell: You realize we are spending about eight months in our office, if not more; in many cases 10 months.

Mr. Root: I would doubt when you see the number of people you see in the House. I was deputy whip one year, and we averaged 90 per cent attendance over the whole session. Maybe this isn't the right place to bring it up, but I have often wondered why we call for a quorum when we know that members are sitting down here. I think we stop the whole works—

Mrs. Campbell: We discussed that all this afternoon, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Root: Good, I am glad you did. I think it is a silly way to run a ship—

Mr. Sargent: Okay, captain.

Mr. Root: —when there are people down here, under the direction of the House, to stop everything to call a quorum.

Mr. Stokes: And who is the captain of the ship?

Mr. Root: I see Morton Shulman walk in at 9 o'clock, when we haven't seen him all day, and he calls for a quorum and stops the whole works.

Mr. Stokes: Who is the captain of the ship?

Mr. Chairman: Order. Item 7, vote 201, carried?

Mrs. Campbell: No, wait a minute. You know I get a little cross; I mentioned this matter of the cell block because I think it is important. I don't really think it matters how we functioned 100 years ago, 25 years ago, or whenever it was. What I think is important is now and how we function today. I think these offices, with the greatest respect, are not adequate for the type of work that we do. Government itself has expanded and expanded and expanded, and there we sit. Granted, I've been told by my own caucus that I should have been here 100 years ago and then I would not have felt—

Mr. Root: I haven't been here a hundred years.

Mrs. Campbell: No, figuratively speaking. It is true that when I came in two years ago I had half a secretary and now I have one; that's a big improvement.

Hon. W. Newman: Which half did you have?

Mrs. Campbell: I wasn't sure. But I still think that there should be some look at this; I don't know who does it, when you look at it or how it gets to anybody. But if some of you were sitting in our offices and saw the way we

have to function, I think you might have a little more compassion for us and see if there wasn't something you could do to improve the system.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, along the same line, some years back McKeough spent \$70,000 decorating his office. Getting back to what we are talking about, equality and equity in this business, what are you going to do about it? You are the chairman of this committee—make a ruling, get a vote.

Mr. Chairman: Get new offices.

Mr. Sargent: Get them right away—after the election.

Mr. Chairman: They'll come in the fullness of time.

Mr. Sargent: I can tell you, after the next election there will be good offices.

Mrs. Campbell: For us.

Mr. Chairman: Item 7 carried? Carried. Item 8, caucus support services.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, this is an item—and perhaps you would leave this item to my friend from Wellington—Kitchener—

Mrs. Campbell: Waterloo.

Mr. P. Taylor: Kitchener-Waterloo—he would never have known it.

I am very concerned about this item because it is nearly \$1 million. I am concerned that it's allocated on a per-member basis. There's an average worked out per member, and it's then allocated to the caucus according to the number of members. I don't think there is any consideration made for all of those members on the government side who already have increased staff and services as a result of being chairmen of committees—or chairman of the Northland Transportation Commission or whatever.

It seems to me that there's a tremendous amount of money going to the government caucus to make an already very handsome situation a whole lot handsomer. If I am not right, I would like to be corrected. Would somebody please deal with this? Is there, in effect, an imbalance in the money being made available to the government caucus, as opposed to other caucuses?

Mr. Sargent: Yes, there is.

Mr. Fleming: Do you want me to speak to it?

Mr. Chairman: I think Mr. Good wanted to speak.

Mr. Good: I would like to hear the answer to this one first.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Fine.

Mr. Fleming: Here is a breakdown of the moneys that are given to the caucuses: Government caucus has \$407,000. That's the unconditional allowance—

Mr. Good: Is that the \$5,000 per member?

Mr. Fleming: Yes, that's the \$5,500 per member.

Mr. Good: Four hundred and seven thousand. So that works out to 80-some-odd members.

Mr. Fleming: Seventy-four members.

Mr. Good: So that includes—parliamentary assistants and cabinet ministers receive the \$5,000 allowance? That's the point.

Mr. Fleming: The Liberal caucus has an unconditional allowance, \$164,500—

Mr. Sargent: Big deal.

Mr. Good: Just a minute. That's 115, for \$5,000 per member.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): One hundred and sixty-four, point five.

Mr. Fleming: Yes, 164.5. And then you have \$137,500 for research, so your total is \$302,000.

Mr. P. Taylor: What's the PC research?

Mr. Fleming: They have none.

Mrs. Campbell: Well they have research in every ministry.

Mr. Good: It shows it too.

Mr. Fleming: The NDP unconditional allowance is \$143,000—

Mr. Good: Hold it. Hold it. Hold it.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Chairman, won't you keep a little order here? I missed Mr. Fleming's last figure for the NDP.

Mr. Chairman: It is pretty difficult with some of the hon. members, but I will attempt it.

Mr. Fleming: The NDP unconditional allowance is \$143,000.

Mr. P. Taylor: Research?

Mr. Fleming: And a research figure of \$99,000, making a total of \$242,000.

Mr. Reid: That almost approaches the select committee on drainage budget for a year. Almost.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to— Who is playing the bongos? Is that—who would that be?

Mr. Reid: That's that swinger John Root over there.

Mr. P. Taylor: So the government caucus as a whole does not have a research budget, but it has 28 ministers, is that right?

Mr. Reid: Twenty-five.

Mr. P. Taylor: Twenty-five ministers, and about a dozen parliamentary assistants.

Mr. Reid: Ten. They all have, with the exception of about three—

Mr. P. Taylor: That's 35 people. And how many others with other benefits, particularly in the secretarial side? They must have a good 40 members—out of 74—who have assistance of one kind or another not available to the other members of the House.

Mrs. Campbell: More than that.

Mr. P. Taylor: Beg pardon?

Mrs. Campbell: I think there are more than that. Almost every one of them has one.

Mr. P. Taylor: Well, more than half the caucus. And they are getting \$407,000, and the official opposition with 23 members is getting just over \$300,000.

Mr. Germa: Three hundred and twelve.

Mr. P. Taylor: Three hundred and twelve thousand dollars. Maybe my friend from Kitchener-Waterloo knows more about this subject and would like to deal with it, but I just think it's wrong.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Good.

Mr. Good: Well, the only thing I want to comment on—and I did when the bill went through—I think it is grossly unfair that the allotment made for running the leader's office of the opposition party is a percentage of the per-member allowance. What is it, 20 per cent, Mr. Fleming, or 30 per cent?

Mr. Fleming: Thirty per cent.

Mr. Good: Thirty per cent, which at one time worked to—

Mr. Fleming: Thirty-eight thousand dollars.

Mr. Good: The price of one executive assistant, say for the Premier (Mr. Davis), which is what we are supposed to run our leader's office on, so obviously we have to run our leader's office with the \$5,000 per member allowance that is given for general caucus work.

I think there is a discrepancy in the thinking when we work it out. I think the leader's office has to be run separate and apart from anything else. I think there should be funds provided to do it properly and not loaded on this other amount, because the other amount is available to every Conservative member. That certainly can't be considered as being fair and equitable when we have to use a good portion of that to run our leader's office. I imagine the NDP has to do the same thing. And that is the only basis.

As far as the member per secretary goes, I think we had that straightened out at the time the legislation was passed. Members who have a secretary, by virtue of being a parliamentary assistant or a cabinet minister, do not get a member's allowance through the legislative office.

But the other matter needs some rethinking on the global budget for the opposition parties, which would include a proper sum for running the leader's office. I think we have come a long way in our research budget. Naturally, the opposition parties require proper research facilities to do the job, which is the whole purpose of being for the opposition parties—to research legislation and do our job.

This, of course, is not necessary for government members because they have at their disposal all the facilities of the various ministries. But the fact is that each of the 74 members on the government side gets the \$5,000 allotment, plus whatever extra is involved in that; then we get an equal amount without the additional services provided for parliamentary assistants or cabinet members. But we have to run our leader's office on all but \$38,000 out of that amount.

I think there should be some rethinking of that particular item of how the leader's offices of the opposition parties should be financed.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Sargent.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. J. A. Taylor (Prince Edward-Lennox): Sounds like you are going to be there a long time.

Mr. Reid: If you are going to be in that position, we don't want to go overboard.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, the whole problem, as I see it here, in support of my colleague from Waterloo—he is dead on in what he says—is that the whole thrust of the democratic process is that the opposition makes it work. That is what we are proud of—the right to oppose. People have lost their lives for us to have this right. And here we have the office of the Premier in this province spending \$1 million of the taxpayers' money in supporting his ego. I am not saying it doesn't happen in Ottawa, but we have \$1 million being spent by one office in this government here in Ontario—

Mr. P. Taylor: Just in salaries.

Mr. Reid: It is almost \$1.5 million.

Mr. P. Taylor: A million in salaries alone.

Mr. Reid: It is \$1,476,000.

Mr. Sargent: The point I am trying to make, Mr. Chairman, is that here is this whole process of the official opposition and the opposition parties; we have \$951,000 to make this process work. In support of my colleague, it is completely unbelievable that maybe 25 of us can sit here, discussing these things and even though the chairman and Mr. Lewis may agree with what we are talking about, not a damned thing happens. We are just mouthing these things. What good is it discussing these things if nothing happens?

In the American process, Mr. Chairman, a member of either party can bring in legislation. If it has merit, it is passed. But here we are in 1975. In this great province we have not a democratic process. If a member brings in an idea that is a good one, it is laughed out because he is a member of the opposition.

It degrades all of us here. Each one of us is an important part. We run our constituencies; we are the ombudsmen there; they look up to us as being leaders. We come down here; we are nothings, because we can do nothing positive, nothing constructive towards governing people. I say if we are not going to make this process work in having our ideas accepted, it's just a joke and a waste of everybody's time.

Having said that, if the Premier is spending \$1.5 million, as page 4 says, why the devil cannot we be realistic and see that the NDP and the Liberals have proper moneys to run their offices?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to say a few words on this. Mr. Sargent has delineated the role of the opposition. If there is anything that distinguishes us from the other type of political system in the world it is the fact that we have an opposition that is prepared and ready to take over the responsibility of government. In the Communist and socialist systems this isn't so. There's one party that is the official party. They put up supposed opposition candidates, we all know. I think the vote in Russia within the last week is an obvious example of this. In fact there is only one party and that's the ruling party.

Some years ago, the Clerk of the Legislature will recall, there was a select committee of the Legislature on the rules and procedures of the House. I was a member of that committee. I wish I had the experience and breadth of vision that I hope I have now and that the present Clerk of the House had at that time. He endeavoured to direct us, I think, in the right direction. I'm not sure that we followed his direction to the full.

One of the things that sticks in my mind from being on that select committee is having visited the State of California and the California state assembly.

Mr. Chairman: Really?

Mr. Reid: That's one thing that always stuck in my mind about the drainage committee—they never went to California. Everybody went to California, but perhaps Florida was nicer at that time of the year.

Mr. Chairman: You slipped there.

Mr. Reid: In any case, the legislature of the State of California, I would say from my limited knowledge, was and is probably the most progressive political institution on the North American continent, not perhaps in terms of salary and pension benefits—I think our federal government has to take the prize in that respect, but we won't go into that. In any case, that was six or seven years ago.

The thing that stuck in my mind from our visit to the California state legislature was the fact that the government, by statute, was required to provide the opposition by way of personnel, by way of people, by way of budget, much more money than the governing party itself received from the allotment through the California state legislature. In other words, they were so imbued with the democratic system that the opposition should have the resources to be a real opposition, that they provided the funds to ensure that that was the case.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Now you are making excuses.

Mr. Reid: No, I'm not making excuses. I'm saying that the California state legislature did do that. They provided the opposition party and they were fortunate, Mr. Chairman, in having only two parties. That perhaps solved part of their problem. But in any case they ensured that the opposition party had more funds available to it to do a budget critique than the government itself.

Now, let's be frank, we don't have the resources—neither the Liberals or the socialist ND party—to do the kind of job we should be able to do in presenting a critique of the budget. We just don't have the kind of people who have the expertise, the sophistication, to come out within a week or 10 days and say, "This is the situation." I think we do an excellent job under the circumstances. But I think the allotment should be increased. I say this knowing full well that within a year you, Mr. Chairman, and some of your colleagues—I see very few of them in the room here—will be back in opposition and will be saying exactly the same words that I am saying now.

Mr. Sargent: How do you like those apples?

Mr. Reid: But this is the strength of our democratic system. I am sure that you, Mr. Chairman, although you are doubtful, and some of your colleagues here—I see one or two I think may be returned—will stand up and say—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Sargent: That is not true.

Mr. Reid: —the member for Rainy River said, and I quote, "We should have the resources to do the job." I believe that, because I believe that that is inherent and is the most important part of our system. And as a member of Bob Nixon's Liberal government I am prepared to fight for you on that basis.

Mr. Spence: You'll fight for it.

Mr. L. Maeck (Parry Sound): If he gets elected.

Mr. Wiseman: Are you campaigning?

Mr. Reid: I want to say that John Roberts had a very fine and sensitive understanding of the parliamentary process and, I say this with some sadness, I don't think the present Premier has the same sensitivity to the parliamentary process, because it was under John Roberts that many of the benefits and many of the

provisions that we have now came to pass. As a matter of fact, I remember—and I don't mean to impugn my colleague from Grey-Bruce—I remember coming down to the Legislature and being put in a room with seven other members, among whom was the member for Grey-Bruce, and it was my lot, Mr. Chairman, and I'm sure you will sympathize, to sit behind the desk of the member for Grey-Bruce. I want to draw to your attention the fact that it was a room about the third of this size, with seven members in it, four desks along one side, three on the other, and my sitting behind the member for Grey-Bruce.

Mr. Sargent: And one girl in the room.

Mr. Reid: I had been elected at 24, but I was 25 years old at that time, newly elected, with no parliamentary experience and the member for Grey-Bruce, whom you know, sometimes has a rather loud voice. I would be on the phone to a constituent in Rainy River, 1,200 miles away, and Bell Canada is not always the best system, and my friend from Grey-Bruce, whom I admire greatly, would be on the phone behind me. When he was on the phone, there was absolutely nothing that the other six members in the room could do; not a thing.

Mr. Stokes: Share one with Pilkey. He didn't even use a phone.

Mr. Reid: Well, Mr. Pilkey, I would think, was probably wasting the province's money on long distance phone calls, because he didn't need a phone; he could have stood out on the steps and communicated with his constituents.

Mr. Chairman: We never have that problem in our caucus.

Mr. Reid: Well, I realize that, but I understand from my friend from Wellington, my friend Mr. Spence and others, that prior to that time the members didn't have secretaries, they didn't have offices and so on. So we have come a long way in eight years.

I recall, for instance, when I came here I not only had my friend Mr. Sargent to contend with, but I would have to send my dictaphone tapes up somewhere to the fourth floor—I'm never sure that they really existed up there—and I have, as you know, Mr. Chairman, names like Wabigoon, Ignance, Nestor Falls, and Couchiching Indian reserve, Lac La Croix and Emo, and I could go on—Morson, Stratton, the Pikangikum Indian reserve—and I defy Hansard to get that one right—and so on. I would send my tapes up and they might appear within 10 days—more likely two weeks—at

which time, of course, all these names, no matter how careful I was, would be completely misspelled.

So I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that under Premier Roberts we came a long way from those early days. For instance, I am just across the hall from Mr. Sargent now and when I close my doors I can almost hear myself think when he is on the phone.

Mr. Sargent: Whose side are you on?

Mr. Reid: But we have these facilities—

Mr. Sargent: He is out of order.

Mr. Reid: —and I ask you, Mr. Chairman, what the comparison is under the present Premier. I want to ask a question. Mr. Fleming has indicated that the Conservative caucus gets \$407,000 or, I believe, \$5,000 apiece, which comes to—

Mr. Fleming: Excuse me, \$5,500.

Mr. Reid: Oh, \$5,500, but a total of \$407,000. If you add the two opposition parties they get about \$150,000 less. My friend from Grey-Bruce and my colleague from Waterloo North have already indicated that the government party gets \$407,000 plus the allotment for parliamentary assistants, plus the allotment for cabinet ministers, plus the whole—and I'll bet you there's no one here can give me the figure—something like 65,000 or 70,000 civil servants who are at the beck and call of the government and the government members.

I would like to know. I've noticed recently that if one walks down the main floor of the north wing, particularly on the east side, I believe it is, one will see a number of offices in which there are not government members but there are Progressive Conservative Party people. I wonder if those people are on the payroll. When I say payroll, I mean the payroll that comes under this vote. If so, I would like to know how many people the government has on that payroll.

I'd like to ask another question because as I walk out at 10:30 every night I see bag upon bag, a veritable cornucopia—if I pronounce that right and I probably didn't.

Mr. Stokes: Cornucopia.

Mr. Reid: Cornucopia, thank you.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Sounds less vulgar.

Mr. Reid: Well, whatever; bags, mailings to the various constituents of the Conservative members. I don't pick on anybody particularly but last week I walked out at 10:30 and I lost

count after 22 bags for the member for Ottawa West (Mr. Morrow) who, of course, is going to run again. They were all very nicely put in the bags. I used to be a postman, among other things. They were all in the corridors. These bags would be mailed directly to the sub-postal station in the riding; they would be in numerical order, I would assume. They're all sent out at government expense and, therefore, taxpayers' expense and, as I say, there were 20, 22 or 24 bags.

Mr. Stokes: You can do that if you want.

Mr. Reid: All right, I can do that. I can do that once or twice a year, I understand.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Are you not keeping your people informed?

Mr. Stokes: Don't you do that?

Mr. Reid: I don't have to do that. All I have to do is send out the government press releases and they say, "God, we got to vote for Reid. We've got to vote for Reid the next time around." It may be a negative thing.

Mr. Wiseman: If you're not sending them that information they may not send you back.

Mr. Reid: All I do is send out the Premier's speeches and those of the Minister of Industry and Tourism (Mr. Bennett) and they say, "We have to get rid of these people."

Mr. Sargent: The Minister of the Environment, too.

Mr. Reid: The Minister of the Environment; there's no sense leaving him out of it. It really bothers me that we all pay lip service to the legislative process and I don't want to go into great length at the way the legislative process has been downgraded under the present administration. I won't go into the fact that they don't answer verbal questions. They make commitments to answer questions in the House and they don't answer them.

Mrs. Campbell: Or in committee.

Mr. Reid: Or in the committee. I won't go into the fact that I've had questions on the order paper from sessions before, and I have to put them back on the order paper to be answered.

Mr. Chairman: I will have to rule this out of order.

Mr. Sargent: It is right on target, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: He said he wouldn't go into it.

Mr. Reid: I'm not going into it.

Mr. Maeck: You sound frustrated.

Mr. Wiseman: You had a hard weekend.

Mr. Reid: I thought I might slip these into Mr. Maeck's mailing because I think it's just about his turn.

Mr. Chairman: Item 8, 201.

Mr. Reid: Vote 201?

Mr. Sargent: Sock it to them. You're doing all right.

Mr. Reid: We're still on item 8, Mr. Chairman, are we not?

Mr. Chairman: Item 8.

Mr. Reid: I'm delineating the difference, Mr. Chairman, between what is available to the opposition and to the government members. We don't have the resources to turn out this kind of mass mailings on that kind of basis. We really don't.

Mr. Good: Pursue those empty offices downstairs. Who's in them?

Mr. Reid: We don't have the secretaries, we don't have the research and we don't have the people to turn the crank to provide those kinds of mass mailings. We just simply can't do it. As I say, and I hate to repeat it, the essence of the parliamentary and the democratic system as we know is the fact that the opposition should be as well equipped as the government, both with the resources and otherwise to do the job.

Mr. Sargent: Let's have the vote right now. Call a vote right now and we will beat the bastards.

Mr. Reid: I say to you we don't have those resources. I find it a little unfair as I don't want to attack Mr. Fleming and I don't want to attack the Clerk who, I know, are symbols of integrity and neutrality in this. But I would like to know the number of people who are engaged by the government and their total salaries; I'd like to know who the people are that occupy, amongst other things, that east section of the north wing and whether they are on government salary or whether they are political people.

I am sure we will find that in the \$407,000 there are all kinds of great and wonderful

things to behold. I'd like Mr. Fleming to break down that figure for me and tell me what are the salaries for those kind of people. What is going to be discouraging to me is that we'll find people on that payroll who are getting more money than the members.

Mr. Chairman: I don't believe this comes under Mr. Fleming's jurisdiction. I think this comes under the whip of each party.

Mr. Fleming: It would be inappropriate for me to comment. All I can say is that there is \$407,000, but it is up to the caucus to determine how to budget that money. Approximately \$239,000 is going out in salaries, and to our knowledge Mr. Miggiani vouches for this. They have not added any new people on to their payroll in recent weeks or months.

Mr. Reid: Can you tell us how many people that \$239,000 employs?

Mr. Maeck: That's caucus money.

Mr. Good: That's not for secretaries.

Mr. Reid: We are entitled to know. We are voting this money.

Mr. Maeck: We don't have to decide these figures. That is caucus money.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Fleming: I think I must make my position clear. We are bookkeepers, accountants and paymasters. Frankly, we represent the caucus. They are the ones to decide. They simply instruct us. They will have to reveal how much they are paying their people.

Mr. Reid: This is the part that bothers me. I don't think I should be here questioning you and the Clerk.

An hon. member: Agreed. That's right.

Mr. Reid: But we have no other avenue to get at this kind of information.

Mr. Good: It is expenditure of public funds.

Mr. Reid: May I ask the Clerk and Mr. Fleming are they convinced or are they satisfied or do they know the status of the people who are occupying the offices in this Legislature, particularly in the north wing? Are you satisfied in your minds that those are civil servants under this vote, rather than party people?

Mr. Fleming: I am satisfied that they are caucus employees. They are not employees of the legislative assembly. They are not civil servants. They are definitely the people who have been working there for a number of months. They are not new people who have come in recently.

Mr. Reid: No, I don't mean that. Mr. Fleming, with all due respect, you are bringing in a red herring. I never mentioned anybody being hired recently, I didn't say that. I never once mentioned that these were new people. What I want to know is their political status. Are they on the government payroll or are they on other payrolls?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Reid: I am sorry, I can't hear, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Fleming: We pay the employees of the caucuses. We don't pay anybody else and we are not going around investigating who is in what office. Maybe we should be but we are not at this point. We have got just enough up our sleeves without getting into that. I don't think it's our business to be examining caucus offices.

Mr. P. Taylor: Can I just ask a supplementary?

Mr. Reid: Yes, go ahead.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Fleming, I find it very revealing that you are reluctant to tell us how many bodies you issue cheques to under that \$239,000. Your office issues cheques, Mr. Fleming. We'd like to know how many cheques you are issuing under that vote.

Mr. Fleming: I think I have to say quite honestly I can't tell you. I can get the information, but I also feel, with all due respect to the whips and the House leaders, I would like to be certain that there is agreement between those individuals that they would like publicly to release these figures.

Mr. P. Taylor: Well, Mr. Fleming, we can tell you exactly how many people are issued cheques in our caucus.

Mr. Good: Four researchers and a director and two secretaries.

Mr. P. Taylor: There it is, you just heard it.

Mr. Reid: There are seven people who receive the money. You see, this is a very important point—

Mr. P. Taylor: Could I just follow this up? Mr. Fleming, there is absolutely no one else we could call. We have no authority to call anyone else to answer this question, and the fact we can't get the answer right now—

Mr. Chairman: Well, Mr. Taylor—

Mr. P. Taylor: Would you just excuse me, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: I think I am going to over-rule your question. I think this is caucus business.

Mr. P. Taylor: I beg your pardon, Mr. Chairman, this is public money.

Mr. Good: It is in this vote.

Mr. Sargent: It is in this vote.

Mr. Reid: And we are entitled to an answer before we pass that money. That is what we are here for.

Mr. Good: Mr. Chairman, we are entitled to know the name of anyone paid out of public funds through this vote.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Fleming, I would strongly recommend you make this available.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Fleming: I have no objection to giving you the answer if I could find out. What is the answer?

Mr. Miggiani: I don't know. I would have to look up the payroll to give a precise answer.

Mr. Fleming: Mr. Miggiani would have to look up the payroll.

Mr. P. Taylor: Well, would you nip down to 151 and get the answer? I don't think we can pass this item until we know the answer.

Mrs. Campbell: At the same time we are doing that, could we find out if this is the vote that prepares statements on legislative assembly paper saying: "Purely partisan, we in the Progressive Conservative Party think that you should know these things about Robert Nixon and the Liberal Party"—and had it franked through this Legislature?

Could we get the cost of that? And if that is a mailing, is that over and above the individual member's allowance for mailing free?

Mr. Fleming: We have a complete itemization of all postage.

Mr. Maeck: We are all entitled to two mailings a year.

Mrs. Campbell: But not the Conservative Party. Each member is entitled to two.

Mr. Maeck: Each Liberal member is, too.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. Wiseman: You don't use it.

Mrs. Campbell: But this particular mailing was a mailing by the Progressive Conservative Party.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mrs. Campbell: It was not a member's mailing, and it was franked through this Legislature.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: No.

Mrs. Campbell: I have it.

Mr. Wiseman: I think you people must have gone through the mail bags.

Mrs. Campbell: It was franked. I have the envelope and I have the material.

Mr. Sargent: Right on target.

Mr. Chairman: That is not the franking services.

Mrs. Campbell: So that is over and above what you get in here.

Mr. Chairman: Well it is available to all members, as I understand it.

Mrs. Campbell: No, no. This is a Tory party piece of mailing, not a member's mailing. I have it in my office. "We are the members of the Progressive Conservative Party," etc.—and I have got it right in my office and the envelope it came in, and it was franked. So that is a service you get over and above these caucus support services in the government party. And this is what we call objectivity in the Office of the Assembly programme.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to know—when we come into our offices, there is a girl sitting at the desk there. She is a different girl every time I come in there, and she is—

An hon. member: Is she pretty?

Mr. Sargent:—sitting reading a book. Well, I can tell you every week we have a different girl sitting there; and she is reading a book. Now who hires her?

Mr. Stokes: They are tour guides.

Mr. Fleming: They are hired by the Office of the Assembly and they come under the four guides.

Mr. Sargent: What is their job?

Mr. Stokes: Receptionists, when they are there.

Mr. Fleming: Their job is basically to direct people to offices. One is on the back door and the other is at the entrance to the members' offices wing from the legislature assembly area.

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes, they are just to direct people who come in looking for you, Mr. Sargent, as to where your office is.

Mr. Chairman: I have Mr. Root.

Mr. Reid: I am not finished yet, and I think I had the floor. I hope I made my point sufficiently, because we are going to get into the same thing on the next vote.

I want to make this point that I do not feel that it is appropriate—I felt this way for some years with the Clerk, and now Mr. Fleming—that they should be here trying to substantiate these votes. Because, with all due respect to both of the gentlemen—and I have a great respect for both of them—they are not directly responsible to the people of the Province of Ontario. I don't denigrate either one of them or their contribution, but with all due respect we are here to vote money. We, as elected members, are responsible and maybe I hold an old-fashioned view in that respect but I think that either the Chairman of Management Board (Mr. Winkler) or—well, I would like to hear the Clerk's reaction to this because I don't think we should be pounding on your head or on Mr. Fleming's head. With all due respect, you are really expeditors of the policy which is laid down and you are not responsible for the policy. Perhaps you are and you shouldn't be?

Mr. R. Lewis: The point is we don't have a minister so there is no minister. Our minister, for administrative purposes, if one can use that expression in a broad sense, of course, is the Speaker.

Mr. Reid: I realize that.

Mr. R. Lewis: The practice of all other jurisdictions that I know about is that the Speaker never does appear on the estimates.

Mr. Reid: I accept that but I was in the Auditor's estimates earlier today and perhaps the tradition has grown up that we don't

question these kinds of things and I think that is wrong. Quite honestly and frankly, I think someone who is responsible to the Legislature directly, probably the Chairman of Management Board—

Mr. R. Lewis: He has nothing to do with us at all except as a member of the Board of Internal Economy. It happens that Mr. Winkler is Chairman of Management Board and a member of the Board of Internal Economy; but Management Board has nothing to do with us.

Mr. Fleming: To be honest with you, Mr. Reid, I think we have a problem and that is we are very happy to reveal how much anybody is being paid, who is being employed by the legislative assembly—any expenses or anything else—but our problem is I don't know that I particularly feel too easy about revealing how much Mr. Nixon is paying his key personnel here. I don't know that I feel too easy about the same thing for Mr. Lewis or for the people employed by the government caucus. That is my reluctance.

I would feel a little better if I had authority from the whips or the House leaders who would say, "Mr. Fleming, you are absolutely fully authorized to reveal how much these people are being paid." My position of reticence is one of trying to protect the caucuses at this point.

Mr. Reid: All right, but this is the whole point. You shouldn't be in the position of having to protect the caucuses. This should be a matter of public record. I would assume this will all be matters for the Auditor's public accounts; that in the public accounts it will say, so-and-so X number of dollars and so-and-so.

The fact remains with all due respect, as I have said, neither you nor the Clerk should be here trying to justify and be responsible for this money. I accept what the Clerk says because I have a great respect for him, particularly over the years as it has grown up.

I still think the democratic system requires accountability and responsibility of the elected members so that if there is something wrong—and I suggest there is with the policy as it presently exists—we can say, for want of a better person, to Mr. Winkler, of Management Board, "The opposition is getting a dirty deal. We do not have the resources we should have to do the job we were elected to do as members of the opposition."

I realize this sounds very partisan when I say it but there is a better than excellent chance that some of those people there—Mr.

Taylor over here—are going to be members of the opposition. They are going to be sitting here saying, “How come we only get this amount of money? How come we don’t have the resources to do an in-depth study of the budget; an in-depth study of the Throne Speech; an in-depth study of the legislation which comes before us?”

Mr. Fleming: The fact is, Mr. Reid, the budget of the Liberal caucus was very carefully worked out by the caucus. It was gone over with me and Mr. Miggiani. We went to the Board of Internal Economy. Mr. Breithaupt was there; your budget was discussed and there was unanimity over the budget. The same thing happened for the NDP; the same thing happened for the government caucus; and that was our position in it. It wasn’t that the caucus wasn’t given a very large opportunity. I can assure you that those figures were—

Mr. Reid: You see, Mr. Fleming, that is where your fundamental mistake comes in.

Mr. Good: That’s right.

Mr. Reid: With all due respect to Mr. Breithaupt, with all due respect to Mr. Deans, with all due respect to Mr. Winkler, they are not, and they do not speak for the individual members of the Legislature. This is our responsibility. They have no legal responsibility. They have no accountability under the rules and regulations and the procedures of the Legislature. And there are those who will say, “Do you not have faith in these people?” That is not the question. The question is that under the procedures and rules of the Legislature we as individual members, and John Root and Lorne Maeck and Bernt Gilbertson and Doug Wiseman and Mr. Taylor and Jack Stokes and Paul Taylor and Margaret Campbell, we all have an equal responsibility.

Mr. Wiseman: You have got to.

Mr. Reid: Maybe I am splitting hairs, but I am getting more concerned about the parliamentary process the longer I am here because I see it being downgraded. I see the responsibility and accountability of those people who should, under our system, be responsible and accountable being downplayed to an extent that nobody is responsible, and the Premier can get up in the House and say “Well, that is somebody else’s responsibility. I have nothing to do with it.”

Mr. Fleming: Mr. Chairman, I have an answer to Mr. Reid’s question. There are 28 employees of the government caucus.

Mr. Wiseman: Could we have it for all the parties while we are at it?

Mr. Maeck: Before that is given out, I think we had better talk about this a little bit more, in favour of that information going out.

Mr. P. Taylor: Could I just make a point about a statement Mr. Fleming made earlier? He said he didn’t feel he had the authority, or he felt uncomfortable in giving information about what various people are earning.

Mr. Fleming: I was talking about dollars.

Mr. P. Taylor: Dollars, right. I would like to point out to you, Mr. Fleming, we are not asking you to tell us what people are earning. We are asking you for a global amount covering a global number of bodies. That makes no differentiation per body.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Fleming, before you give these figures out I think there should be a little further debate.

Mr. P. Taylor: Well, he has already given it to us. There are 28 people earning \$239,000.

Mr. Fleming: This, I think, is public knowledge—that there are 28 employees in the government caucus and the total salary is \$239,000. There are 10 in the Liberal caucus. I am not sure how that is split, but there are 10 individuals.

Mr. Wiseman: How much money are they paid?

Mr. Reid: How much for the Liberals and how much for the NDP?

Mr. Fleming: Well, we have to split them between research and unconditional. I would presume that the research budget for the Liberal caucus is \$118,900, and my guess would be that that is all going toward salaries. That is a fact.

Mr. Wiseman: One hundred and eighteen thousand dollars for 28 members.

Mr. Fleming: One hundred and eighteen thousand, nine hundred dollars.

Mr. Wiseman: To look after 28 members.

Mr. Fleming: That is for less than 10.

Mr. P. Taylor: Well then, what is the total?

Mr. Reid: Have you got a figure for the NDP?

Mr. Chairman: Just a moment, let’s clear the Liberals first.

Mr. Fleming: The total salaries coming out of the unconditional allowance are indicated in my chart as \$113,100.

Mr. P. Taylor: For the 10 people you referred to?

Mr. Fleming: We would have to get a breakdown as to how many of these would be research and how many would be coming out of the unconditional. I think you have somewhere around four or five.

Mr. Reid: We have got four researchers and a director, have we not?

Mr. Good: Two secretaries.

Mr. Reid: And two secretaries.

Mr. Fleming: There would be five, then.

Mr. Good: Four with the director.

Mr. Reid: Four with the director.

Mr. Fleming: Excuse me, these are very detailed questions that we really have to dig into to get your answers.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Fleming, can I ask you, and I ask the Clerk, one question? Putting traditions aside, do you not really feel that there should be a member of the cabinet, or a member of the government, which I call the Lieutenant Governor in Council, whatever you want, answering for these kinds of things?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Reid, before Mr. Fleming answers that—

Mr. Reid: I would like the Clerk to answer.

Mr. Chairman: I would like Mr. Fleming to complete the answer he originally started. He quoted the PC caucus spending \$238,000—

Mrs. Campbell: And that is not research.

Mr. Wiseman: That is research.

Mr. Chairman: On 28 employees.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mrs. Campbell: They have more research staff than we do.

Mr. Chairman: Could we have a little bit of order until we get the facts?

Mr. Fleming: There are five assistants in the Liberal caucus who receive between them, \$78,000.

Mr. Chairman: Five get \$78,000.

Mr. Fleming: There are two secretaries and they total \$18,900.

Mr. Chairman: Is that the total amount?

Mr. Fleming: There is a part-time—excuse me, one receptionist, \$7,500. There is a part-time researcher \$7,200; that's one individual.

An hon. member: I didn't know they got paid that well.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, I don't know that we should be going into this. I thought there was a global figure arrived at for each of the caucuses, dependent upon a certain formula. Am I wrong in that?

Mr. Fleming: No, you are right.

Mr. Chairman: That was my understanding, too.

Mr. Reid: Is this a point of order, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Yes, it is.

Mr. Reid: I am glad because I want to speak to the point of order.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: If in accordance with a specific formula it is determined what each caucus is to get in terms of a global figure to run its caucus office, it is my opinion that how each of those caucuses spends that money and what their priorities are—whether that is secretarial help or research help or whatever type of help—is up to the caucus. That is privy, in my estimation, to that particular caucus, how it wants to spend its money. I don't think any political party here at this committee should be digging into the details of how every dollar is spent, who it is being paid to, for what type of research and so on.

Mr. Good: What have you got to hide?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes, did you have your hand up to speak on that?

Mr. Stokes: I think Mr. Taylor is absolutely right. There is a formula. You can disagree with the formula; you can argue any way you want.

Mr. Good: That is not the point. The point is whether the money is being used for legislative work or political work.

Mr. Chairman: Just a moment; Mr. Stokes has the floor.

Mr. Stokes: You have a right to know that every penny allocated on that formula basis is going for caucus support. If you can prove

there are X number of offices being occupied by people who are not directly associated with the caucus, if they are doing something else, for heaven's sake, bring it forward. If you are suggesting there are X thousands of dollars going wholly and solely for political purposes and not support staff, you have a right to raise it. Look at the invidious position it puts Robert Nixon in—

Mr. Reid: You miss the point.

Mr. Stokes: —or Stephen Lewis if they are trying to recruit a person who is going to act as a press secretary—say Phil Ross, for instance. I don't think Phil Ross wants everybody out there to know what he is being paid.

Mr. Reid: It is public money and the public should know if they want to know.

Mr. Stokes: I think you have a right to know the exact number of dollars being spent by the Liberal caucus.

Mr. Reid: We know how much the Clerk is getting. We know how much Mr. Fleming gets.

Mr. Fleming: I think our position is entirely different.

Mr. Reid: It isn't

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes has the floor. Will you complete, Mr. Stokes?

Mr. Reid: I am sorry.

Mr. Stokes: I think you are placing Mr. Nixon in an invidious position because Phil Ross is not a civil servant. It is like walking down the street, saying to the vice-president of Imperial Oil, "We demand to know how much you make."

Mr. Reid: No, it isn't.

Mr. Stokes: I think it is.

Mr. Wiseman: Right on, Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. Root: Mr. Chairman, I have listened to this debate and I agree with what Mr. Stokes has said. I think the amount of money allocated to each caucus and how it spends it is its business. On the basis of the figures which have come out here tonight, I say if anybody is being short-changed, it is the government caucus. We don't have this research fund.

Mr. Stokes: I didn't say that.

Mr. Reid: I am glad you said that, Jack.

Mr. Root: Let me have my say. I sat here for an hour listening to this. We have almost three times as many members as the Liberals have and we don't get three times as much money. If you add together the combined opposition caucuses, we don't get equal to what they are getting either. I am not questioning that. There was an agreement worked out. There was so much paid for a member of each caucus, and how the caucus spends that money is its business, as far as I'm concerned. I've asked this office you talking about—on the east side—to get me information about this, this, and this, and I used a lot of that in the speech I made on the budget. They did the research for me. I haven't time to do everything.

Mr. Reid: You should fire the ones who do your research.

Mr. Root: You decide in your caucus. The argument that Mr. Reid has put up here tonight is an argument that he should make in his own caucus. If he thinks that their money is not being spent wisely, he should put it there.

Mr. Reid: It's not our money; it's the people's money. It's taxpayers' money.

Mr. Root: Just a minute—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root has the floor.

Mr. Root: After the money is voted there is a mutual agreement you get so many dollars, then that's your money and how you spend it, as far as I'm concerned, is your business. Don't think that all the opposition just comes from the opposition party. We have a caucus, and I'm not going to divulge what happens behind our closed doors, but there is a lot of—

Mr. Reid: Very little.

Mr. Root: —opposition right in our caucus.

Mr. Reid: You held up the teachers' bill for 18 months.

Mr. Root: How do you know?

Mr. Reid: I have a pipeline right into your caucus.

Mr. Root: I thought you had, and I think we'd better investigate that too. If you want to confess that you're bugging our caucus why, that's your business. I didn't know that. I think it's a very nice confession for you to make. I've often wondered how this stuff gets to the press.

Mr. Reid: You talk in your sleep, John.

Mr. Root: I don't talk in my sleep. How do you know? I lock my door and put a chain on it. I wouldn't trust you fellows.

Mr. Riddell: John, you're not going to run again. You don't want to stop sending this stuff out.

Mr. Root: How do you know I'm not going to run again?

Mr. Riddell: That's what I heard, you weren't going to run again.

Mr. Root: Oh, you will hear a lot of things about me.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Lewis, could you clarify one item for me as Clerk of the Legislature? Something tells me away back that there was a vote on this particular thing within the legislative assembly, allotting this money.

Mr. Good: By statute it is.

Mr. Chairman: I'm positive there was a vote on this earlier in the session, within the legislative assembly.

Mr. R. Lewis: I was just refreshing my memory with Mr. Fleming. The recommendation came from the Camp commission in its report to the House, and then the government recommended the formula which was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: There was a vote too, Mr. Lewis. There was a vote in the House as I remember it.

Mr. Reid: No, no.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Bullbrook made a motion to reduce the amount to the government.

Mr. Good: Sure, that was the bill.

Mr. Chairman: That's right, it was a vote of the House.

Mr. R. Lewis: Oh yes. That was when the bill was in committee.

Mr. Reid: To discuss the matter?

Mr. Chairman: That was a vote of the House, was it not, Mr. Lewis?

Mr. Reid: That doesn't mean that we cannot discuss it.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: If you are going to discuss how much everybody makes and what his duties are, then what you're going to be doing is examining the duties of the people on the payroll, and justifying those. I don't think that this committee should be in the position of

having to justify what the individual employee of any caucus is doing and whether those duties are worthwhile and should be paid at that rate. That's what you're getting into.

Mr. Reid: I want to speak to the point of order.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Taylor was the next speaker.

Mr. Reid: He raised a point of order, and I gather that we're still on the point of order.

Mr. Chairman: That is right.

Mr. Reid: Okay. Do I have the floor, Mr. Chairman, because I want to speak to the point of order?

Mr. Chairman: There's Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Maeck, then you.

Mr. P. Taylor: I just want to make the observation that Mr. Taylor of Prince Edward-Lennox, Mr. Stokes, and Mr. Root who have just spoken, have spoken in favour of non-accountability in the use of public funds.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: That's false.

Mr. Good: Right. Right on. Absolutely on. There is no other way of interpreting it.

Mr. P. Taylor: Would you just let me describe how you've done that?

Mr. J. A. Taylor: You can't turn a horse chestnut into a chestnut horse that simply.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, could we have order, please; I'm not finished yet.

Mr. Stokes: And we're also prepared to say the number of people who are working for us and the total paid to them.

Mr. Wiseman: Stop trying to play that courtroom lawyer stuff, and let's listen to the truth.

Mr. P. Taylor: Do you believe in order, Mr. Taylor? No, you don't believe in order. You're the party of law and order so why don't you believe in order?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Taylor, you have the floor.

Mr. P. Taylor: The point I want to make is that, at no time has any member of this committee this evening asked for names, individual salaries, job descriptions or anything of the kind. We have merely asked for a breakdown by global amount of dollars, paying what global number of people. That's all we asked for and we got the information.

Mr. Maeck: That's what you asked for. That's not what we asked for.

Mr. Wiseman: Look at Hansard and see what your partner asked for.

Mr. P. Taylor: All I want to say is that if you people, the members I named a moment ago, are not prepared to reveal that kind of information, then you are not prepared to advocate accountability for the expenditure of public funds.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: That's woolly thinking.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, in speaking to the point of order, I would just like to say this. Of course we passed the bill. As I recall it, when the bill came in and when we had figures attached, Mr. White, who was then the Treasurer, was actually providing for two extra members. He forgot the by-elections that sort of changed things. That definitely went through the House. However, a great many things go through this House but we are still in the position of questioning the operation, and I think that is what we are about at this point.

There are inequities and we have said so. The fact is that the government itself is getting paid more in effect than the rest of us, not on the question of the ratio of members but in the other support services which are given to the individual members in the government caucus so that they can carry out—and I am going to say this—what is certainly from this one demonstration a political campaign service through the caucuses' support services. This was not the intention of the caucuses' support services. The caucuses' support services were to be to enable us to fulfil our function properly as members of the Legislature. This is of course not the way it functions.

We have had members of the government speaking earlier about members' support services and riding offices. We all know that there are very few members of the government caucus who don't have extra amounts of money to provide these services, and you get it here again. What really bothers me, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Wiseman: Could we ask what you meant there by saying we get money for riding offices?

Mrs. Campbell: I am saying there are not too many members on the government side who do not have extra money because of extra services they get which could allow them to afford a riding office.

Mr. Chairman: Wait a minute, Mrs. Campbell. I think you will have to clarify that state-

ment. I don't think that I can sit here. I get no extra money.

Mrs. Campbell: Not on select committees or anything else?

Mr. Chairman: I get no extra money, Mrs. Campbell. I pay right here on my own.

Mrs. Campbell: You have executive assistants. You may not, but how many members in the government side are not getting some extra money for extra services?

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Here's one.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, you will definitely have to clarify your statement on that.

Mrs. Campbell: There is no question about my statement. My statement is that most of the government members do have extra money, extra remuneration, by reason of—

Mr. Wiseman: Extra responsibilities?

Mrs. Campbell: I don't know how extra the responsibilities are compared with an opposition member.

Mr. Riddell: Come on, do you know how much?

Mr. Reid: If you do it on that basis, most of you shouldn't get any.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell is making her statement. I want to hear it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Chairman, gee, this is terrible.

Mrs. Campbell: There is a problem when we deal with these figures. I am not denying that the formula was worked out. It was worked out in the best way possible, having regard to the overwhelming majority of government members in the House. But the fact still remains that this is the Office of the Assembly programme. This is an office which belongs to the whole Legislature and it should be treated with objectivity.

I think Mr. Stokes pointed out that if we could bring forward these things, we had the right to do so. The only way we are going to find out exactly what the picture is, is by asking questions, and this is the only place. If you can tell me any other place where we can raise these questions to show the inequities of the formula as it exists, then I would bow to the fact that this ought to be an objective

kind of procedure here. But there is no other place, and when we see what does happen—I pointed to one thing and you say, “Oh well, that’s not within the caucus support services”—I don’t know that you don’t have members down there Xeroxing things and sending them out under the heading of the Conservative Party rather than under the heading of individual members.

Mr. Maeck: And we don’t ask. We don’t know if you have or not either, Mrs. Campbell.

Mr. Wiseman: We don’t check the mailbags.

Mr. Maeck: And we don’t ask you.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, I don’t check the mailbags either.

Mr. Reid: We don’t have the number of mailbags you people have.

Mr. Wiseman: I don’t count them. I am too busy for that.

Mr. Reid: I have a feeling you are smuggling in old, used-up secretaries out in the halls.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, the fact remains, I think the government members recognize what we are saying, the matter is one of caucus support services. If this is to be interpreted as political services, as opposed to research, then I simply feel that we ought to be investigating this matter on that basis, and that’s the basis on which I am looking at it, because the public has a right to know that this is, in fact, true, or that it is not, in fact, true. We are not really able to get at the root of it, with all the yelling and so on in this committee. Now, can we quietly determine whether this is a fact or isn’t a fact?

Mr. Gilbertson: Why don’t you talk to your leader about it?

Mrs. Campbell: My leader isn’t going to be able to tell me what you do in the matter of this political service.

Mr. Gilbertson: Certainly, they have all been arranged ahead of time; so much money allocated to each party. You are churning this thing in a way that you have no need to.

Mrs. Campbell: We are aware, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Reid: What do you mean, no need?

Mr. Wiseman: Ask Jack, he is a veteran here. He’ll tell the newcomers something.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell has the floor. Would you complete your remarks?

Mrs. Campbell: If I am permitted to, I would like to. I have already stated that I am fully aware of the formula that was worked out; fully aware of it. But when you recognize the fact that you include your cabinet ministers, who have full staff, full research, all of these things, when you include the executive assistants, when you include those who have other means of additional remuneration, the facts are very clear—that this money is capable of being used for purely political purposes. I would like to know, if the government is not prepared to tell us, one way or another, if you feel that you are using it for purely caucus support services, if in fact you are employing members of the party in your offices. The other thing is, perhaps if we had that knowledge we might reassert the offices so that the members of the Legislature wouldn’t be in cubbyholes and might have greater opportunity for places to work.

All of these things are important to us. I would think, in fairness, it would be important to a government, very important to a government, to disclose fully. I personally would not want to be on the side of saying, “I’m not prepared to disclose fully.”

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Search me.

Mr. R. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I might suggest that if the members wish to examine how the caucus people spend their money, I assume the proper place would be the public accounts committee rather than this committee.

Mr. Reid: Well, we are on—

Mr. Chairman: Well, wait a minute now, Mr. Maeck has—

Mr. Reid: We are still on the point of order, I trust, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: That’s right.

Mr. Maeck: Mr. Chairman, I haven’t that much left to say—

Mr. Reid: True.

Mr. Maeck: At least what I am going to say is going to be a little more intelligent than some of the things I have heard so far tonight, I think.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Mr. Maeck: I want to lend my support to Mr. Taylor and Mr. Stokes in this matter and I want to point out—

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you.

Mr. Maeck: Not that Mr. Taylor over there; the good one over on the far side. No, but I want to point out that we have been talking so much about the cabinet ministers and the parliamentary assistants having extra remuneration.

Mrs. Campbell: And staff.

Mr. Maeck: That remuneration is for the extra work they do. Members of the opposition come to me and they come to the ministers and they get all the information they want. The research is done by the same people who do the research for the government members. I don't think there is any member in either opposition party who can say he or she never got an answer to any inquiry through any ministry in this government. I think that is a red herring.

Mrs. Campbell: That is not true.

Mr. Maeck: Certainly in our ministry at least.

Mrs. Campbell: It's not true in Housing.

Mr. Maeck: I have given information out to members of the opposition the same as I have to government members. The staff in the ministry got that information and did the research work on it, in the same way they would for a government member. I think that is a red herring when you toss that in. That absolutely has no bearing on this at all. But I really think that we made an agreement—the caucuses made an agreement for \$5,500 per member—

Mrs. Campbell: We did not agree to it.

Mr. Good: There was no agreement.

Mr. Maeck: But your representative did. And if you have got a beef with your representative, that's whom you should be fighting with—not with us.

Mr. Good: No, no. On a point of order. That is by statute an amount to be set aside per member—

Mr. Maeck: Fine.

Mr. Good: —and I don't think, when the bill was passed, it was ever clarified that that allotment per member—it was \$5,000, it is now \$5,500—would also apply to cabinet ministers and parliamentary assistants as well. As for secretaries, it was clarified that there is no secretarial allowance for people who get secretaries in other areas of government—parliamentary assistants or cabinet ministers. That part

was clarified, but the fact still remains that with your \$5,500—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Good, I am going to overrule you. Mr. Maeck has the floor. I think you should bring out the minutes—

Mr. Reid: The point is made.

Mr. Chairman: —as I remember, that was debated at that time. But Mr. Maeck has the floor.

Mr. Good: I made the point.

Mr. Maeck: The final point I want to make is that, as far as I am concerned, it is my understanding that the allotment goes to the caucus and the caucus decides how it is going to spend it. I can't believe the Liberal caucus doesn't do a little political work in that caucus the same as everybody else. It is a political caucus after all—

Mrs. Campbell: No members of the party.

Mr. Maeck: You discuss political things in your caucus—and to sit here and pretend that you are not politically inclined is absolutely stupid.

Mr. Reid: Not us; we have a very non-partisan attitude. We do what is best for the people. Is it my turn, Mr. Chairman? Am I next on the list?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Reid: I would like to speak to the point of order, Mr. Chairman: If I recall correctly, the point of order that Mr. Taylor raised was that this was decided by the various caucuses, or at least their representatives; it was statutory and so on, therefore it really should not be debatable.

What bothers me, Mr. Chairman, is that I just can't accept that, because that means we can't discuss the shortcomings or otherwise of various cabinet ministers and we can't discuss various programmes of the government that are statutory. It bothers me, but it is completely in character for the member for Thunder Bay to agree with the government that whatever they are doing is correct—

Mr. Gilbertson: He's got a lot of good common sense.

Mr. Reid: It really bothers me—and perhaps I am wrong—but I understood that my function—

Mr. Stokes: Not perhaps—you are wrong—

Mr. Ruston: Not likely.

Mr. Stokes: You are just an impudent little pup; that's all you are.

Mr. Reid: The president of the chamber of commerce for the Thunder Bay riding has had his say. I listened to him defend the government, as I have done time after time. That's his business; what he wants to do is fine.

My point is this, on the point of order—and I would like either the chairman or the Clerk or anyone to tell me that I am wrong—is it not our job in these estimates, as in any other estimates and whether it is the Clerk, Mr. Fleming or a cabinet minister, to ask questions concerning the amount of money to be voted to assess, to approve or to try to disapprove of these funds? I thought that was our job.

Mr. Stokes: What does the member want to know?

Mr. Reid: I thought it was our job to be here to ask questions. The chairman has the responsibility to rule if they are out of order; I don't think they are. I can't consider any question out of order where we might ask about the money that is raised from my constituents and from anybody else's constituents, where it is going and how it is spent. Am I wrong? Is that not our job?

Mr. Ruston: That is our job.

Mr. Reid: Why do you say I am wrong?

Mr. Wiseman: Why didn't you say that this afternoon?

Mr. Reid: What the member for Prince Edward-Lennox and the member for Thunder Bay said, in effect, is this: We among ourselves, in reality three people or maybe four or five, have decided that X number of dollars is going to be allotted and that is not available for public scrutiny. We can put that in a pot—what is it, \$951,000?—and we can say that the light of public scrutiny and accountability and responsibility shall not shine on that amount of money. We can decide with three members or, if you like, the council or whatever it's called of internal economy can decide among themselves, that \$951,000 of taxpayers' money is going to be allocated in this way and that members of the Legislature will have to say as to how that money is spent. If that's what they are saying—that's what I understood.

Mr. Gilbertson: That isn't true.

Mr. Stokes: That is not what I said.

Mr. Gilbertson: You can scrutinize your caucus.

Mr. Chairman: Let the member complete his statement.

Mr. Reid: I'm going to do that, Mr. Chairman, but I'm putting a position on the point of order. Maybe I misunderstood my friend from Prince Edward-Lennox; maybe I misunderstood my friend from Thunder Bay. I understood that what they were saying was that an inter-party agreement has been made that so many dollars will be spent on whatever you want to spend it on, and that the public is really not entitled, through the members of the Legislature, to know what that money is spent on.

Mr. Good: Right; that is what they are saying.

Mr. Stokes: Not so.

Mr. Reid: The people it's spent on—

Mr. J. A. Taylor: You are misconstruing the point of order and the whole purpose of the point of order.

Mr. Reid: Maybe I am but I could have sworn that's exactly what you said.

Mr. Stokes: Not so.

Mr. Reid: I want to come back, Mr. Chairman, and I'll complete my remarks on the point of order. I feel, and nobody has said I'm wrong yet, that my job as a member—

Mr. J. A. Taylor: What do you mean—

Mr. Reid: —not of the Liberal Party, not as a member of the Liberal caucus, but as a member of the legislative assembly of Ontario is to come in here and scrutinize the money raised by taxation; my job is to say, "How is that money, which comes out of the pockets of the people I represent, going to be spent?" What you are saying to me tonight is two things: one, that there is no direct cabinet responsibility for that money being spent because there is not a cabinet minister—

Mr. Chairman: You are speaking to the point of order?

Mr. Reid: That's right.

Mr. Chairman: Stay on the point of order.

Mr. Reid: That's exactly what I'm saying.

Mr. Chairman: Stay on the point of order but leave the cabinet out.

Mr. Reid: But that's the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: I've made a ruling.

Mr. Reid: The point of order, Mr. Chairman, is simply that first of all, there is no cabinet minister who is responsible, directly elected, for the expenditure of these moneys. Secondly, you are saying—or, I'm sorry, these two members over here are saying—that as a member of the Legislature, not of any political party, I am not entitled to ask any questions as to the amount of money and the expenditure of that money, the way it is spent.

I will recall to your mind, and somebody has mentioned this, that we have a public accounts committee which requires that after the fact, after the money is spent, that money has to be accounted for. It has to be done by statute and everything else. We have a committee of which I have the pleasure and honour of being chairman.

Surely, before the public accounts gets to that money, members of the Legislature have to give their approval for the expenditure of that money. What I'm hearing tonight from all sides, except the Liberal caucus—of course, this is not rare because we're concerned about the individual taxpayer, the individual—what we are hearing from the Conservative Party and the NDP is that you have no right to know; that this is an inter-party agreement; we are going to do this in the dark; we are going to do it under the blanket. The public has no right to know and nobody is responsible for that money.

Mr. Wiseman: How many copies of Hansard are you going to send up to Rainy River?

Mr. Reid: I'm not concerned necessarily about the number of people getting this money. I'm not particularly—

Mr. J. A. Taylor: You certainly are. You are questioning the number of people who are getting it, and what they do with it.

Mr. Reid: I'm concerned about enshrining a principle right here and now in Hansard and before the legislative assembly that we, as members of the Legislature, in fact have a right to know how that money is being spent, and in principle the Legislature has been downgraded.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: All right, we want to know what is going on in your own caucus.

Mr. Good: Right, we will tell you.

Mr. Reid: That's not the point—what's going on in my caucus.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Well, certainly it is.

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. member com-

plete his remarks? He has overspent his time on a point of order now.

Mr. Reid: Well, I have listened, Mr. Chairman. I would like—

Mr. Chairman: I think you would agree that you have had an opportunity to state your point of order.

Mr. Stokes: Ask him what he wants to know.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Chairman, I would like to have an answer from you as chairman of this particular committee. Do we, as members of the Legislature—not as parties, but as members of the Legislature—have a right to ask, first of all, how this money is being spent? Yes or no?

Mr. Stokes: Yes. What do you want to know?

Mr. Chairman: I'm going to take a minute to answer you.

Mr. Reid: Yes, it is simply a yes or no answer.

Mr. Chairman: Yes. I am going to take a minute to answer you. I was always quite proud of this Legislature. There are always gentlemen within it and there is honour between parties—which there has been until this last few minutes. There has been honour among parties. Your caucus operated within your own ranks. The PC caucus operated within its ranks. The New Democratic Party operated within its ranks—as the hon. member for Thunder Bay has set out. But apparently you are not happy with your representative.

Mr. Reid: That's not true. You are confusing the issue. You are confusing the issue entirely.

Mr. Good: That has nothing to do with it.

Mr. Reid: I will not stand for that.

Mr. Chairman: All right, but I am going to make it a ruling. My ruling is going to be that Mr. Fleming give you the number of employees of each caucus, the amounts of money—and that's it.

Mr. Reid: Okay, now Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: We don't have the New Democratic Party yet.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Chairman, I want to establish two points. I'm still on the point of order, especially. I would like the principle either accepted or negated. First of all, that a responsible member of the cabinet—okay the Clerk shakes his head.

Mr. R. Lewis: You can't have it both ways.

Mr. Chairman: No.

Mr. R. Lewis: Can I interrupt for a moment?

Mr. Reid: Yes, please do.

Mr. R. Lewis: You can't have it both ways. You see, the House unanimously accepted the report of the Camp commission and enacted the legislation. This separated the Legislature from the minister, so that there was no minister involved. So you can't have a minister answering for these estimates.

Mr. Reid: Then we shouldn't have these estimates.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: No, if you made it a ministerial responsibility, he would kick out your allowance for your caucus and the NDP caucus. How can you justify that for the people.

Mr. Reid: I am sorry for interrupting. I would like to hear the Clerk out.

Mr. Lewis: I say you can't have it both ways. You either have the Legislature come under a ministry, and then that minister is responsible to answer to the committee; or you have the complete separation from the ministry that we now have in which case you have no minister to reply to these questions.

Mr. Reid: Okay, I accept that dichotomy. Now I ask you this: Are we not entitled to know how this money is spent—whether it's a minister or whether it's the Clerk and the deputy minister?

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes, of course. Mr. Fleming has been waiting patiently for—

Mr. Reid: Mr. Fleming started his remarks by saying he felt constrained about revealing what he felt were caucus secrets.

Mr. R. Lewis: Details.

Mr. Reid: Can I accept then, Mr. Fleming, that your willingness to give the figures indicates that you feel the members of the Legislature are entitled to know this information?

Mr. Stokes: I want to ask the member a question. Are you saying that you want a minister, such as the Minister of Government Services, to tell the Liberal caucus how they should spend their money?

Mr. Reid: No, you missed the point with unerring accuracy, as usual.

Mr. Chairman: Would Mr. Fleming put it on the record.

Mr. Reid: I repeated the point ad nauseum.

Mr. Chairman: Before we adjourn, would Mr. Fleming put it in the record?

Mr. Reid: Mr. Fleming has an answer.

Mr. Fleming: Okay, I have reviewed with Mr. Miggiani the question of the people on the payroll of the various caucuses, and we have come up with these facts. The government caucus has 30 people working for it. They're being paid \$239,000 in this 1975-1976 fiscal year. The Liberal caucus has nine people working for the caucus, they're being paid \$113,100. They have eight people working for the research department, and they're being paid \$118,900, for a total of—I haven't got the total here.

Mr. R. Lewis: That's \$231,000, roughly.

Mr. Fleming: The NDP has eight people working for the caucus, \$114,900. They have seven working for the research department at \$99,000.

Mr. Reid: That wasn't that hard.

Mr. Good: One question: Can we have a breakdown of duties of the 30 people working for the PC, because I think this is the crux? Anyone working for a caucus must be authorized by you to draw salary. You can't authorize salary for anyone working for a caucus who is not employed on legitimate matters.

Mr. Fleming: That is authorized by the caucus and I think you'll have to refer to them.

Mr. Reid: That's where the problem comes in.

Mr. Good: You mean if a party came to you—

Mr. Chairman: I would just remind you of the honour that we have with our parties here.

Mr. Good: And said, "We would like you to pay this salary out of our allotment—"

Mr. Reid: When the member for St. David (Mrs. Scrivener) makes the remarks she makes and the Premier doesn't say anything about it, honour goes out the window.

Mr. Good: All I would like to know is that you must have some standard or criterion by which you judge the liability of the government to pay that account.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: From the opposition; if you can get one, you get both.

Mr. Fleming: They provide the authorization.

Mr. Good: Do you not have a job title when it comes in?

Mr. Fleming: They provide that entirely. They provide the job title and everything else entirely. If the money is in the budget we pay it; if it's not in the budget we don't pay it.

Mr. Good: We have eight researchers. How many researchers do the PCs have working among those 30 people?

Mr. Fleming: I can't answer that question.

Mr. Good: How many secretaries do they have working among those 30?

Mr. Fleming: You would have to talk to the caucus.

Mr. Good: You are perfectly at liberty to say that we have nine working for the caucus and eight in research.

Mr. Reid: If the three parties decide to assassinate somebody, it's all right as long as we agree among ourselves.

Mr. Good: There must be some basis on which you have to have authority to pay these salaries. If a party caucus puts in an organizer for eastern Ontario, certainly you're not going to pay that out of government funds.

Mr. Fleming: No, we have a—

Mr. Good: There must be some basis on which you ascertain whether or not it's a legitimate employee working for the caucus.

Mr. Stokes: Mr. Chairman, I think we do have a right to know whether they are caucus support staff. That's what were voting on.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. Good: That's what we want to know. You're getting the point.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Nobody is quarrelling with that.

Mr. Good: All right, nobody is quarrelling. What do the 30 PC employees do?

Mr. J. A. Taylor: All right; do you want a job description and how they are functioning and so on?

Mr. Good: No, the job titles.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: We're not entitled to research.

The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, p.m.

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ESTIMATES, OFFICE OF THE ASSEMBLY

Standing Procedural Affairs Committee

Chairman: Mr. D. H. Morrow

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, June 17, 1975

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1975

The committee met at 3:05 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, OFFICE OF THE ASSEMBLY (continued)

Mr. Chairman: Come to order.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): **Mr. Chairman,** I believe last night—

Mr. Chairman: I have a statement to give before we proceed with the debate. Last night when we adjourned, an argument developed among members about procedure and about this particular vote. I have now investigated the situation, and my ruling is that the formula is debatable, but the distribution within the caucuses is not going to be debatable.

Mr. Reid: **Mr. Chairman,** I was going to start on a point of order, and you've already raised it so I would like to speak to that. I don't want to reiterate in full what I said last night, but we are dealing with public funds, we are dealing with—

Mr. Chairman: I don't believe my ruling is debatable.

Mr. Reid: Why?

Mr. Chairman: If you wish to challenge it—

Mr. Reid: Yes, well—

Mr. Chairman: —if you wish to challenge it so it can be opposed—

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): It is debatable surely.

Mr. Reid: You are not the Speaker. The Speaker's rulings are not debatable. You're just the chairman of the committee.

Mr. R. Lewis (Clerk of the House): The rules of the House apply—

Mr. Chairman: The rules of the House apply in committee.

Mr. R. Lewis: —but they don't apply to the chairman.

Mr. Reid: In that case, **Mr. Chairman,** I feel that you are muzzling the debate. You're

muzzling the opposition, you're muzzling me as a member of the Legislature, and I wish to challenge your ruling.

Mr. R. Lewis: Those in favour of it—

Mr. Chairman: You have heard my ruling. If anyone wants me to repeat it—

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): I'd like you to repeat it.

Mr. P. Taylor (Carleton East): Will you do that, please?

Mr. Chairman: The ruling is this: The formula for which this money is made up is debatable. The distribution within the caucuses is not debatable. Each caucus operates its own caucus.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): Who advised you on your ruling? We want to know who advised you. We want to know who advised you on your ruling!

Mr. Chairman: All in favour of my ruling—

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): **Mr. Chairman,** will you give the basis for your ruling and who advised you?

Mr. Bullbrook: Who advised you on your ruling?

Mr. Chairman: I think if you had been here last night you would have—

Mr. Bullbrook: No, no. We weren't here last night. I want to know, **Mr. Chairman,** as your colleague in the Legislature—because we're now dealing with those people who have a responsibility to protect our legislative function. I want to know who advised you on your ruling.

Mr. Chairman: I am accepting the responsibility for the ruling.

Mr. Bullbrook: I don't ask you that.

Mr. Singer: What are you trying to do, muzzle the Legislature? Muzzle the committee?

Mr. Reid: What are you trying to hide?

Mr. Bullbrook: I want to know who advised you on your ruling.

Mr. Chairman: I have made my ruling.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, you spoke last night about honour among members, and honour among caucuses. My friend, you have just destroyed any semblance of honour in this Legislature by making the kind of ruling you've just made.

Mr. Chairman: I've made the rule—

Mr. Bullbrook: Can we get back to my question?

Mr. P. Taylor: The distribution of public funds is beyond accountability. And that is totally wrong.

Mr. Bullbrook: Can we get back to my question, Mr. Chairman, please?

Mr. Chairman: I have answered your question, Mr. Bullbrook.

Mr. Bullbrook: You have not. You have said you accept responsibility for the ruling, and I understand that. I don't equivocate with that, you're the chairman, you've made the ruling. I want to know who advised you on the ruling.

Mr. Chairman: I've told you—

Mr. Bullbrook: The normal procedure is that the Speaker or the chairman of committee seek out the advice of the Clerk, or the Clerk's office. Now, the Clerk nods to me in the negative, and that's what I thought. I want to know who advised you on this. I have every right to know who advised you on it.

Mr. Chairman: I have made the ruling.

Mr. Bullbrook: No, not good enough. Not only is there going to be a challenge of the ruling, we're going to find out the basis of this—because we know what you've gone through in connection with this.

Mr. Chairman: If you had been here last night, you would know the basis of the ruling, Mr. Bullbrook.

All in favour of the chairman's—

Mr. R. D. Kennedy (Peel South): Mr. Chairman, could you clarify just what the issue is?

Mr. Chairman: The issue has been debating the distribution of funds within the three different caucuses. Last night the Liberal speaker within the Liberal caucus asked questions regarding the distribution within the other caucuses.

Mr. Kennedy: This is within all caucuses?

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): That's right.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, within all caucuses.

Mr. Kennedy: Full disclosure—where every nickel and dime goes. That's the \$5,500 per member—

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Kennedy: —that goes to each caucus, plus the research funds that go to the opposition—that we don't get?

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, that part is debatable.

Mr. Kennedy: We want to know where each nickel—

Mr. Chairman: But distribution within the caucus I say—

Mr. P. Taylor: Let the record show for Mr. Kennedy's benefit that the figures given here last night by Mr. Fleming broke down the distribution of funds—as between caucus support and research—for the Liberal and New Democratic Party caucuses. And there was a lump sum for a lump number of people, with no breakdown, for the Conservative caucus.

Mr. Chairman: Very good. If Mr. Fleming wants to answer that he can, right now, before the vote. Go ahead, Mr. Fleming.

Mr. P. Taylor: Under the circumstances it would not be proper for Mr. Fleming to have input at this time until we clear up—

Mr. Chairman: But I understand he gave you the breakdown as it was.

Mr. P. Taylor: He did not.

Mrs. Campbell: He did not.

Mr. Stokes: He gave a breakdown for the Liberal caucus and the NDP caucus, and said, "I don't have it for the Conservatives."

Mr. P. Taylor: He said 30 people spend \$239,000. We would like to know what jobs those 30 people are doing, and we would like to know where the rest of the total of \$407,000 goes.

Mr. Chairman: This is what I have ruled is not debatable.

Mr. Reid: We challenge—

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, we have heard a great deal about cover-up in recent months,

and I suggest that this is a cover-up unless you change that ruling.

Mr. Chairman: No, I'm not changing that ruling.

Mr. P. Taylor: You are going to have to live with this.

Mr. Reid: What are you afraid of?

Mr. Chairman: I'm not afraid of anything.

Mrs. Campbell: You are afraid to death that we will find out.

Mr. Kennedy: Mr. Chairman, could we have the breakdown of the two caucuses—

Mr. Singer: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, you said you made a ruling. You said the ruling was not debatable. Now you're letting members debate it. Either it's debatable or it's not debatable.

If your ruling is not debatable—which I disagree with—it has been challenged, and let's have a vote on it. Let's not stall until we get some more Tories in here.

Mr. Kennedy: It's not a debate—

Mr. Singer: It certainly is a debate.

Mr. Kennedy: No, but do you mean to say—

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, either you stick by your ruling or you don't.

Mr. Kennedy: Mr. Chairman, was each nickel and dime of the opposition explained here last night in this committee?

Mrs. Campbell: No.

Mr. Kennedy: Well then, what was? This is merely what I am asking—

Mr. Chairman: If I might take one minute and explain, last night Mr. Fleming set out so many workers for the Tory caucus at so many dollars.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

An hon. member: Totals.

Mr. Chairman: Totals—and that is it.

Mr. P. Taylor: No breakdown.

Mr. Chairman: There is no research.

Mr. Stokes: No, but then when you got to the Liberals, you said there were so many support staff in the main office and so many in research.

Mr. Chairman: Right.

Mr. Stokes: And the same thing for the New Democrats, eh?

Mr. Chairman: That is right.

Mr. Stokes: Now give us the same breakdown for the Conservative caucus.

Mr. Chairman: Well, I think Mr. Fleming is giving that. Mr. Fleming, before we take the vote will you give them that?

Mr. Singer: You are debating the thing. Either it's debatable and everybody can debate it or else it is not debatable. Now which do you mean?

Mr. Chairman: Well, Mr. Fleming gave you the information last night.

Mr. Singer: Well, if we can debate it, then let's debate it.

Mr. Chairman: No.

Mr. Singer: All right, then let's have a vote.

Mr. Chairman: All right. All in favour of the chairman's ruling?

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, are these members of the committee—with a right to vote?

An hon. member: Voting members.

Mr. Singer: Let's call the roll of the committee along with substitutions registered.

Mr. Chairman: Would the Clerk like to read out the substitutions?

Mr. P. Taylor: Give him the microphone.

Clerk of the Committee: For the New Democratic Party: Mr. Stokes for Mr. Burr. The Liberal Party: Mr. Singer for Mr. Spence. The Conservative Party: Mr. Kennedy for Mr. McNie; Mr. Gilbertson for Mr. Reuter; Mr. Root for Mr. G. E. Smith; Mr. J. A. Taylor for Mr. Reilly; Mr. Allan for Mr. Carton.

Mr. P. Taylor: You have named two Liberal members. There must be more than two Liberal members.

Mr. Chairman: These are just substitutes.

Mr. Singer: Then call the roll, with substitutes.

Mr. Chairman: All in favour of the chairman's ruling.

Mr. Singer: Call the roll.

Mr. Chairman: All right, call the roll.

Clerk of the Committee: Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. Chairman: Would you like to say the "ayes" and "nays"?

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Are you calling those who are here?

Mr. Singer: No, calling the roll of the committee with substitutes.

Mr. Bounsall: Or are you polling us for the vote?

Clerk of the Committee: Do you accept or reject the substitutions?

Mr. Chairman: We are calling the roll of the committee members here who have substitutes.

Mr. Bounsall: And are we voting at this time, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, we are voting on the chairman's ruling.

Mr. Bounsall: As the roll is called?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

The committee divided on the chairman's ruling, which was upheld by the following vote:

Clerk of the Committee: Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are six; the "nays" are five.

Mr. Bullbrook: I want to ask you, Mr. Chairman, if I may, if the same rules obtain in connection with a vote in committee as obtain in the House. The member for Prince Edward-Lennox (Mr. J. A. Taylor) was not in his seat when the question was called.

Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain): He is a member of the committee.

Mr. Bullbrook: He was not in his seat when the question was called.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Bullbrook: I am asking as a member of the Legislature for your advice to me, sir, as to whether the same rules apply in this committee as apply in the chamber during the course of a recorded vote?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Taylor—

Mr. Bullbrook: As I understand the rules—just let me finish—and I am subject of course to correction, a member must be in his seat at the time that the question is put.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Prince Edward-Lennox was in his seat when the vote was called.

Mr. Bullbrook: No, he was not. There is no understanding in this respect. He was not in his seat when the question was put by you. He was not.

Mr. P. Taylor: He wasn't even in the room.

Mr. Bullbrook: Oh, he was in the room, he was right over here talking to me. He said to me at that time—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Bullbrook:—while you were putting the question, Mr. Chairman, he was saying to me, "This is an interesting debate this afternoon." Now he wasn't in his seat. He knows it; I know it. I don't know about the other people, but it's very important when you have a six to five vote whether we follow the rules or not.

Mr. J. A. Taylor (Prince Edward-Lennox): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman. I walked over there where Mr. Bullbrook is sitting because last evening when this committee adjourned I was sitting in that seat. There are no reserved seats for the members of this committee—

Mr. Bullbrook: I'm not talking about that at all.

Mr. J. A. Taylor:—and so I walked there and then I walked over to this seat here.

Mr. Bullbrook: Mr. Chairman, I want to put it to you—

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Which seat am I supposed to be in?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, I am going to answer.

Mr. Bullbrook: I want to put it to you that he was not in his place. I don't say he has a reserved place.

Mr. Kennedy: Then where is his place?

Mr. Chairman: Could we have order please? There were no places allotted to anyone—

Mrs. Campbell: What are you so scared about?

Mr. Chairman:—and any member of the committee in this room has the right to vote. There are no places allotted at the tables here, and anybody within the room who's a member of the committee—

Mr. Bullbrook: Anybody within the room at the time? He doesn't have to be seated?

Mr. Chairman: That is right. There is no seat—

Mr. Bullbrook: I didn't say that. He doesn't have to be seated at the time?

Mr. Chairman: That's right.

Mr. Bullbrook: So that, in effect, the rules of committees are not the same as the rules of the House?

Mr. R. Lewis: There are no allotted seats, of course, in here. I think you'll agree that all the rule in the House means is that the member must be present.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): Most of them are swinging from up there.

Mr. Bullbrook: Fine, sir, thank you very much.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to ask you the question I asked you before. I agree with my colleague, Mr. Singer, that there could be no debate in connection with your ruling. I want you to advise me, in your opinion, to rule as to whether I am entitled to know upon what basis you came to the conclusion you did? Were you advised by the Clerk of the Assembly, who normally advises chairmen, chairmen of the whole House and the Speaker, as I understand it, in connection with these rulings?

Mr. Chairman: I certainly spoke to the Clerk of the assembly, and I spoke to other legal advisers. I made the decision.

Mr. Bullbrook: I understand you made the decision. Do you mind telling us who advised you, other than the Clerk of the assembly?

Mr. Chairman: I made the decision.

Mr. Bullbrook: That isn't what I asked, of course.

Mr. Chairman: That's my answer.

Mr. Reid: Do you know what you're saying, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, I know very well.

Mr. Reid: You're saying that you make arbitrary rulings without any reference to the rules and procedures of the Legislature, to stonewall the opposition and to deny our right to ask questions in this committee.

On vote 201:

Mr. Chairman: No. You're debating the ruling. Item 7 of vote 201.

Mr. Stokes: Item 8.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): Can we appeal his ruling?

Mr. Singer: No, no. We're on item 7; that hasn't been completed.

Mrs. Campbell: In item 8, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: Yes, I'm sorry. We've been on item 8. I'm sorry, I had the wrong marking here. Mrs. Campbell?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes. Last night, Mr. Chairman, I made reference to some of the material which is coming out from the government side. I don't know whether it comes under indemnities or whether it comes under caucuses support, but if I may, I'll show you what I have. This is material which is under the letterhead of the legislative assembly:

On Feb. 8 and 9, the Ontario Liberal Party held what was billed as a policy conference in Windsor, Ont. We in the Ontario Progressive Conservative Party thought you might be interested in reading the immediate and unanimous reaction of the three Toronto newspapers to what turned out to be no policy at all.

Following that are cartoons and what purport to be editorials from the Toronto Star and the Globe and Mail.

Mr. P. Taylor: And the Sun.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm sorry, and the Sun. It came in this envelope, addressed to one of my constituents, and franked through the House of Assembly.

Could I know how that kind of thing goes out under the Office of the Assembly, and how that can be deemed to be anything other than a political ploy using the public taxpayers' services?

Mr. Bullbrook: Not franked by a member?

Mrs. Campbell: Not franked by a member. Franked, apparently, by the party.

Mr. Stokes: We are voting \$75,000 in this vote for postage.

Mr. Bullbrook: That's very important. It's essential. The franking right is an individual privilege to the member.

Mrs. Campbell: This went out all over the Province of Ontario, I'm informed, but I can't say it went through St. George riding.

Mr. D. A. Bales (York Mills): I didn't receive it.

Mrs. Campbell: All right you didn't. I'm sorry you didn't.

Mr. Roy: You are still on the mailing list, are you?

Mrs. Campbell: Not in St. George. We've had this back and our leader has had it back from other areas. Now that we are in this objective vote, can you tell me how you would account for this kind of thing getting out in this way under these funds that you've muzzled?

Mr. Chairman: What is the hon. member's question?

Mr. P. Taylor: She just asked the question.

Mr. Singer: What is the answer is more important than the question.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. member is quite capable of answering the question.

Mr. Singer: Come on, Mr. Chairman. Smarten up.

Mr. Reid: You are beyond belief.

An hon. member: That's preposterous.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member is quite capable of answering my question. What is her question?

Mr. Singer: She asked it three times.

Mrs. Campbell: My question was quite clear I think to anyone.

Mr. Chairman: I couldn't hear you, Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: You couldn't hear?

Mr. Chairman: No, I didn't hear what your actual question was.

Mrs. Campbell: My question is, when this kind of material is sent out on legislative assembly paper on behalf of one of the parties and not one of the members, stating, "We, the Ontario Progressive Conservative Party" and franked through this House—

Mr. Roy: You have heard of that, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Which party sent it out?

Mr. Roy: Your party.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: How do you know?

An hon. member: Maybe you sent it out.

Mr. Singer: Is it a forgery? Are you using the mails to defraud?

Mrs. Campbell: —are we entitled to know what funding there was for this and how it got through as a political ploy and not a matter of support service to a caucus? Or has this party concluded that their support service is a purely political organization? I want the answer to it.

Mr. Stokes: Could we have the breakdown?

Mr. R. J. Fleming (Director of Administration, Office of the Assembly): The answer is quite factual. If you gentlemen send out constituency mailings, we pay for it out of our budget. If you send out mailings from the caucus printing plants, then it goes out of your budget. It's entirely up to the caucus to pay for that mailing.

Mrs. Campbell: How do you know how it went out and how do you account for even the letterhead and the Xeroxing for the copies?

Mr. Bullbrook: Wait a minute, Mrs. Campbell. Who is the "we" that Mr. Fleming refers to? We send it out and you send it out. Who is the "we"?

Mrs. Campbell: The objective group running this body.

Mr. Fleming: The Office of the Assembly, the administrative office, has a check on all mailings that are made by members. We only pay for constituency mailings by members. We have to make a report annually as to the cost of that. I have in front of me a list of all mailings done in the last year. We do not pay any general mailing which is other than that done by members.

Mrs. Campbell: Are there mailings for this?

Mr. Fleming: That is entirely a caucus matter which we are not involved in.

Mr. Stokes: Is it charged to the individual caucus or the individual members.

Mr. Fleming: It is charged to the Conservative caucus.

Mr. Bullbrook: It is charged to the Conservative caucus.

Mr. Fleming: Right.

Mr. Singer: Could you show us a bookkeeping entry where that specific money is charged?

Mrs. Campbell: That's right. I'd like to see it.

Mr. Fleming: I'll ask Mr. Miggiani.

Mr. J. M. Miggiani (Finance Officer, Office of the Assembly): Mr. Singer, may I explain it?

Mr. Singer: Yes, please do.

Mr. Miggiani: There is a main office downstairs. Your secretary is going to take your mail to that. There are three bundles there which say, Liberal, PC, NDP. The mail is put into that bag and is taken to MGS. They deliver it. We get charged for it and we pay. That is charged to the caucus. The two free mailings the members are allowed each year are controlled by specific requisitions. That is the distinction.

Mr. Singer: You haven't explained why this got through.

Mr. Miggiani: Mr. Singer, we don't know. We have no idea what is in those letters. We don't open those letters; we simply get charged for it.

Mr. Singer: Would you have a record from the stamp there and the number on it and the date as to how many went through that day and whether or not that was refunded through your office by the Conservative caucus?

Mrs. Campbell: The date is Feb. 19.

Mr. Miggiani: We wouldn't be able to pin it down, Mr. Singer, because that would be mixed with other mail. That's the system.

Mr. Singer: Then how do you know it was paid for by the Conservative caucus and wasn't just paid for by the post office?

Mr. Miggiani: Because the bags are identified. When they go to MGS they count the mail. It is done per count and they charge us accordingly, so much for each letter. That's how we get billed.

Mr. Singer: Could you show us what the Conservative caucus paid back to your office during the month of April?

Mr. Miggiani: I don't have the information here.

Mrs. Campbell: February is when this went out, Feb. 19.

Mr. Singer: In February or whatever.

Mr. Miggiani: We are billed and we pay it on your behalf. We pay it out of your moneys. We get billed; the caucuses are not billed.

Mr. Singer: It isn't a cash payment then. It is a bookkeeping entry.

Mr. Miggiani: It's a bookkeeping entry.

Mr. Singer: Point out the bookkeeping entry that does this.

Mr. Miggiani: Actually we send the cheque to MGS for and on behalf of all the caucuses, but we split it. We have to split it to the various responsibility codes.

Mr. Singer: I am lost, Mr. Miggiani.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Could you give us a breakdown of what has been paid over the past year to the caucuses on that basis then?

Mr. Miggiani: Well I don't have the—

Mr. Chairman: I think I made a ruling against that. I have ruled that the formula can be debated but not the distribution within the caucuses.

Mr. Bullbrook: That has nothing to do with it!

Mr. Chairman: It certainly has. It certainly does.

Mrs. Campbell: Nothing at all.

Mr. Chairman: That was my ruling.

Mr. Bullbrook: That doesn't have anything to do with your ruling.

Mr. Chairman: That is my ruling.

Mrs. Campbell: We are on this vote!

Mr. Reid: If the people of Ontario could see you in action they wouldn't believe that this is going on.

Mr. Chairman: That is your opinion.

Mr. Bullbrook: Mr. Chairman, I want to ask you a question. My understanding of the distribution of those funds is that they are legitimately distributed for the use of the caucuses.

Mr. Chairman: Right.

Mr. Bullbrook: They are not distributed for the use of a political party. This is an essential distinction that you fail to make and one that's the fundamental background for what my colleague from Rainy River is trying to get into. I hope all those people who are the protectors of our rights as members understand the distinction between a caucus and a party.

A party operates independently of its caucus. You see the flagrant misuse there is. The

use of the words the Ontario Progressive Conservative Party.

You know, sir, that you, as much as anyone—and I laud you for it—use the frankage system. You have for years. It is your method of continuing your proper liaison with your people in your riding. I have seen them. You send out Christmas cards—that is your right so to do—but it isn't a right to use those public funds for the dispersal of information for a political party. That is the distinction that we'd better start to understand around here.

Mr. P. Taylor: And the fact that these people and you, Mr. Chairman, are contributing to the concept of non-accountability.

Mr. Bullbrook: I trust Mr. Allan and Mr. Bales understand the distinction. You understand the distinction. It is a very very good distinction, because that type of stuff is what leads to the destruction of the parliamentary process.

Mr. Reid: That's what the 30 people on the payroll are doing down there. They are not doing research. They are sending out political—

Mr. Bullbrook: And this is why we feel stifled. You just cannot have this continue. Spend the whole \$470,000 on each individual member's undertaking if he wishes, but not one cent for the Liberal Party; not one cent for the New Democratic Party and not one cent for the government party. For the members!

That is what we are here for, and that is what the money is voted for and, by God, it is darned near time that those people who are vested with that responsibility look into that responsibility. This is not a Conservative Party equation. It is the members of the assembly that you serve; no party.

Mrs. Campbell: Not just the government.

Mr. Bullbrook: No party.

Mr. Fleming: That is what we are going to be doing, I hope.

Mr. Bullbrook: Yes, but you are not doing it. You don't even understand the distinction, Mr. Fleming.

Mr. Reid: Did you not listen to Mrs. Campbell? Where do you think that thing came from?

Mr. Bullbrook: Why didn't you look into this?

Mr. Fleming: We are not appointed to be the watchdogs of members.

Mr. Bullbrook: Yes, you are.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, yes, you are.

Mr. Fleming: We do not have the mandate or the right to pry into the mail of members or caucuses in this particular House.

Mr. P. Taylor: We send you our expense accounts every month and your man is nicking off phone calls out of a hotel room until a month ago or so. That is quality and cost control.

Mrs. Campbell: That wasn't bad.

Mr. P. Taylor: And following the regulations. We can't take 60 flights a year between our ridings, we can take 48.

Mr. Bullbrook: Mr. Fleming misunderstands his function—

Mrs. Campbell: He sure does.

Mr. Bullbrook:—if he thinks it is not his duty to protect our interest, each one of the 117 of us. It is his duty to protect those interests, and it is his duty to see that this stuff is not disseminated as a result of the expenditure and voting of those moneys on behalf of all us colleagues, not the party.

Mr. Fleming: If that is the case I would like you to vote us a very much larger staff, gentlemen, because—

Mr. Bullbrook: No, don't give me that answer about staff!

Mrs. Campbell: No.

Mr. Bullbrook: You don't understand the fundamental principle of your job. It is not a question of the staff. If you want to do the job, we will give you the staff. You have got to have the proper attitude in connection with your job. As long as you are prepared to sit back and permit the dissemination of that type of periodical—almost defamatory in its state—as the result of the expenditure of our funds then you do not know your job, I will tell you that.

Mr. Fleming: I don't want to make any reference to any other caucuses. We are absolutely impartial, but I can assure you that it is not only happening in one caucus, if in fact it is happening.

Mr. Bullbrook: Then stop it.

Mrs. Campbell: Show us. Show us.

Mr. Reid: That doesn't make it right. Show us.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Don't make a statement like that.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mrs. Campbell: You don't even know when it is the government.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes has the floor.

Mr. Bullbrook: You don't know what the hell your job is all about; that's the trouble.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You created it for yourself.

Mr. Stokes: I would like to ask Mr. Fleming, is it not a fact that within the last two weeks you have been sending to the office administrators of the various political parties an accounting of how much postage is being charged to that caucus so that they would know that there is a limited amount?

Now, I can't recall. It is either \$12,000 or \$14,000 that you people, in your wisdom, have allocated to us for expenditures dealing specifically with postage. If you are alerting our office administrator to the fact that we are reaching a level where we had better start watching what we are spending in postage, surely you have a much closer accounting of the amount of money out of this total amount that we are voting than you would like to have us believe.

Is it not a fact that you have it, in your records—maybe not with you but certainly in your office—because you imparted that information to our office administrator—

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): They get a printout.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, they do get a printout—just alerting them to the fact that the amount allocated for postage for each caucus has reached a certain level and be governed accordingly? Now, if that is the case, why would you say that this is something that is not public information?

Mrs. Campbell: No control over it.

Mr. Fleming: Mr. Stokes, it is very difficult to tell what is inside an envelope, and we maintain a very, very close accounting on all expenditures.

Now take the government caucus; the total amount is \$407,000. There is \$239,000 in salaries. There is \$10,000 additionally in benefits. That's \$249,000. There is \$25,000 for transportation and communication, which includes postage, by the way.

Mr. Reid: What was that last figure, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Fleming: There is \$25,000 for transportation and communication. The services, \$87,000; supplies, \$46,000. I'll tell you, it is very, very difficult to control money if you have a pot of money and you don't have the total control.

You have to remember that we are acting as your agents. It is the caucuses that are approving the invoices. We have to decide whether we should pay them or not. It is a terribly involved business and I can't say, at this point, that it is going too far amiss. We will know a bit further along the line, but please remember we have only been in business since Jan. 1, or thereabouts.

Mr. Stokes: Well, let's assume that you could have seen—let's say it was an open type of thing, and if you had seen \$10,000 going out on behalf of the New Democratic Party of the Province of Ontario, or the Liberal Party of the Province of Ontario, would you have said, "This is not a legitimate expense against this account"?

Mrs. Campbell: Sure he would.

Mr. Fleming: I think that has to be decided, in a sense, by the caucus. I mean we are not here to try to determine whether you are doing a political mailing or a constituency mailing. All we can do is pay for constituency mailings, and we are in a dilemma as to how to separate the other mail.

Mr. Roy: But you do not issue directives.

Mr. Fleming: And I think as long as you want people like us to manage your affairs, then we are doing as well as we can.

The only other alternative would be to give each caucus a bulk sum of money, a local sum. They could put it in their own bank accounts and they could handle it that way. But as long as we are in the position of you being the people who authorize, and we being the people who pay, with literally about four people to do it, it becomes very, very difficult to monitor exactly what is in envelopes and what is happening.

Mrs. Campbell: A question, Mr. Chairman:

Mr. P. Taylor: I would like to ask you a detailed question here, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Taylor:

Mr. P. Taylor: When you have a mailing such as Mrs. Campbell has brought to our attention, does not every envelope have to have on it the initials of the member sending out that mailing? And second question: Is there

provision anywhere in the estimates of the Office of the Assembly for a caucus mailing?

Mr. Fleming: No, there isn't. I think there is no provision against a caucus mailing, that may be—

Mr. P. Taylor: But then, how do you pay for it, if you can't attach it to one member?

Mr. Fleming: Well, it has to be, I presume, charged against the caucus fund, isn't that right?

Mrs. Campbell: Question.

Mr. Miggiani: May I explain how your mailing is handled? Your secretaries take the mail to the post office downstairs. There are three bags. The mail is put in there and it's taken to MGS. They count and they charge us accordingly. We haven't got a clue what's in those envelopes. We know it after the fact. We know it at the end of the month.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, no, I am talking about an envelope that did not have the recognized initials of an individual member.

Mr. R. Lewis: That's not a member's mailing then. It's a caucus mailing.

Mr. P. Taylor: But Mr. Fleming has just told us that there is no such thing as a caucus mailing.

Mr. Fleming: No, I said there can be a caucus mailing. I don't think there's a rule that says that if a caucus wants to do a caucus mailing of some sort that their funds shouldn't be used to pay that, providing that they've got the funds to do it.

Mr. Chairman: It comes out of their funds.

Mr. Fleming: It comes out of their funds. It comes out of item 8.

Mr. Singer: If it's that obvious—

Mrs. Campbell: Let's hope we're talking about that.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell is the next speaker.

Mr. Fleming: There's nothing that says it shouldn't come out of item 8.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I would like to know, since this was obviously a pretty bulk mailing, since it went all over the place at about the same time, perhaps not all on Feb. 19, whether you wouldn't rather be apprised of this rather unusual mailing and check it? Or

did you just not bother because it went into a PC envelope, or a PC bag?

Mr. Fleming: It's billed to the caucus.

Mrs. Campbell: Can we see where it has been billed to their caucus? These are funds we're discussing under item 8. Where has it been billed to their caucus and what was the billing for this mailing?

Mr. Fleming: I think we'd need to get some information on the actual mailing.

Mr. Singer: But that's no answer, Mr. Fleming. Here is a mailing. Mrs. Campbell has said—and read it to you—it's a Conservative Party mailing.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. Singer: Here is the date; here is the number. Can you show us your bookkeeping entry where this was charged back to somebody, how it was charged back, to whom it was charged and where exactly it forms a portion of last year's expenditure?

Mr. Fleming: Perhaps Mr. Miggiani can answer that.

Mr. Miggiani: Mr. Singer, may I just point out one thing? About two weeks ago we instituted a new scheme with the mailing. Within each party we have two bags now, one is for the member and the other is for the caucus. Hitherto they were mixed up and, in an attempt to find statistics on the two, we have now two bags. One is the member's mail, and the other one is the caucus mail. So, in future, we will at least be able to make this distinction, for whatever it's going to be worth.

Mr. Singer: Do I understand you correctly that only in the last two weeks can we get any account?

Mr. Miggiani: At least a separate account.

Mr. Singer: Up until two weeks ago any caucus, or any party, or anybody who apparently represented anybody—

Mr. Miggiani: It was just a mixture.

Mr. Singer: —could just arrive at the post office with any number pieces of mail and send them out and the people of Ontario would pay for it?

Mr. Miggiani: That is correct, sir.

Mrs. Campbell: Then, could you tell me how you define the two mailings to which members are entitled with this kind of lack of system, until two weeks ago?

Mr. Fleming: I am afraid to disagree with Mr. Miggiani. I have in front of me a complete listing of constituency mailings, and so on, in the last year, so that that is taken care of. I think what you're talking about is the question of actual paid mailing.

Mrs. Campbell: How would you know the difference if you get a bunch of this? They might have had every secretary in the Tory Party bringing down batches. How do you know that this is not one of a member's two free mailings and how do you break it down?

Mr. Miggiani: That is only done through a requisition, Mrs. Campbell. That is the only way we control it. The two free mailings are generated by a requisition which comes through our office. That we have controlled.

Mrs. Campbell: All right. Do you have a requisition covering this item?

Mr. Miggiani: I couldn't tell you.

Mrs. Campbell: Isn't it about time we knew?

Mr. Miggiani: I couldn't tell you from here anyway, who sent it out in the first place.

Mr. Chairman: Could I ask: The twice a year franking service is not charged to each caucus, is it?

Mr. Fleming: No, it's charged to the individual.

Mr. Singer: What is charged to the individual?

Mr. Chairman: But under another vote.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Chairman, may I?

Mr. Chairman: Wait a minute. Mr. Allan is the next speaker.

Mr. J. N. Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk): Mr. Chairman, I wasn't here last night. I'm not a member of the committee; I'm only filling in today. Would these estimates not come before some committee of government?

Mrs. Campbell: No.

Mr. Allan: Why wouldn't they?

Mr. Reid: They are before us here, and we can't get the answers. That's the problem.

Mr. Singer: Because we have this wonderful ruling. We have no right to know.

Mr. Allan: What was your committee meeting called for? To consider the estimates?

Mr. Reid: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: That is right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The chairman's ruling—

Mr. Reid: And we can't consider them.

Mrs. Campbell: We are not allowed to consider them because the Tories won't let us.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Allan, you are embarrassing your chairman.

Mr. Chairman: No, Mr. Allan is not embarrassing the chairman. He is quite right in his question.

Mrs. Campbell: You would not permit us to go into these and you're supporting—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Allan. As you know, each caucus is awarded \$5,500 per member.

Mr. Allan: But I am thinking about this committee considering estimates. Isn't this a part of their responsibility?

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. Chairman: The ruling was that each caucus spends its own proportion.

Mr. Allan: No, but I mean—

Mr. Reid: That has nothing to do with it—

Mr. P. Taylor: You are not answering.

Mr. Chairman: I am getting around to answering it, yes.

Mr. Reid: —the substantial point is that we have the responsibility to examine these expenditures.

Mr. Stokes: This is the procedural affairs committee.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. Allan: It's a committee I never sat on, so I don't know much about it.

Mr. R. Lewis: This is sitting right now, Mr. Allan, as an estimates committee.

Mr. Allan: It is sitting as an estimates committee?

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes.

Mr. Allan: That is what I was asking.

Mr. Fleming: The fact of the matter is that large sums of money—and I can't tell you exactly how much—have been expended on behalf of all of you as members. And there have been mailings—probably done by some of you as individuals—bearing stamps other than the constituency mailings. That is the difficulty

—to separate it out. Now, if you decide that you want a system where every member—which, frankly, I want to introduce here, and I haven't been able to get in—

Mr. Reid: We'll do it.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, you don't do it for the Conservative Party.

Mr. Chairman: Well, wait a minute.

Mr. Fleming: That's not true. There are other caucuses here which have also sent out large numbers of letters.

Mr. Reid: That is not the point, Mr. Fleming.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Why don't you—

Mr. Chairman: Order. I haven't answered Mr. Allan. The estimates—

Mr. Bullbrook: On a point of order, I just will not sit and be silent while Mr. Fleming exudes—and I say this most respectfully—an absolute ignorance of the distinction between a party and a caucus.

We've got to understand that, Mr. Chairman. It isn't other parties who are sending out these mailings. It's other caucuses and other members of caucus. These funds should not be used on behalf of a political party.

God, if we can't get that through!

Mr. Chairman: If I might answer Mr. Allan. The estimates of the Legislature were referred to the procedural affairs committee. Does that answer you?

Mr. Allan: That was all I wanted to know.

Mr. Chairman: Very good.

Mrs. Campbell: And we have been denied the right to examine them by the government members.

Mr. Chairman: Denied the right to examine the Progressive Conservative caucus.

Mr. Reid: Well, am I the next speaker, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: No, Mr. Bounsall is the next speaker.

Mr. Bounsall: I want to be absolutely clear on this mailing situation. I will run through it as I understand it, and perhaps elicit from Mr. Fleming and Mr. Miggiani just exactly where my understanding is not correct—or where they are about to do something different—or what they have done in the past which is perhaps still continuing.

As I understand it, the members get two mailings a year. The constituency mailing which is charged to that member, appears as a charge opposite his name in some reporting in the future. You have now even set up a separate container for caucus mailings—presumably mailings approved by a caucus in which this particular document might fall—if it was approved by a caucus.

I am interested in the charge here. The charge for that caucus mailing will be made to the caucus account—the one we are discussing at the moment. So what you are saying is if something like this is sent out in bulk, that that will appear as a charge to the particular caucus. And you will be assured—will you or will you not?—that that particular caucus has approved the sending out of that document.

Mr. Fleming: Affirmative.

Mr. Bounsall: How do you get that approval? How will you understand that this document that went province-wide and the cost of which will be charged to the caucus, has in fact been approved by that caucus?

Mr. Reid: You have no way of knowing.

Mr. Fleming: The problem, Mr. Bounsall, is that these large bulk bags of mailing have been sent to the Government Services post office. The Government Services post office has processed them and has advised us of the amounts. I would like to see us get a system where we are able to allocate exactly how much every single member is spending on postage—I mean the actual stamps. So really there has to be three things: One has to be the caucus mailing; another has to be the individual member's personal mail; and the third has to be his constituency mailings.

Mr. Bounsall: Well, yes, let me—

Mr. Fleming: I think what we are driving at is the need to get the post office and everybody in the caucus to separate these things out so that we can itemize them and list them against a category. This is very very difficult at this point.

Mr. Bounsall: I understand that.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Bounsall, might I ask Mr. Fleming to clarify his one statement? He said personal mail and constituency mail. I would like—

Mr. Fleming: I think it has been tradition in this House that the private member sending letters should be able to send them at the expense of the legislative assembly.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. Fleming: I asked you the question—and I have raised it with the Board of Internal Economy how many letters should a private member be permitted to send out in a year? What is a fair amount? That is something that I believe has to be decided.

Mr. Bounsall: Mr. Chairman, further on that point—that was the third point that I wanted to clear up. Perhaps we can return to the caucus in a minute.

Do I understand that the rest of the mailings, those that aren't classified as a caucus mailing—as this one might fall into; the pamphlet that Mrs. Campbell talked about that was sent around—but I mean the letters which I have to send in response to constituents writing to me, or the Hansard or two which I send out upon request of a person contacting—

Mr. Kennedy: Or 2,000.

Mr. Bounsall: No.

Mr. Chairman: I am not sure—

Mr. Bounsall: I am asking on a third category, Mr. Chairman, and I have the floor, surely, to ask. Hopefully you are moving towards the setting up of a system where it is charged to that member and not to the caucus account. There is a difference between caucus mailings charged to the caucus account and members' individual mailing which will be charged to the member, which is in essence just a—

Mr. Fleming: I have the responsibility to lay before the House, as a sessional paper, the complete expenses of every member for every year. I am able now to do the amount for constituency mailing. This year I wanted to be able to include the amounts for members' personal mail, which is paid for by the administrative office.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Fleming, I haven't got the point yet of what you are calling personal mail. You know, I think the members—

Mr. Fleming: The correspondence that you would send out to individuals writing you personal letters.

Mr. Chairman: Okay, that's fine then.

Mr. Fleming: I might say that some members have sent out very large numbers, maybe 10,000 or 15,000, of personal letters.

Mrs. Campbell: And I am one of them, because I get that kind of correspondence.

Mr. Fleming: And that crosses all caucus boundaries, so it is something that we have to definitely isolate against members' names.

Mrs. Campbell: I have no objection.

Mr. Bounsall: Just further to this point, Mr. Chairman, if I can continue—

Mr. Reid: How do you know that if you don't open the letters?

Mr. Bounsall: I just want to be very certain that the members' personal mail that you were talking about—however you decide the numbers or however you decide it's personal or not, whatever the difficulties involved there—is not charged at the moment to the caucus account.

Mr. Fleming: No, it is not. The personal mailings are charged against the administrative office account. I would like to see a limit on it so that maybe the caucuses would determine that the private member is permitted to send 10,000 first-class letters a year, or something like that. I don't know, but I think there should be some formality.

Mr. Bounsall: Well, I appreciate the problem that you will have with that, Mr. Fleming. I have two libraries in Windsor who are particularly keen on their government document section and particularly keen on receiving the government documents, like the ones that came before us on the desk today, as soon as they come out. They sometimes get the government documents, but almost invariably it's two to three months in arrears. So I routinely send them out first class because these libraries want the documents which come before us in a hurry.

Those mailed on a first-class basis are rather expensive, so when we're talking in term of numbers or pieces or total cost of mailings charged to an individual member or to the individual members of a caucus, I can appreciate the problems involved? But heretofore and in the future those will be charged, not to the caucus account but to your own legislative assembly account.

Mr. Fleming: That is what we are trying to prepare and get it into place as soon as we possibly can.

Mr. Bounsall: And what then would be charged to a caucus account is something which you determine is not an individual mailing. This is a suggestion I suppose from me to you—hopefully it has been approved by that caucus to be a caucus mailing and chargeable to that caucus account.

Mr. Fleming: Right.

Mrs. Campbell: But do you not see the difference? If you are having parties sending out this material from the House, shouldn't the party be charged for that—if the government is going to continue to use this as a way to get around the Election Act for example? And this is what has happened in this case.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Reid is the next speaker.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Chairman, I want to get back to the fundamental distinction. I must say, and I want to say this. I want to say it to the Clerk, particularly, because his role in this bothers me.

Mrs. Campbell: It bothers me, too.

Mr. Reid: I want to ask him a question. Who protects the rights and privileges of the members of the assembly, the individual private member? I would like to start with that question.

Mr. R. Lewis: The Speaker.

Mr. Reid: The Speaker does. You see, because last night we had to fight tooth and nail to get any answers out of Mr. Fleming. He refused to give us the answers to the questions I asked. Now, the chairman comes in today and says, in effect, that this estimates committee cannot question the expenditures of public money in this regard. Now, I think that that is a taking away—

Mr. Chairman: Caucus moneys. Put the word caucus in there, Mr. Reid. Caucus moneys, very well, but individual caucus moneys—

Mr. Reid: It is not caucus money. It comes from the public.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: I thought the purpose was to ensure that the independence of each of the party caucuses was preserved.

Mr. Reid: Oh, you can't do that. You can't make deals under the blanket, even among the party.

Mr. P. Taylor: It is a cover-up.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: No, it is not a cover-up at all.

Mr. Reid: We are responsible to the people and accountable for every dollar that passes through this Legislature.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: But the point was that when you get into a breakdown of—

Mr. Reid: Mr. Chairman, I have the floor.

Mr. J. A. Taylor:—of what each one is being paid, whether they are performing those duties, then you're getting into the independence, really, of each of the party caucuses.

Mr. Reid: That's our function.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: If that is your function then you are attacking the confidentiality of caucus.

Mr. Reid: We're quite willing; we explained that last night. I'm concerned about the rights and privileges of myself and everybody else as a member here. I think they are being downgraded, particularly in this regard.

I want to go back to the fundamental question. As my colleague from Sarnia pointed out, and the point getting lost in all the rest of this foofaraw, the funds are being expended on behalf of the caucus, or as individual members, not as the Conservative Party in Ontario, not as the Liberal Party of Ontario, not as the New Democratic Party in Ontario. They're being expended on our behalf as elected members, no matter what party we belong to. This kind of stuff that Mrs. Campbell has brought forward should not be allowed. It's a distortion of the responsibility that that money was put aside for. It's the Conservative Party, in this particular instance, taking advantage of public funds to propagate a political party.

If they want to do this, let them mail it from their downtown office at their own expense. Don't have it run off on machines that are paid for at public expense. Don't have it stuffed in envelopes by people paid out of public funds. Don't mail it out and have it handled by government at public expense to the taxpayer. Do that out of party offices. That's why we all maintain party offices.

It bothers me and I wonder why, Mr. Clerk, you haven't made that distinction to somebody here between members of the Legislature, as such, and the party. I think we're getting lost in all the rest of this accounting business.

Mr. R. Lewis: If you are addressing that remark to me, of course, I have nothing to do with the mailing, at all.

Mr. Reid: I realize that, but I would have thought that—

Mr. R. Lewis: But I would—

Mr. Reid: Mr. Fleming seems to be completely—

Mr. R. Lewis: Just looking at it from here, when these envelopes arrive down at the post office, I wonder how the post office is supposed to know what they contain.

Mr. Reid: Obviously this practice is going on. It has to stop.

Mr. Fleming: talked about personal letters. How does he know those were personal letters—the thousands that he is talking about? How does he know what's in them? He doesn't know whether or not they are personal letters. Maybe Mrs. Campbell is sending out this kind of tripe. I doubt it; I know she isn't. But you said to us that you don't know what's in these envelopes, and then you said that we've members who are sending thousands out. You don't know what are in those envelopes. So you can't have it both ways, Mr. Fleming. But I want—

Mr. Fleming: You don't know what's in the mailbags in any other caucus either, you see.

Mr. Reid: All right, but you said you did. Can I ask you one question? I want to pin you down, Mr. Fleming, because you apparently are in charge of the responsibility. Do you understand the difference between an elected member of the Legislature and a party member and the distinction between those two? Would you not agree that this is a function of a political party that should be separate and apart from the Legislature, and paid out of a political party fund separate and distinct from the Ontario Legislature? Would you not agree that the funds are voted under these budgets should be for constituency purposes and for caucus purposes and not for partisan political purposes? Would you agree to that?

Mr. Fleming: I agree entirely and I think really we have got to have some way—we can't, at this point, open people's mailbags; no caucus would wish that.

Mr. Bullbrook: You can issue directives or you can walk the corridors of this assembly. My understanding is that part of the responsibility of your job is that you are charged with the responsibility of these facilities.

Mr. Fleming: Yes, I am charged with—

Mr. Bullbrook: Mr. Fleming, you know you have just got to walk downstairs and you know what's going on. And you can walk up to any caucus other than that downstairs and you see that it isn't going on. Now, I would think you might have come to this committee today, saying, "Gentlemen, I think you are right. These funds should not be used for the party, and I will issue a directive that in the future they are not to be used for the party." But you resist that.

Mr. Fleming: I know the inside financial workings of all the caucuses, and I only have to say as an absolutely impartial servant of you all that I do not believe you can lay this on the doorstep of one particular caucus. There are things that I—

Mrs. Campbell: Then prove it.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Fleming: —feel must be regulated in general.

Mr. Bullbrook: That begs the question. Let's change it. Let's say the Liberals are doing it, okay? We invite you, sir, if the Liberals are doing it to say to us, "You are not to send out Liberal Party propaganda at the expense of the taxpayer." That's what we are asking. We invite you to do that. You see, what bothers me about you, through the chairman, that you don't understand that, and you resist it. For you to have that position and not understand it and not undertake that of your own initiative—

Mr. J. A. Taylor: That is not true.

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): That is not true.

Mr. Bullbrook: Now, wait a minute, let me finish. I want to say this. And don't be an apologist; we are doing a job here.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: It's not a question of apologizing at all.

Mr. Bullbrook: I want to say through you, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Fleming, if you had done that, you would have endeared yourself to me and I would have respected you a lot more in the understanding of what your duty really is.

Mr. Fleming: I will always respect Mr. Bullbrook, but I think he must understand that we have an enormous task here. We are not only attempting to run a dining room, Hansard, security, the members' caucuses, assist Mr. Wishart in setting up his commission and in a great many other areas. I am sure we have failed in a good many places, but I think you might give us a little time to—

Mrs. Campbell: Maybe it is too big a job.

Mr. Bullbrook: That is no answer, sir, that is no answer.

Mr. Reid: Are you prepared to do anything about this?

Mr. Fleming: Of course we are.

Mr. Bullbrook: If you want some more money, we'll vote you more money to do your job.

Mr. Fleming: Excuse me, Mr. Bullbrook, it's not a case of you. It is your money. We are simply attempting to administer it.

Mrs. Campbell: No, it isn't our money.

Mr. Fleming: We are not the same as civil servants sitting in front of you trying to defend the ministry.

Mr. Bullbrook: Exactly. That's exactly right.

Mr. Fleming: We happen to be your staff and we are working with you.

Mr. Bullbrook: That's exactly right.

Mr. Fleming: That's my angle on it, and I am trying to do a good job. I don't have to be in this assembly doing this job. There are many other things that I can do—

Mr. Bullbrook: Oh, goodness gracious!

Mr. R. S. Smith: In that case, resign!

Mr. Fleming: —and I think that we can just move together to resolve this thing.

Mr. Bullbrook: You know, that is beneath the dignity of your position. You see, what we do is this. You must understand that we become quite as vigorous, and the chairman will tell you, with a minister of the Crown who has the responsibility. Quite as vigorous. Now, it happens that you don't have a minister of the Crown to whom we can direct these comments.

Mr. Singer: He doesn't have to be here either.

Mr. Bullbrook: We must direct them to you.

Mr. Fleming: Sure.

Mr. Bullbrook: But it's very important, from my understanding of your responsibility, that you should initiate this.

Mr. Fleming: We certainly will attempt to.

Mr. Chairman: Next speaker.

Mr. Bullbrook: Will you do it now? Will you go down and look and see how many of those people who are downstairs are undertaking caucus responsibilities?

Mrs. Campbell: And how many are political.

Mr. Bullbrook: And how many are undertaking Progressive Conservative responsibilities? Will you do that? You see, if they're undertaking Progressive Conservative—

Mr. Fleming: I don't think that—

Mr. Bullbrook: Let me say this—

Mr. Reid: Because they produce stuff like that, that's why—

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bullbrook: You're quite right. If they are undertaking—

Mr. Chairman: Can we have order, please? I can't hear a thing.

Mr. Bullbrook: If they are undertaking, in my respectful opinion, a job that is for the benefit of the Progressive Conservative Party or the Liberal Party or the New Democratic Party and not the caucus, they shouldn't be here. They should be down at wherever the PC headquarters are or wherever the Liberal headquarters are. They should be down there. This is what I want you to do—I want you to look at this. That's your job. I want you to go down and see the chairman, the whip, and I want you to say, "Is that person there working on behalf of this caucus? What are his functions? What is his responsibility?" If we can't know because the ruling says we can't know then we ask you to know.

Mrs. Campbell: And the public cannot know.

Mr. Kennedy: It would eject the NDP from the building.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please, Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Root is the next speaker.

Mr. Bullbrook: Kennedy, boy, that's a—

Mr. Kennedy: They would. That's where their headquarters is.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Stokes: What do you mean?

Mr. Kennedy: Your office is upstairs, the NDP office.

Mr. Stokes: That's a lie.

Mr. Bullbrook: You should really make him withdraw that.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Stokes: I'll take you down to the NDP offices at 3 Church St. if you want to.

Mr. Bullbrook: You should make him withdraw it.

Mr. Kennedy: If it's not accurate, I will withdraw it. But I remember this coming up in the House.

Mr. Bullbrook: Find out if it's accurate before you state it.

Mr. Kennedy: This came up in the House two or three years ago, that your premises were provided in the building.

Mr. Reid: You're catching up. You're usually 20 years behind; now you're only three.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. Stokes: It used to be on Spadina Rd. and it's now at 3 Church St.

Mr. Kennedy: I can go back to old Hansards and find out; there was considerable debate about it.

Mr. Singer: For goodness sake! If you're going to defend the procedure, defend it. Only don't drag red herrings across the trail.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Mr. Chairman, I have listened for an hour or two last night and again today to this debate, and it is my understanding that there are certain funds allocated to each caucus. How the caucus spends those funds is their business. Mrs. Campbell has brought—

Mr. Reid: You don't understand the parliamentary system at all.

Mr. Root: Would you please listen? For heaven's sake, you yap all the time.

Mr. Reid: If you'd listen you might learn something.

Mr. Root: I do and I would never learn from you.

Mr. R. K. McNeil (Elgin): That would be impossible.

Mr. Root: I will say this, Mr. Chairman—and I'll say this to the member for Rainy River—if he doesn't agree with his caucus and the way they're spending their money, talking the way he did last night, if he wants to run a show of his own he should leave the caucus and become an independent member. He can take his \$5,500 and do what he likes with it. That will be his business.

Mr. Reid: I already am independent. I'm the Liberal-Labour member for Rainy River.

Mr. Root: There was a lot of talk last night about what was going to happen after the next election. I'm going to tell you something: That's the reason you won't be the government after the next election because you can't all pull together. You go off in 10 directions.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Pull together? You all do the same thing.

Mr. Root: Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Campbell produced a letter here. I don't know who stuffed that envelope and I don't know how Mr. Fleming could know unless he opens the mail. If we're going to have a system around here where somebody's going around opening everybody's mail, I don't want any part of it at all. Just give me the money and I'll look after my own business.

Mr. Reid: Buy your own stamps.

Mr. P. Taylor: We want some integrity around here.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Parrott: You're a good place to start.

Mr. P. Taylor: Brilliant remark.

Mr. Root: I think we've wasted a lot of time on this.

Mr. Reid: It's difficult to teach democracy at this stage of the game.

Mr. Root: I think Mr. Fleming and his people are trying to do a job, and I think it's a difficult job. I don't know how you're going to know what's in envelopes unless you open the envelopes. I certainly hope you don't have a policy of trying to open my mail.

I want to say this, Mr. Fleming; you made a suggestion of a limit on how much mailing there might be, but rural ridings are a lot different from urban ridings. Urban ridings have the phone; they can handle a lot of the business through a local office. There is a lot of mail back and forth in rural ridings.

Mrs. Campbell: I get more mail than you do.

Mr. Root: However, I'm just mentioning that before you come with a proposal I may not be able to support. I don't do bulk mailing in my riding. I have never made a bulk mailing across my riding since I've been a member, and that's 24 years.

Mrs. Campbell: I've done one bulk mailing since I've been here.

Mr. Root: I do send mail out to people in my riding and I don't want anybody opening

my mail. If they're going to start opening my mail, just give me the money and I'll pay my own postage. I'll mail it on my own.

An hon. member: Somebody's got to have a sense of humour.

Mr. Chairman: The next speaker is Mr. Singer.

Mr. Root: I haven't sent out a bulk mailing and I've been elected six times. If you're going to depend on bulk mailing to get elected, you had better come here and I'll give you a few hints.

Mr. Reid: It goes to prove you can fool some of the people most of the time.

Mrs. Campbell: Can we get on with the debate?

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, what disturbs me is the deliberate and contrived confusion that is being sown here. We are not talking about John Root sending out a bulk mailing. That is his right the same as any other of the 117 members. If he previously wanted to send out one a year but now two a year, good for John Root. If he wants to send his mail to his constituents, good for John Root. That's one of his privileges. What we are concerned with, and I think that Mr. Fleming, when he can sort out the circumlocutions that we've been getting, has to be concerned about, is a letter that says: "We in the Progressive Conservative Party thought you might be interested in reading" whatever it is.

Mr. Root: Who put the letter in the mail, though?

Mr. Singer: Obviously, it was one of these terrible traps that existed in the mind of Margaret Scrivener, one of the great plots that we went around and loaded up envelopes and sent them all over the province to embarrass the Progressive Conservative Party.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Is that a confession?

Mr. Parrott: Why did you do it?

Mr. Reid: Mr. Root believes you.

Mr. Root: Who sent me a letter through the mail here to invite me to meet the leader of the Liberal Party and meet Pierre Elliott Trudeau? That came right over my desk and it came through the mail here. Now who sent that?

Mr. Good: That was hand delivered.

Mr. Root: Hand delivered? You delivered it, eh? All right, we've got that cleared up. But why didn't you send the helicopter along with it?

Mr. Chairman: Order, Mr. Root. Mr. Singer, carry on.

Mr. Singer: I am trying desperately.

Mr. Chairman, I would think that most of us and certainly myself have far too many important things to do than to go around sending out mail on behalf of the Progressive Conservative Party of Ontario. It is not unreasonable to assume that it was sent out by the Progressive Conservative Party of Ontario and by one of these 30 support people who are there. It is wrong, and I don't think anyone can deny that it is wrong.

There now exists no system within the group administered by Mr. Fleming which enables anybody to control it. Obviously the Progressive Conservative Party in Ontario, or someone on its behalf, is abusing the system at the expense of the people of Ontario.

Mr. Reid: Right, and that is the whole point.

Mr. Singer: We think you have a duty, a responsibility, clear and simple and obvious, to protect the people of Ontario. Let Mr. Root send out mail under his own name to inform his own people. That's his right. It's Mrs. Campbell's right, Mr. Taylor's right, my right and anybody else's. But it is not the right of the Progressive Conservative Party of Ontario to send out mail. That is happening and it is an abuse.

We ask you simply, Mr. Fleming what are you going to do to halt that abuse? And don't tell me that you are not going to open people's mail because you've got a responsibility to stop it. You are saved by the bell at the moment, maybe. You are the administrator.

Mrs. Campbell: If there is no answer from this objective group, we'd better get on with it.

Mr. Fleming: My answer is that the House leaders and the whips will have to provide some sort of directive to caucuses.

Mr. Singer: And if there is no directive, then this abuse by the Progressive Conservative Party of Ontario can go on?

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. Root: And the Liberals too.

Mr. Singer: Show us where the Liberals have done it.

Mr. Parrott: Oh, no. Just a minute.

An hon. member: This is a farce.

Mr. Singer: We are not holier than thou.

Mr. Reid: If we are guilty, we shouldn't be doing it either, and that's the point.

Mrs. Campbell: You produce the evidence that we've done it.

Mr. Reid: We shouldn't be having partisan political meetings at the expense of the public.

Mr. Root: Do you want me to bring you the invitation to the Bob Nixon party?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order. There are a lot of speakers on the list.

Mr. Singer: If you cannot understand the basic inequity, unfairness and robbery of the public till, by that kind of thing and you are not prepared to do anything about it, there is something wrong with the way you run your party.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Don't stomp out like that in anger, Mr. Singer.

Mr. Singer: One has to be angry about the way these things are contrived.

Mr. Chairman: Order. Assume your seat.

Mr. Stokes, carry on please.

Mrs. Campbell: He doesn't have to be in his seat, in his place, the Clerk says.

An hon. member: He's just yelling and shouting.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes, carry on, please.

Mr. Stokes: I would like to ask Mr. Fleming if he feels it's appropriate for printing facilities in this building operated by the three caucuses to be used to send printed material down to party headquarters.

Mr. Fleming: Mr. Stokes, I find it very difficult to answer you directly. I would like to say, though, that as secretary of the Ontario Commission on the Legislature, which looked into this matter, there was a recommendation that there be one central printing plant in the Legislature of Ontario and that there not be three separate printing offices.

There was the feeling that, as in Ottawa, such a printing shop should undertake printing on behalf of all the caucuses. This would not

be political printing; it would be strictly to constituents in connection with caucus work. That was the feeling of the commission. I think it is very, very difficult to attempt to supervise or control the type of thing that happens when **you have three printing plants.**

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): A question: Can you get the printing docket on this material?

Mrs. Campbell: Am I down to speak?

Mr. Sargent: Is there a printing docket on each job?

Mr. Fleming: Yes, there is.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Good is the next speaker then.

Mrs. Campbell: I was third at the time and there were four speakers.

Mr. P. Taylor: I can explain how that system works. All forms are distributed with built-in carbons and quite often in the House of Commons, when a member, an executive assistant or someone brings something to the printing service, it is rejected as having no relevance to the work of the House of Commons.

Mr. Fleming: Yes. It is impossible for them to place things of a political nature into that system.

Mr. P. Taylor: Right. The person in the printing service in the House of Commons reads the item to be copied or to be printed and if, in his judgement, it is not relevant to the work of the member or the House of Commons, it is rejected. I have to support Mr. Fleming by saying that you can't run a system like that with three different print shops controlled by three different caucuses.

Mr. Fleming: You see, I think the only thing is that the print shops would then have to come to us to authorize your materials. I really think that would be placing officers and staff of the House in a very extraordinary position over your caucuses. It is something that I think has to be resolved between the caucuses; I mean, with all due respect to what Mr. Bullbrook and others feel about my capabilities or anything else.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Good.

Mr. Good: I think the point that must be made, if nothing else comes out of the discussion of last night and today—I would just like to reiterate what I said last night—is that while the ruling has said we cannot delve into the

individual items as to the payment that each caucus makes, I think there must be a responsibility in Mr. Fleming's office to ascertain that when a new person is added to the payroll of a caucus, for which they requisition and get payment from government sources for that person, there must be a responsibility to realize that the job being filled by that person is part of a caucus support service and not part of a political party support service. It is as simple as that. We know that the moneys extended to the Conservative Party, \$407,000, do not have to be—

Mr. Stokes: Not party, caucus.

Mr. Good: I am sorry, caucus—do not have to include anything for their leader's office, because he has an estimate over the next page of almost \$1.5 million. The research facilities must be very limited, because of the limited amount of debate the Conservative members do on bills and things of that nature, which take most of our research facilities as opposition members. So there is only one thing left for these 30 people to do. We are not going to delve into what they do, but certainly there must be a guarantee or an understanding on the director's part that these people are being utilized as support people for the caucus.

Now if we have anyone whose job description does not fit a caucus support staff, but would be more generally included in a political party support staff, we should not be getting pay for that person from the government. I say the same thing applies to the NDP and to the Conservatives. This is how this whole argument started.

We have seen those offices empty across there, as the members get other offices when they become parliamentary assistants while we are cramped for space upstairs; two of our researchers have to work in the other little committee room we used to have because there weren't enough offices upstairs. As the Conservative offices downstairs emptied, you moved in this myriad of other people, 30 of them, and that is as much information as we have got. All we want is a guarantee that those 30 people are working as caucus support people to the individual members and not sending out this kind of stuff on behalf of the political party, which should be done from downtown. That's the whole issue.

Certainly I think there is a responsibility, Mr. Fleming, that you must be satisfied when we say, "Put this person on the payroll." We tell you, "It's part of our research staff." "It's part of our leader's staff," or "It's part of this." I think there is a responsibility that you do get some type of job description as to what that

person is going to do. We have to be satisfied that these moneys voted by the Legislature to the caucuses are not being used by political parties. I think it is important that this is guaranteed, and the guarantee can only come from the person who is responsible for authorizing the payments of the various caucuses' accounts.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Parrott.

Mr. Parrott: You have missed a couple of points—

Mr. Chairman: Is Mrs. Campbell ahead of Mr. Parrott? It was the other way here.

An hon. member: How long are the bells going to ring?

An hon. member: I think we'd better go along and vote.

Mrs. Campbell: Which is it?

Mr. Parrott: I think you missed the point that much research has to be done before a matter reaches the House. I would like to think that in a government caucus—forgetting party now and speaking strictly about caucus, considerable research would be necessary for the member—not the minister—to discuss legislation. I think you would concede the point that it's a far more effective vehicle for the government member—

Mrs. Campbell: We don't have it.

Mr. Parrott: —to make his point prior to the introduction of the legislation than afterwards.

I think the people of Ontario are totally misled by this contrived situation where the members of the opposition do most of the speaking in public. I don't object to that, but I resent it—I'll put it more in those terms.

I think a government member can very well make an intelligent contribution to the process of government in Ontario. But he doesn't do it very effectively on the floor of the House. He does it most effectively within a caucus, prior to the introduction of the legislation. So there is good and valid reason for the government member to have a research staff and use it. I would agree with you that perhaps we should be speaking more, but there is a different role—

Mrs. Campbell: How many have you got?

Mr. Good: How many of your 30 people are research staff?

Mr. Parrott: Let me come to that point. I don't see why the money, once it is allocated to the caucus on a fair and equitable basis, should be under the scrutiny of the Legislature

as to how it is spent. We agree that it is \$5,500 per member. So be it. That we can debate.

Mr. Good: In your position I understand why you feel that way.

Mr. Parrott: But once it is given to the caucus it should be entirely at the discretion of the caucus. To come to the point here, if one word in that was changed—from “party” to “caucus”—it would be totally acceptable under the terms of what we have been discussing here today. If we had said it was the caucus that wished this to go out, everyone would have to accept that it was legitimate. Is that not correct? Will anyone challenge that?

An hon. member: No.

Mr. P. Taylor: Yes, I will challenge that.

Mr. Parrott: All right, so it is just one word. It is our right as a caucus to send out the kind of information that we want to the people of Ontario—as it is your right.

Mr. P. Taylor: It is my understanding that the regulations say you should not send out purely political material. I have been meaning to look into this for a long time, but I would appreciate an opinion from the table here.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Is it dissemination of a cartoon?

Mr. Chairman: I wonder if the Clerk of the House could comment on that, or Mr. Fleming?

Mr. P. Taylor: I understand the mails were for corresponding with constituents and not for sending out political propaganda.

Mr. R. Lewis: There is no regulation laid down, as far as I know. The mailing all started many years ago, if I may go back into a little history in a very simple way. There was a box which is still sitting on the floor of the Legislature under the Clerk's table. The members sent the pages down to drop their ordinary correspondence into that box and they were mailed free, and that's all there was to it.

Then came this business of bulk mailing—someone got the Speaker of the day to agree to a bulk mailing once a year. So that was started. Now it's going from that to the present situation. But to the best of my knowledge no specific regulations have been laid down as to what must or what must not be contained in those mailings.

Mr. P. Taylor: I am glad to have that clarification because I thought there was.

Mr. Parrott: It would be just a ludicrous situation to try to decide what was political and what was riding business.

Mrs. Campbell: My example was political.

Mr. Parrott: Sure, that is political. I'm not going to suggest it isn't. But I am also not going to accept the suggestion that other things just as political are sent out by the other parties. When there's a good political speech recorded in Hansard, I'm sure that finds its way into many hands in many ridings, and that's political.

Mr. Good: Right, on a mailing basis.

Mr. Parrott: Sure. All right. Then there's an easy solution to this. It seems a little ludicrous to me, in the first place, that we talk about these Mickey Mouse items at such great length in Ontario, because in Ottawa there's quite a difference. They don't quibble over whether they spend large amounts on mail, let me assure you. Their mailing is totally free.

Mr. J. R. Smith: They have five general mailings.

Mr. Parrott: So, by comparison, we're certainly a Mickey Mouse outfit. But as a government member, or as a member of this Legislature, I would be quite happy, Mr. Fleming, if you gave a meter to each one of us and made us accountable. There is not a minute's hesitation in my mind that I don't mind being held accountable for my actions. Not because I'm lily-white; I'm not trying to make that position at all. I should be accountable.

Mr. P. Taylor: It's too bad you didn't have a vote a little while ago.

Mr. Parrott: I would have voted the same way.

Mr. P. Taylor: Then you're contradicting yourself.

Mr. Parrott: No, I am not.

Mr. P. Taylor: Yes, sir.

Mr. Parrott: I'm simply saying, in this instance, that if a meter were put in for the member's mail you would know exactly how much he was spending, and if he wants to look poorly, by comparison, to his peers, so be it. If he wants to risk that, so be it. Make us accountable. That's what the recent legislation on expense accounting has been all about. I think we should be accountable, and it's an easy thing in today's society to do it.

If the three caucus whips wish to get together and decide whether there could be a

caucus mailing, that would be very easy, and then put a limit on that too. I don't think that one caucus should use a great deal more than the other. That doesn't make sense. If the Liberal caucus wants to send out a mailing similar to that and call it a caucus mailing I think they should be entitled to so many dollars per year for a caucus mailing to send it to who they will. We have the same right. I would think that would be on a per member basis as well.

I think you can come to grips with this problem quite simply, and it's only a matter of accountability. Ask us to account for those dollars that we spend and publish it. I don't care what your records show.

Mr. Good: The mail is just an insignificant part of the whole thing.

Mr. Parrott: That's right.

Mr. Good: Are you not revealing what your people are doing? For all we know you've got your fund-raisers over there.

Mr. J. R. Smith: No way.

Mr. Good: We don't know. You won't reveal who your people are.

Mr. Parrott: That's a bunch of nonsense.

Mr. Good: You could put the Tory organizer for Waterloo region on your payroll and we're not supposed to know it. Mr. Chairman has ruled that we have no right to know.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Parrott has the floor.

Mrs. Campbell: How do we know it? You muzzle the debate.

Mr. Chairman: Order. Mr. Parrott has the floor.

Mr. Parrott: The whole point of what I'm suggesting is, allocate the amount of money to the caucus, and then don't go through the charades, the political nonsense of asking what we're doing with those people. If we want to spend money making those kinds of mailings to our ridings, I think that's the right of the caucus. If you want to use it for good speeches in the House, that's your way of doing business. To each his own, as far as I'm concerned, but allocate the amount of money and then forget about it.

Mrs. Campbell: Allocate it fairly.

Mr. Parrott: Fairly—yes, agreed.

Mrs. Campbell: It isn't now.

Mr. Parrott: It's on a per-member basis.

Mrs. Campbell: That's just where you don't see the point at all.

Mr. Parrott: Do you mean that the Liberal caucus isn't getting exactly the same on a per-member basis as the Conservative caucus?

Mrs. Campbell: We get the same as far as the members go, but look at the other things that are covered with you. We have to take our leader's office out of our allocation. Do you? No.

Mr. Parrott: All right, I'll go along with some of the refinements that might be made in this regard. I can't, for a second, accept that once you've allocated the money to the caucus that that should be open to scrutiny. I think we'll just play games forever if we do it that way.

Mr. J. Riddell (Huron): You are talking that way in this room, Harry, but will you go into a public forum and tell them that their money is being spent for that purpose?

Mr. Parrott: For that purpose?

Mr. Riddell: You do very well to talk the way you are here, but I would like to see you talk that way at a public forum.

Mr. Parrott: I'll say this at any time.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Parrott has the floor. Order.

Mr. Parrott: I'll accept accountability for what I do. I'm quite happy to tell the public how I'm spending their money.

Mr. Riddell: That their money is going on these kinds of efforts?

Mr. Parrott: I say there's no difference between that and some of the stuff that is sent to my riding by other parties. I'm not confusing the issue between party and caucus in this issue. I don't want to illustrate the point, but you and I both know that there's all kinds of political mailings that come into the riding that are no more justified than that. I used the one illustration of a Hansard that makes the point in the House. That's just as truly political as anything that we could send.

Mr. Riddell: That's not a member mailing. It is not a caucus mailing. It is a party mailing.

Mr. Parrott: But I am saying, "Charge that to a caucus," and that's all I think you need to do.

The solution, Mr. Fleming, if I can address my remarks to you, is to ask each member to be accountable for the amount of postage, if

we decide that way. It seems Mickey Mouse to me, by comparison with the way they treat the problem in Ottawa. But we do other things on a very small basis here in Ontario, not just postage, so it doesn't surprise me that we will do it that way.

As far as the problem that the people have been talking about today is concerned, I agree with you that that has to be something that is decided among the whips of the three parties. Let them so decide, and then not make everything open to this kind of debate today.

Mr. Chairman: I will now leave the chair and return immediately after the vote.

The committee recessed at 4:30 o'clock, p.m., for a vote in the House and reconvened at 5:07.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I think this is one of the saddest days and evenings that I have put in in my entire political career because there is no question in my mind that when we are given estimates, we have not only a right, but a duty, to investigate how public money is spent.

More than that, I'm concerned with the fact that we are dealing with an office which was set up in order to take the matters of the assembly out of any question of one-sidedness in reviewing the whole matter. We wanted to have an office which would be impartial, which would be truly objective and, from the course of the comments here, I have to say that I have had to conclude that we have not achieved this in this office.

When specific matters have been brought to the attention of officers, their answer is simply: "Everybody does it." There's no proof, no evidence. The evidence has been adduced in one case. To have officers excuse this practice, this abuse, in those terms is not taking an objective view of the Office of the Assembly.

I have to say, too, that I think the former chairman did a disservice to us in indicating that, in his ruling, he had consulted the Clerk of the legislative assembly.

Mr. R. Lewis: I would like to interrupt there.

Mrs. Campbell: I would like to have that explained.

Mr. R. Lewis: I was not asked about that ruling.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you, I feel much better then, because I had felt very offended to think that that ruling was made as a result of consultation with the Clerk. I accept the

Clerk's position that he was not consulted. If I'm in error of what the chairman said—

Mr. R. Lewis: He did make some reference to me but as he sat down today he told me he was going to make it, and that is all I knew about it.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you. I'm glad to have that clarification because it had left me feeling very uncomfortable about this situation.

Now, I'd like to review the situation, as I see it, as fairly and objectively as I can. We all know that a bill went through this House. We all know the positions we took and the unfairness which we felt was inherent in the formula which was developed.

While the member for Oxford stated, and he was quite correct, every one of us gets an allotment in accordance with the individual member, it is farcical when you think the opposition members must support their leader's office out of their allocations while quite properly, I think, the Premier (Mr. Davis) has his own office and his own allocation. I'm not quarrelling with that. But you take that and the fact he has over \$1 million at his disposal for his office which is a public office—he is my Premier and I accept all of that; also the cabinet ministers have their own offices with their own staff—the allocation is quite unfair in my view. I trust I can get it through and indicate that I am saying this and I would say it if I were in another position; it isn't partisan in that view.

Mr. Chairman: That is very fair.

Mrs. Campbell: When we want to examine the caucuses, it is quite correct that we are not asking anybody to provide the names or the individual salaries. What we have been left with as a result of the position taken by Mr. Fleming and the Conservatives on this committee is that there was a breakdown given of the way in which Liberal and NDP money was spent, but a global amount for the government party. I think this is wrong. When Mr. Parrott spoke about research I quite accept the fact you have research people, fine. But they should be given to us in the same way as the facts were given for the Liberals and the NDP. That, of course, was not done.

Mr. Chairman: Did Mr. Fleming not give that breakdown this afternoon, similar to the other two parties?

Mr. P. Taylor: He has not broken it down to bodies.

Mrs. Campbell: No.

Mr. P. Taylor: He has broken down the dollars but not the bodies.

Mrs. Campbell: That is right. When I brought forward the material I brought forward, notwithstanding the suspicions which may be in the minds of a Tory at least, because their minds work that way, I can say that—

Mr. Stokes: You should know.

Mrs. Campbell: I should know—

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): Be a little careful.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mrs. Campbell: It is a Tory member I am speaking of.

Mr. Root: Most people look for their own weakness in others. Speak for yourself, not others.

Mrs. Campbell: Notwithstanding that, the Liberals had nothing to do with sending that material out. I am sure the NDP did not, either. This is a fact. This did go out. It was franked and it went across this province. To me that is an abuse of the privileges of this House which should be maintained for the members of the assembly.

I don't agree with Mr. Parrott that as caucuses we should send out that kind of material through the Legislature. That should go out by party organization, paid for by party organization. It will never be good enough for me to have someone responsible take the position that everybody is doing it. I don't believe it, quite frankly. I have never seen anything going out of our caucus and if there is, I want to know it.

Mr. Wiseman: How many invitations did you send out for the picnic, Margaret? We all got invitations to Bob's picnic.

Mrs. Campbell: I didn't.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Wiseman: You probably got a verbal one. We got it in writing.

Mrs. Campbell: I didn't send any out.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mrs. Campbell: Those were sent out by LPO.

Mr. P. Taylor: Point of order. They were printed by the Liberal Party's presses at 15 Duncan St.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. Root: How did it get on my desk?

Mr. P. Taylor: They were delivered.

Mr. Root: Who delivers them?

Mr. P. Taylor: It is a courtesy of the Liberal caucus to keep you informed of our activity.

Mr. Root: Who delivered them? Somebody on the government payroll?

Mrs. Campbell: If I may—

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, you have the floor. Members, would you please allow Mrs. Campbell to continue?

Mr. Good: Ours were printed downstairs at 15 Duncan St.

Mrs. Campbell: They were not sent out through the Legislature and franked.

Mr. Stokes: Ben Sugarman sent them out.

Mr. Root: Who delivered them though?

Mrs. Campbell: Somebody has said that this is picayune.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Good: I took yours around for you.

Mr. Root: You are on the government payroll.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mrs. Campbell: To me, this is a matter of very high principle. Somebody talked about honour last night. This House has been so dishonoured by some of the awful statements made.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): You are trying to make political hay. Down deep in your heart it is not so bad.

Mrs. Campbell: I think it is contemptible. I think it is an abuse of this House and an abuse of the privileges of the members. If my party did it, I would be just as disgusted. It's an abuse when a party is able to use the system for that kind of dissemination of political stuff.

Mr. Gilbertson: Are you sure you are so much purer than we are?

Mrs. Campbell: Could I have the floor? Would you keep some order, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Gilbertson, Mrs. Campbell.

Mr. Good: The member for Algoma is as pure as snow.

Mrs. Campbell: There is nothing at all wrong with the Tory party sending out streams of stuff, but here we have items for caucuses' support services. I think not only we, but the people out there who are paying all of us for these services, are entitled to know that those services are not political services. We have research and we need research, and I am very grateful for the fact that this has been accepted. If the Tories need research, fine, but if the people who are in the Tory caucus are political workers for the party, then I think the public and we have a right to know that, since the allocation is so totally and utterly unfair.

We can't investigate it; we have been muzzled. There is no question we are going to be saying this. I don't understand in all honesty, unless what we feel to be true is true, why then there shouldn't be an openness about—not the names and not the individual salaries or benefits—but the role that is being played. You have ours. You don't want to give yours, fine; that has been muzzled by your chairman. Let me say that if this is the case, then is it going to continue for all the rest of this vote? Does the ruling stand for information on other votes on what use is being made of services?

To me, once we are asked to sit and look at estimates we have a responsibility to understand them. We have no information at all on this. If you have 30 bodies, and if you are occupying all this office space the rest of us can't have, and if we are stuck in our cell blocks, it's an interesting kind of democracy that you are espousing. I would have to say that I really am very saddened by this whole situation. I don't feel I'm able to do what I am supposed to do. I have been muzzled, but I certainly am not prepared to let it stop here.

Surely to leave an impression in the public eye that we, as three different elected caucuses, can agree in any way to some sort of hidden fund, hidden as to its use, is totally and utterly abhorrent to me and everything for which I stand. This, Mr. Chairman, is what we have done here in this committee, over the objections of the Liberal caucus. I feel so very badly about this because this should be one occasion when each one of us takes the responsibility as a member of the assembly, and where we should not be broken down into party lines. Once you break that down into party lines, then you have opened the door to

abuses. There is no question about that in my mind.

If Mr. Parrott believes it's picayune, to me it is a matter—and I say it; it's corny—but it's a matter of very high principle. I would think that this committee in the future should have a free vote. Each of us should be able to speak out for what he or she believes to be a matter of principle and not be bound by this kind of muzzling exercise which leaves—in my eyes and I'm sure those of anyone from outside who looked at it—the impression that, at least, some of us had something to hide.

I think that is too bad and I think it's unworthy of the government members of this committee. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Oh, it's Mr. Paul Taylor, excuse me.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am quite prepared to summarize how I feel about what has taken place here last night and today and then move on to other portions of the estimates. That's my position. I don't know if my colleagues have other points which they wish to raise under this item.

In summarizing, I feel compelled to remind myself, and the members, of what I describe as a real event here. The real event has been, in my opinion, the complete abdication by the government members of this committee of the concept of accountability.

The government members, by their vote this afternoon, have told the people of Ontario that they do not believe that we, as members, have a responsibility—not just a responsibility but, indeed, a duty—to scrutinize in detail the expenditure of public funds. I believe that the chairman, Mr. Henderson, has been used in this piece—

Mr. L. C. Henderson (Lambton): No way, I made my decision.

Mr. P. Taylor: —but I believe he's been used willingly—

Mr. Henderson: No, Mr. Henderson was not used. It was my decision.

Mr. P. Taylor: —and I believe that he exhibits that by the way he has smiled and winked through the exercise to his colleagues.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. P. Taylor: I don't say that from the point of no information at all.

Mr. Gilbertson: People will read that in Hansard and will remind you just what you are like.

Mr. P. Taylor: It so happens we have not only that kind of conduct on the part of the chairman, but we have the chairman invoking the name of the Clerk as a consultant in the exercise.

Mr. Henderson: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. I made it quite clear that I consulted with the Clerk and other members and I made up my own decision.

Mr. Chairman: This is settled now.

Mrs. Campbell: The Clerk has denied that.

Mr. P. Taylor: You said that you did consult with the Clerk?

Mr. Chairman: It is irrelevant. Order.

Mr. Henderson: Yes, I consulted with the Clerk.

Mr. P. Taylor: Yes, I'm saying you invoked the name of the Clerk.

Mrs. Campbell: No, it isn't irrelevant.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. R. Lewis: You mentioned you were going to make the ruling, but you didn't consult with me.

Mr. Henderson: I spoke to you this afternoon.

Mr. R. Lewis: You mentioned you were going to make this ruling.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): It is the normal consultative process, isn't it?

Mr. P. Taylor: The fact that there was any kind of contact between the chairman and the Clerk is regrettable on this issue. But we know where the real consultation was because the chairman's House leader, the government House leader, telephoned our House leader, Mr. Breithaupt, today for the express purpose of suggesting that the members of this committee didn't have the right to examine these estimates in the way that we were seeking to do last night. The government House leader suggested that the annual report of the Board of Internal Economy would answer all our questions with respect to the expenditure of these funds. I have no hesitation in saying that document will probably be as lacking in information, probably even more so, than the officials attending at this committee.

Let me say something about the officials because I don't believe that they have been acting entirely on their own here. I believe it's even more—let me put it this way. It is even more repulsive to me that the officials at this committee, like Mr. Fleming, who are obviously striving for neutrality in their jobs have been compromised by the Chair and by the government on this issue. Not only have we been muzzled in our ability to put the questions to the officials, the officials have been told they can't provide the information by virtue of the chairman's ruling.

Mr. Fleming, I say to you, sir, I think you have a very large task ahead of you in your very new office. I wish you all the best because I think, as members of this committee and as members of this House, we expect and hope we will get from you considerable leadership and assistance in finding and implementing ways in which the procedures in the printing and post office services of this House can be rendered completely neutral and completely of a service nature to individual members.

As long as the concept of individual print offices remains and as long as the procedures remain as they are, we will continue to have this kind of problem. I say this from the perspective of someone who looked with tremendous appreciation and hopefulness, if you like, at the switch of the jurisdiction of these facilities from Government Services to the Office of the Speaker. That was a very positive and progressive move for this Legislature to make.

As you have told us in the course of the last day and a half, that really hasn't been done 100 per cent. We have the ridiculous situation in which the Speaker's office governs part of a corridor and two of the four doors, the Premier's office governs some of the rest and Government Services runs the remainder. Either the Speaker runs these buildings and polices the facilities or he doesn't. I don't think we can have tokenism or partial implementation of what we believe to be a neutral administration in this building. We have to have all of it.

We are eventually going to move from caucus support considerations to the area of your direct responsibilities, Mr. Fleming, and I hope we might be able to get some more information from you or some comments. Speaking entirely personally now, I don't wish to prolong this any longer, I think the exercise we have been through in the last 18 hours is very clear and I, for one, intend to make it very clear to my constituents and any other people in Ontario who care to listen exactly what transpired here in the last day and a half.

I think the people of Ontario will make their judgement of that issue very soon. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Is vote 8 carried?

Mr. Good: Before it is carried, could I ask one short question of Mr. Fleming? When the budgets are presented—

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me, then—

Mr. Good: I am sorry.

Mr. Chairman: There are other speakers. First of all there is Mr. Allan, Haldimand-Norfolk.

Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, what I say will be very brief and has more to do with the form of considering these estimates than with the estimates themselves. I am substituting for someone else today and I wasn't here last night but I find it a little bit difficult to think that a civil servant, like Mr. Fleming, should be placed in the position he has been in while I have been here today. I don't know whether some arrangement—

Mr. J. A. Taylor: He is not a civil servant.

Mr. Allan: It hardly seems fair that a civil servant should be attacked and not be able to reply as he probably would if he were a member.

Mr. Deans: He can.

Mrs. Campbell: He can; he did.

Mr. Deans: He's not a civil servant. He's an employee of the Legislature.

Mr. P. Taylor: He's done pretty well in the last day and a half.

Mr. Allan: I think, though, that he finds it difficult to—

Mrs. Campbell: He has protected you.

Mr. Allan: Really, a good deal of the discussion has been political. For instance, there was a great deal of discussion about one envelope that had a cartoon and some remarks. I don't know this definitely, but I think I have it on very good authority that it has been a custom to send out copies of Hansard with leaders' speeches or someone's speeches other than the member's speeches.

Mrs. Campbell: By the Tory party?

Mr. Allan: No, no.

Mrs. Campbell: No, that's the difference.

Mr. Allan: By all parties probably, which to me is just as political as the other thing we hear about. I don't think we want to do that; I don't think the members of the three caucuses want to put Mr. Fleming in the position where he's going to open the letters to see whether they are political or not.

I think there very well can be an understanding among the whips of the various parties as to what should be done and shouldn't be done in an honourable way and relieve Mr. Fleming of that particular function, which I'm sure he wouldn't enjoy.

I think it's a little unfortunate that there isn't some member or some elected person here who can speak and deal with those things that are political and not have Mr. Fleming accept the responsibility for them.

I think that your suggestion of a record of the mailing, Mr. Fleming, if that could be done, would be very interesting and would do away with suspicion. I'm sure some members mail out a great deal of mail that is not charged to any caucus. I'm sure you would find support for a good administrative policy—just find a way to bring it about.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Right.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Taylor.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, there are really two issues here, and I think there has been some confusion about the two issues. Furthermore, may I say that since the chairman's ruling it seems that we've been debating the chairman's ruling, which is not debatable.

Mrs. Campbell: No.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: But the issue that we have spent a great deal of time on deals with whether or not political party propaganda should be franked through caucus facilities.

Mrs. Campbell: That's part of it.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: That's correct, Mrs. Campbell; that is one matter. In my estimation—and I don't know that there are any members of this committee who disagree with this statement—party caucus funds that are assigned for the working members of this Legislature should be used by and for those members and not for the dissemination of political propaganda. I think that's clear and I think we would all agree on that.

Mrs. Campbell: Good.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: The other issue which brought about the vote on the chairman's ruling dealt with a breakdown of the funds

allotted to each party caucus. The global budget that is granted to each party caucus **is determined** in accordance with a fixed formula and, as I understand it, through an Act of the Legislature.

The question then is, how far do you pry into the party's spending? I should say "caucus". I'm sorry; there has been confusion between party and caucus—into the caucus spending of the budget assigned to each of the caucuses.

What concerned me last night when I spoke was that once you start taking the global figure and saying you want a complete accounting of how every dollar is spent then I think what you are doing is undermining the independence and confidentiality of the party caucuses.

For example, if you want to know how many people work for the caucus and how much those people are paid, then the purpose, surely, of how much they are paid is to determine whether or not they're worth that money. If you're going to determine whether they're worth that money, you want to know what their functions are.

Mrs. Campbell: Exactly.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: If you want to know what their functions are, then I presume that you will be digging into precisely the role that they're playing within that party caucus.

I wonder whether this degree of interrogation is in the best interests of the various party caucuses. As a Conservative member, as far as I am concerned, I don't care: You can go into our party caucus and you can tear it apart and examine everyone to see what they're doing, and whether they're making too much money or too little money, or whether they're functioning properly, or whether you'd fire them or you wouldn't fire them. You can do that if you like.

Mrs. Campbell: That isn't what we wanted to do. It has nothing to do with that.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: I would think that the different caucuses work differently in terms of the types of personnel they hire, whether it's research or the type of research, how much they pay them, how they pay them, whether it's through, as in the New Democratic caucus, a bargaining committee. That's your business. I don't feel it's up to this committee to say whether you as a party caucus—and I'm referring to any party caucus now—is spending that money as it should be spent, or spending it wisely. Because one party caucus may not have a bargaining unit, and they say that you're

spending too much money on salaries, while in another caucus we have a different point of view.

Mrs. Campbell: The question is whether they're support services or political services.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: The basic question then, apart from my premise, Mrs. Campbell, is whether or not the expenditure of these moneys should be explained in very great detail. My premise is that moneys should not be spent out of caucus funds for the dissemination of straight political propaganda. That's a tough order.

We've called upon Mr. Fleming to determine or to make some ruling or regulate in some way the material that is sent through the party caucus to make sure that it's not political propaganda. The suggestion of censorship was really inferred. I don't know how you'd do that.

Mr. Allan just mentioned political speeches that may be made in the House, and there is no question that they are made in the House. They've been made in this committee. And those speeches are enshrined in Hansard. Those speeches may be a denigration of all political parties except the party of the speaker. They may extol the virtues of the political party of which that speaker is a member, and each may be so engineered and designed that it's a sheer piece of political propaganda. Then that Hansard is mailed through that member's mailing privileges to his constituents.

That's the kind of problem that has to be faced if you're going to draw a line somewhere between political propaganda and legitimate service on the part of a member serving his constituents. I presume once we are elected we serve everyone, regardless of their political affiliation or anything else, and we do the best that we can for all of our constituents without inquiring as to what their political philosophy happens to be.

There are those two issues, and I think surely we must all agree on the one. As to how you police it, I think is a matter that the staff is going to have to give consideration to. I don't think it fair for members of the committee to accuse—and I should maybe just point my finger at one, my namesake—the members of the Conservative Party of abdicating responsibility in this area because I will not accept that as a member of the Conservative Party. I don't think it is accurate and I don't think it is true.

Mr. P. Taylor: The record will speak for itself.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: It sure will.

Mrs. Campbell: Votes speak for you.

Mr. Chairman: The next speaker is Mr. Good, who has left the room. Mr. Gilbertson.

Mr. Gilbertson: I would like just a little clarification. As to this article that has been sent out from caucus, if an individual member had sent this out and if I found this article and I liked it, although it is really political—

Mr. Deans: You would like it.

Mr. Gilbertson: We are trying to make out that we are so holy that we can't be political whatsoever. By the very fact that we are members of Parliament we are political. I understand there wouldn't have been any fuss at all if a private member had sent this mailing out under his name.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, because he couldn't have sent it province-wide under the provisions. He would only be able to send it to his own riding.

Mr. P. Taylor: And he would have to take the credit or the blame for sending it out.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. Root: Have we any evidence it was province-wide?

Mr. Chairman: Well, we'll not go back into that.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Gilbertson: This is for clarification. There wouldn't have been any problem, I understand, if a private member had sent it out. Is that true?

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Gilbertson, it's just coming back to the issue of accountability. From the way that mailer went out, there is no way of accounting for it.

Mr. Gilbertson: Last night I couldn't get over this whole issue and how up in arms so many of the members seemed to get. When you come to think of that very article a private member could have sent it out and there wouldn't have been any fuss at all. Is it really worth it all?

Mr. P. Taylor: It's a matter of principle, Mr. Gilbertson.

Mrs. Campbell: It is a matter of principle with us, but not with you. That's the difference.

Mr. Gilbertson: Anyway, I just wanted to get that input to try to get it across that for a private member sending an article like that out under his name there would have been no difficulty whatsoever. But because it was sent out from the Conservative caucus, this makes a difference.

An hon. member: Who sent it out?

Mr. Gilbertson: I don't know. It was just sent out.

Mr. Deans: He's finished. He was only breathing.

Mrs. Campbell: I think some of your people must know who did do it.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Gilbertson: I don't know. Mr. Chairman, that's all I wanted to say on this.

Mr. Deans: I wasn't here yesterday so I can't talk very reasonably or sensibly about this particular topic, this mailing, and whether it was appropriate or inappropriate to mail that. I don't profess to know. What I want to talk about is something a little different, although it is related directly. It may have been said to you already. I have chosen to stay out of these estimates simply because I felt that I was in somewhat of a conflict because I sit on the Board of Internal Economy.

The operation of the Board of Internal Economy has been rather difficult. It has been difficult because it's new and the setting of guidelines has been hard to establish. It hasn't been easy to look at everything and to come up with guidelines that would fit every single set of circumstances. What we have done is, as circumstances are brought to our attention, is to sit down with the staff of the Office of the Assembly and we attempt to set guidelines at that point. Now I think, quite obviously, we should have more stringent guidelines and I think it fair to say that for those people who are on the board or who take part in the board's deliberations, we will have more stringent guidelines.

I don't think anyone foresaw that a caucus would use its funds to mail political material. I say that, whether it happened or didn't. I don't think anyone, looking at the operation, could see that the caucus was going to use that money for that purpose.

There is a certain amount of trust; there has to be in the operation. If that trust is broken, then the operation of the Office of the Assembly and the operation of the Board of Internal Economy will become extremely diffi-

cult. I have to count on the representation from the Liberal and the Conservative Parties, to ask for guidance of the board when they think they may be in jeopardy, just as I think they have to count on me to come forward to the board and ask for guidance on matters where there is some question in my mind about the appropriateness of something that we may plan to do with the money that is available to us.

For God's sake, let's not get the impression that nothing political ever happens around here. You know, I am not aiming that at anybody. I just want it understood that everything that we do in this place, or almost everything that we do in this place, is political. That is what it is all about, and there will be fine lines drawn at some point.

There will be times when someone will be over the line one way or the other and will get rapped on the knuckles for it, but I don't think that we should take the position that something that has happened happened necessarily either willingly or in an attempt to subvert or to circumvent the current situation. I don't think it did. If it did, then I misunderstand what has taken place.

I think though, that all of the dollars that are made available to each of the caucuses should be accounted for; the way in which they are spent should be accounted for. I think the formula that we establish should be applied to all caucuses. I think there has to be a report made of the way in which the moneys of each caucus are spent to determine whether or not they are in fact complying with the intent of the legislation.

I say to my friend Mr. Taylor, I am sorry, your riding escapes me—Prince Edward-Lennox—I think we have to understand that it is impossible to make a judgement on whether or not the moneys are adequately and properly spent unless we know what they are spent for.

Now that doesn't mean saying that an individual employee of the caucus is worth what they are getting or not. What we are saying is that an individual caucus employee is doing a job which falls within the guidelines of being a service to members. So what we need, rather than individual descriptions, are **job descriptions**.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: You cannot ask the person who is supposedly doing that job. That is where the trust comes in.

Mr. Deans: That is where the trust comes in. But what is required is a job description of some kind for all of the employees of all of

the caucuses so that we can decide, from time to time, whether those employees are being used within the legislative terms that are set out in the bill that set up the moneys that are available to us. I think that is what everybody is talking about.

I can remember working frantically in the early part of January to prepare the estimates of the New Democratic Party caucus in order that they could be sent to the Board of Internal Economy for approval. I approached my estimates differently than did the Liberal caucus, than did the Tory caucus. I think they will admit it, I produced a line by line expenditure in most areas. I said we have X number of employees employed in the following capacities and we pay them X number of dollars, plus fringe benefits; we need, then, so much money to pay those salaries.

I said we would require certain services which go along with having that number of people. We would need a certain number of typewriters; we would need certain paper supplies; and I allocated moneys for those purposes. I didn't do it well enough, because we are obviously short, but that was because the system was brand new. It had never been done that way before.

I would hope that by next year we would have a form which will go out from the office of the administration to whoever is responsible in each caucus. It will be filled out and say exactly how the moneys being appropriated are to be spent. While you do get money which is set aside as an unconditional allotment, it doesn't mean it can be spent on just anything.

An hon. member: That's right.

Mr. Deans: It can be spent on anything which falls within the framework of being services to members or caucus support services. I think that is really what we are talking about. Because I don't know enough about it I am not going to join in the argument as to whether or not what went on yesterday was appropriate or inappropriate. My guess is that if I had been here, having heard what I have heard, I would rather have seen some accountability because I generally tend toward accountability and away from anything being hidden.

I do urge the members to understand that much of what we are quarrelling about today and much of what I think you have been quarrelling about for the last two or three days will rightfully be the responsibility of the Board of Internal Economy at some point.

They will have to set some guidelines, subject, of course, to the approval of the caucuses as their members represent them.

Mr. Allan: I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if I could ask Mr. Deans a question.

Mr. Deans: Yes, certainly.

Mr. Allan: I have been very interested in what you have been saying and I agree with a great deal of it. When you said you didn't attend because there might be a conflict, I can't help thinking the Board of Internal Economy should have been here.

Mr. Deans: Now that I am here, I realize that is true. Jack Stokes, the whip for the party, asked if I was coming in to do what I always have done in years gone by—that is to take on the job of looking at the Office of the Legislature which previously was in Government Services—and I said I thought I shouldn't do that.

Now I think you are right. It might not be a bad idea, quite frankly, if you intend to carry this on beyond 6 o'clock to postpone it until 8 o'clock and perhaps have three members of the board here—Mr. Breithaupt, myself and someone else. Maybe we could answer things Mr. Fleming might not be able to answer.

I don't for a moment want to take on the responsibility for the estimates; you understand that. But I am quite prepared to come to grips with some of the problems, and if there are areas of dispute where we can tighten the game up a bit and make it more in line with what everybody believes, I think we should do it. I think that is in keeping with what Mrs. Campbell said earlier, about taking a non-partisan view of the proceedings. I am quite prepared, if you would like to come back at 8 o'clock and to try to answer on behalf of the board—or to share in answering on behalf of the board—for the things we have done.

Mr. Chairman: I think your comments are very worthwhile and are very positive suggestions. It has been quite an exhaustive discussion in the past three sessions of the committee and I would say, as a member of the committee, that perhaps this should be the policy next time around.

Mr. Deans: It is up to the members.

Mr. Chairman: I think, as we have had a great deal of conflict for Mr. Fleming here in the past meetings—

Mr. Henderson: Mr. Chairman, I have taken some abuse from the opposition over my de-

cision. My decision was to actuate what Mr. Deans has suggested should happen.

Mrs. Campbell: No, no.

Mr. Henderson: I suggested you could debate—

Mr. Chairman: No, you are debating your own ruling. Let's get to Mr. Roy, to get this vote through.

Mr. Roy: I have listened to the discussion for part of the afternoon and what has been said about the lack of guidelines. We are in the situation of dealing with a new item; we are going into a new field. I still feel, Mr. Chairman, the type of thing pointed out to me by Mrs. Campbell. She brought up this afternoon about this type of material going out, under the comment: "We in the Ontario Progressive Conservative Party". I don't think such material should ever emanate under the support of public funds. I don't think that public funds should ever be used, Mr. Chairman, for political purposes.

Some members have mentioned that there would be nothing wrong if a private member sent out this type of literature. I say there is. I think the franking privileges of a member should be for giving out information. Sure, there is a political aspect; there is a political aspect every time one of us opens our mouth, or every time one of us says something in the House, or every time there is new programme. But, I think a point can be reached when you are using your franking privileges—public funds—strictly for political purposes.

I see this clearly emanating from the Ontario Progressive Conservative caucus pushing out information which is clearly, let's say, against the Liberal Party of Ontario.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: They are newspaper clippings.

Mr. Roy: Sure they are newspaper clippings but there are—

Mr. J. A. Taylor: —and we have gone all through that last night and again today.

Mr. Roy: I'm saying that in my opinion, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. McNeil: Why repeat what has already been said?

Mr. Roy: That's okay, I can repeat. I have a point of view. You fellows are repeating each other all the time. That's okay. I think I still have a right to express my point of view, Mr. Chairman.

Whether emanating from a caucus or a private member, never should public funds or franking privileges or things of this nature be used for what is clearly a political purpose. That's all it is; what's the information that's conveyed?

Mr. G. A. Kerr (Halton West): What about the new Election Act? Isn't there going to be public funds used for political purposes in distributing that?

Mr. Roy: Yes, but under set guidelines. I'm saying any time you are using public funds there should be accountability. Here we can't even trace who is responsible; nobody wants to accept responsibility for it. Secondly, when you are using public funds or franking privileges or this money granted to a caucus, the purpose, hopefully, was to convey information.

Mr. Kerr: Convey information.

Mr. Roy: That's right. To convey information. But this is strictly political. It says that: "We the Ontario Progressive Conservative Party want you to look at the Liberal policy." And then it's got cartoons. That's all it is. You are not really conveying any information to all your constituents—

Mr. J. A. Taylor: There was a newspaper editorial there.

Mr. Roy: Sure it's an editorial. But you can put your finger on it and say, this is strictly political material. Your franking privileges, or privileges—

Mrs. Campbell: From the party.

Mr. Roy: —from the party, should not be—

Mr. Chairman: Could I have a copy of what you are talking about? I haven't been here, I have been with the Prime Minister of Canada all day and—

Mr. Roy: Was that for political purposes?

Mrs. Campbell: The envelope has to go with it, Mr. Chairman, because it indicates the franking privileges.

Mr. P. Taylor: May I have the envelope please?

Mr. Allan: Be careful, that is pretty nearly worn out.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Chairman, I realize it is past 6 o'clock. The point I want to make is that we should all be in agreement to have guidelines,

whether it could be scrutinized to the nth degree or not.

Mr. Allan: Albert, before you came in we were all in agreement.

Mr. Roy: You were all in agreement? Well, you certainly weren't in agreement when—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order; address the Chair please. I understand you have been going round and round and round about this thing all day. What sort of determination is the committee coming to on it?

Mr. P. Taylor: Why don't you call for a vote on item 8 and we will see what sort of determination—

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I think since you have just come into this thing, one of the things that is outstanding, with respect, is simply this: Mr. Fleming gave information as to the way in which the Liberal and NDP caucuses were spending their funds—that is a breakdown for research and for other caucus support—but there was no breakdown for the government side. That is what determined the problem—

Mr. Henderson: Mr. Fleming had given that information last night. We have no research—

Mrs. Campbell: He gave 30 members.

Mr. Henderson: We have no research.

Mrs. Campbell: But Mr. Parrott talked about —

Mr. Chairman: Order. Address the Chair please.

Apparently our party doesn't have any researchers, is that right? I thought the various party offices could spend their moneys as they wished.

Mr. Roy: Okay, what are the 30 people for?

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, you're a bit late. We've been all through that.

Mrs. Campbell: Are they political, or are they for caucus support?

Mr. Chairman: Since it is two minutes past 6, we will have a determination on this vote, item 8. Item 8 carried? Carried.

Mr. Roy: That doesn't carry. We didn't vote for that.

Mrs. Campbell: I didn't vote for it.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

The committee resumed at 8:03 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, OFFICE OF THE ASSEMBLY (concluded)

On vote 201:

Mr. Chairman: I think I see a quorum. Is it agreeable to the people present that we proceed with press clippings and then go back to item 9? Would anyone like to have Mr. Lewis give a short history first?

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): I would be delighted since I didn't know it existed.

Mr. Chairman: Will you give them a little history, Mr. Lewis?

Mr. R. Lewis (Clerk of the House): I would be very glad if the committee would like me to do so. The press clipping service was started in the Office of the Clerk, long before my time, by my predecessor and the reason for starting it was that there was no Hansard in those days at all. My predecessor who, as you know, was my father—I don't mind mentioning that—

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): You knew him well?

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes, I knew him quite well. We got on very well indeed.

He started the press clipping service. When he took office as Clerk he realized, having been a member, that there was no place where a member could go except the newspaper morgue to get even a newspaper version of what had been said in previous debates and previous sessions of the House. In a very small way he started a press clipping service in his office. They simply cut or clipped press clippings which appeared to be of interest to the members of the Legislature. These were mounted on file cards and when a member requisitioned the press clippings on a certain subject the file cards on the subject—whatever number there were—were charged out to him and sent out to him. He used them to prepare his speech or refer to them in his speech in the House or whatever and then sent them back.

It proceeded more or less on this basis for a good many years, and after I took office as Clerk our back files had got so voluminous, of course, that there was just no room for them any more. We had them put on to microfilm. We had a reader so that if a member called for a clipping from a bygone age, it could be blown up from the microfilm and sent to him.

I said to the then director of the press clipping service, should we not introduce a method

whereby instead of sending out the original clippings and charging them out to the member and having to worry him to get them back—in some cases it was rather difficult sometimes to recover them—surely we should institute some system whereby we send them a copy of the clippings he wanted, and those were his and that was it.

So we instituted our first very crude wet process reproduction machinery, and we started proceeding on this basis, and then over the years we eventually got to Xeroxes. But that having been done and the director of the press clipping service at the time, who is now retired, being a very energetic man, the service grew and it soon got to the point where his office was providing a regular press clipping on a daily basis to any members who had requested it, not just to the departments of government but to branches of departments of government.

Some ministries would have perhaps a dozen regular press clipping services delivered to various parts of their ministry. Hydro, other boards and commissions were taking a regular press clipping service from us, so that when the Commission on Government Productivity, I guess it was, looked into the operations of the government, they recommended that as the press clipping service was then not just serving the members of the Legislature, but serving all branches of government and boards and commissions and so on, it should be taken out of the Office of the Clerk and put into the Ministry of Government Services. I agreed that under the circumstances that was entirely reasonable.

I agreed reluctantly, I'll admit, out of loyalty to, or at least out of a feeling of affection for the press clipping staff, who had been with me for a long time, and I didn't like to see them depart from me. But that was what was done and they became a part of the Ministry of Government Services.

Then the government decided this was costing too much money and, after considerable discussion I believe with the present director of the press clipping service, Miss Caverhill, they decided that this should be cut back. So it was cut back. Her staff was greatly reduced. The majority of her staff were assigned to other parts of the ministry or other ministries, I guess, and she was left with a small staff to serve only the members of the Legislature. In other words, we were right back where we started, right back to square one.

So the transfer was made and the Board of Internal Economy decided and the Minister of Government Services (Mr. Snow), who is on that board, as you know, agreed that now that

it was back to a service for the members of the Legislature only, it should be back in the legislative offices. It is not back in the same sense as it was before when it was just a part of the Clerk's office. It is not a part of the Clerk's office really any more; it's a part of the offices of the Legislature administered, of course, by the administrative office the same as the other branches of the Office of the Assembly are.

That is briefly the history of the press clipping service and that is its present status—it is a service for the members. Perhaps I will suggest Miss Caverhill send around a memorandum. This has been done in the past but it was probably quite a while ago. I realize now from what Mrs. Campbell has said that perhaps there are many members who aren't aware of this. I will suggest to Miss Caverhill that a memorandum be sent to all members advising them that this service is available to them.

Mr. Chairman: She is not here tonight?

Mr. R. Lewis: No.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I very much appreciate this. I wonder if we could know how it functions now and how widely used it is by members of the Legislature.

Mr. R. Lewis: We have a bit of a report here from Miss Caverhill.

Mr. R. J. Fleming (Director of Administration, Office of the Assembly): Miss Caverhill has sent the Clerk a report. In 1974 to 1975, there were 148,570 articles—that is, originals and copies—processed and distributed. They were clipping 55 papers and serving 71 members in the government caucus; 21 members in the Liberal caucus; and 18 in the NDP caucus, as well as providing it to the research staffs of the opposition party and the third party.

Mrs. Campbell: That's interesting because at the dinner hour I was asking some of our more senior members if they used it—Dick Smith and Bernie Newman, for example—and neither one of them knew where it was. They thought it had moved. They used to use it but they didn't know where the office was and hadn't been using it.

Mr. R. Lewis: Perhaps I should mention something about that. Of course, for all the years it was under my direct aegis, it was in this building and its last location in this building was on the fourth floor at the east end. After it was transferred to Government Services, it was moved out of the building to two or three different locations, I think. It was moved a

couple of times if I remember right but they're at present—

Mr. Fleming: They're on Grenville St. above the Liquor Control Board.

Mrs. Campbell: That's a good spot. Drop in anytime.

Mr. R. Lewis: The old J. F. Hart building on Grenville St.

Mr. Chairman: Why are they so removed from this main building where they can serve the members?

Mr. R. Lewis: I haven't got them back here since they were brought back to this office. Perhaps that is the simplest way of putting it.

Mr. Chairman: One thing we had better do is get them back.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I know how they function? How does the member go about it? What do you do? What's your obligation to us?

Mr. Fleming: Mrs. Campbell, I think if you contact Miss Caverhill, who is the director, or our office, she would be happy to provide you with whatever clipping service you would like.

Mr. R. Lewis: These things go on for so long one forgets that perhaps not all the members are aware of what is available. We have probably been remiss in not letting the members know more but we will see that the members know that Miss Caverhill is the director of the press clipping service and what her telephone number is. All you have to do is phone that number and tell her what you want and you will get it.

Mrs. Campbell: How is this charged? Is it charged up to the member?

Mr. Fleming: It is against the administrative side of the legislative assembly.

Mr. R. Lewis: It is just one of the expenses of administration.

Mrs. Campbell: Are we contemplating much decreased use of it, looking at these estimates?

Mr. R. Lewis: I think that was when the cutback was made. When the press clipping service was servicing all boards, commissions, branches and so on and so forth, it was spending about \$135,000. Now that they have been cut back to serve only the members for the Legislature it is contemplated that they will spend something in the neighbourhood of \$53,600.

Mrs. Campbell: And you order by topic?

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes. But you can phone up and say, "Can you send me what you've got on such and such?" or, "Mr. So-and-so made a speech on such an occasion. Could you see what the reports are on that speech?"—and so on. As Mr. Brandon said one time when he was a member of the House, it quite surprised him how, if you just gave them a clue as to what you wanted, they'd find it for you somehow. I think that's probably very true.

Mrs. Campbell: And how many of the Liberal caucus did you say used this?

Mr. Fleming: There were 21 who were provided with clippings—and admittedly not very many clippings. They ranged from a high of 55 down to a low of two.

Mrs. Campbell: I presume that could be either 21 different members or 21 applications by—

Mr. Fleming: No, it's 21 members.

Mrs. Campbell: It couldn't have been.

Mr. Fleming: Mrs. Campbell, your research office was provided with 16,362 copies. Mr. Nixon had 9,348 and then there were 21 members who received a sprinkling of assorted copies, including yourself. I believe—it says here you received nine.

Mrs. Campbell: I didn't even know they existed. If I received them, how did I get them? I didn't ask for them.

Mr. R. Lewis: I think perhaps your caucus might have asked for them on your behalf.

Mrs. Campbell: Or perhaps the research people.

Mr. R. Lewis: Or your secretary might have, on your behalf.

Mr. D. Wiseman (Lanark): Maybe your secretary knows.

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes, and maybe the research people asked to get some information. Maybe you asked the research people to get some information for you.

Mrs. Campbell: That's possible. Well, that is interesting. I have used the services and didn't know.

Mr. Wiseman: You gave your own people credit and this is where they were getting it.

Mrs. Campbell: In all honesty, I did not know it existed. I never phoned, obviously, as I wouldn't know where to phone. Thank you very much. That's very enlightening.

Mr. Roy: I think it must be mostly the research staff who ask for these things. Aside from the history of it, which is very interesting, I was going to question its usefulness. I could see the usefulness originally when there was no Hansard, but now we have set up a system in which you are paying research staffs and everything else. I am in the same position as you are. I am probably listed down there as having got some of those, but I—

Mr. Chairman: That 500 figure there is yours.

Mr. Roy: George Kerr said two I don't know; am I listed on there?

Mr. Fleming: I see you—yes, 49—you are the top man. No, you are the second to the top.

Mr. Wiseman: That's who does all your research for you.

Mr. Roy: You see, I was not even aware that it existed.

Mr. Chairman: You have asked research 49 questions, you see, Albert, and they have apparently gone to the clipping service to get you the answers.

Mr. G. A. Kerr (Halton West): Half of them were bilingual.

Mr. Roy: Yes, 49—that must have been in a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Campbell: I thought that would be a couple of days.

Mr. Chairman: But you can see where it is used primarily by the research staff—as well as the leaders, eh?

Mr. R. Lewis: I might add one more point, Mr. Chairman. I have recommended that perhaps the press clipping service should be amalgamated with the Legislative Library. This is under consideration at the present time.

Mr. Roy: Don't they keep copies of the papers in the library?

Mr. R. Lewis: They keep the papers but they don't keep press clippings in the same way that the clipping service does. But it could very well be done as a service from the library.

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): They might have some physical space back there for them as well.

Mr. R. Lewis: They might get them into that area.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes, anything on this item?

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): No.

Mrs. Campbell: Could you tell me briefly how many people are employed there?

Mr. R. Lewis: Five, Mrs. Campbell. You see, back in the days that I spoke of, when we were servicing so many it might have been as high as 18. It was up in the teens anyway. Now it's down to five because they are servicing only the Legislature.

Mr. Fleming: They clipped 632,000 newspapers in 1973-1974, and as I mentioned earlier, and 148,570 in 1974-1975; that represents the cutback.

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes, the drop; the cutback.

Mr. Chairman: How many pairs of scissors did they wear out?

Mr. R. Lewis: It doesn't mention that.

Mr. J. Riddell (Huron): You said you are only servicing the Legislature. I probably missed your point earlier on. Who did they use to service?

Mr. R. Lewis: For many years, as I say, after the thing sort of mushroomed, they served all the ministries and branches of ministries. Some ministers would have a number of services going to various branches of their ministries. In addition, they provided services to boards and commissions such as Hydro and the liquor board—all these people.

Mr. Riddell: Can these five people now do an adequate job?

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes, for the job it has been cut back to. If I can express a personal opinion, I think the cutback was a logical one. It was cut back to what it was originally intended for—a service to the members of the Legislature. As a service to the members of the Legislature, five can handle it.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions?

Mr. R. Lewis: I should have perhaps asked Miss Caverhill to come; she is a very long time public servant of the province. She has been with the province almost as long as I have, I guess, and she was the assistant for a great many years. She was the assistant to the director of the press clippings service and when he retired, of course, I promoted her to the job of director of press clipping because at that time it was completely under my own aegis. She is still the director of press clippings and is extremely experienced in this area. I can assure you that if we give you her number and

you call her and tell her what you want, she will find it for you.

Mr. Chairman: Is item 10 agreed to?

Agreed.

Mr. Chairman: On item 9.

Mr. R. Lewis: Is there anything else you want from me before I go?

Mr. Chairman: Only a little bit of effort on your part to get it over here into the main building; merging it with the library would be a good idea.

Mr. R. Lewis: Is there anything on the statutory I could explain to somebody?

Mr. Stokes: Yes, what is the \$120,000?

Mr. R. Lewis: I was hoping somebody would ask that because that is a mistake. There is no such statutory provision.

Mr. Stokes: I don't ever recall seeing it before.

Mr. R. Lewis: No, there is nothing. I will tell you how it happened. The person who was preparing the estimates on this occasion was one of the new staff and was not familiar with the election operation. The only statutory provision in the Election Act, as far as funds are concerned, is that the costs of an election are borne by the consolidated revenue fund. For the purpose of paying them out of the consolidated revenue fund, accountable warrants are issued to the election office.

As it happened, in the year 1974-1975, the accountable warrants we requested for the by-elections which took place in that year came to \$120,000. The person who drew up the estimates thought that was an annual thing and put it in as such, but it is not. In a non-election year, of course, there would be nothing. In a general election year it would be some millions of dollars.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you. What about the other statutory contribution?

Mr. R. Lewis: That's the contribution to the retirement allowance for all the members.

Mr. Chairman: That is an annual thing?

Mr. R. Lewis: That is an annual thing. It's the cost of the contribution to the members' retirement fund. Is there anything else for me?

Mr. Chairman: You are excused.

Mr. R. Lewis: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Item 9, administration.

Mrs. Campbell: I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if we could hear just what the staff is; how it is allocated; and what the functions are so we can understand a little better just how this works?

Mr. Fleming: I think what I will do is turn this over to Mr. Miggiani, who is my finance officer.

Basically, I would say that we are the coordinating group that manages administration and finance. We have a complete range of financial services. We have our own cheque-writing system, our own bank accounts under the legislative assembly fund and we're charged in general with managing all aspects of the finances of the legislative assembly.

Mr. Chairman: Would you like to have a bit of an opening statement from Mr. Miggiani?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: All right.

Mr. J. M. Miggiani (Finance Officer, Office of the Assembly): The \$415,800 in salaries is broken down as follows: The administration staff proper which is situated on the main floor here, rooms 150 and 151, comprises a complement of 12. It covers the director, one finance officer, personnel officer, another financial officer who is the old legislative accountant, Mr. Parker. There are two clerk 3 generals there who are basically our accounts payable staff. There is an accounting supervisor who is our payroll staff, who looks after all the pay of our staff, the members' secretaries, the caucus staff, everybody linked with the legislative assembly. We have another clerk 4 general who holds a senior position and who co-ordinates all the documentation leading to the receptionist and a secretary for the director. We also have another financial officer who looks after the budget and analysis of the expenditure of the Office of the Assembly. That is the staff of the administration.

The total salary in that area is \$184,800; that's part of the \$415,800. Included in the \$415,800 is provision we've made for eight new members, from 117 to the proposed 125, and we've provided salaries for eight secretaries for a period of six months. That is \$45,000. We have also provided in this area, unconditional funds; \$5,500 per member for these new eight members. So that is provided, and we had no alternative but to put them in this area. Also included are the salaries of the tour guides because, in order not to go to another vote on the item for tour guides we've put them under

our own administration. The salaries for eight complement in there is \$65,200. In that area we also have the stewards, and their salary for a complement of seven comes to something like \$84,000. That is the general breakdown of that \$415,800.

Mr. Roy: Just so I can understand you—we're talking about \$679,000, right?

Mr. Miggiani: No, \$415,800. I'm just talking about salaries at this moment.

Mr. Roy: But that is part of the \$679,000?

Mr. Fleming: Right.

Mr. Miggiani: Right.

Mr. Roy: Are you paying secretaries for members in this, did you say?

Mr. Miggiani: No, sir. No, what I said is that because the membership has gone from 117 to 125, or this is what we were given to understand, we have provided for eight additional secretaries should these members materialize.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Why in that vote?

Mr. Miggiani: Where else could we put them? We couldn't put them against any party, or any caucus for that matter. We have earmarked the money into the administrative field, and when these members become reality then we just transfer the money to wherever it belongs.

Mr. Roy: Oh, I see.

Mr. Miggiani: We just simply have provided for them.

Mr. Roy: Oh, I see, because you just simply couldn't allocate them.

Mr. Miggiani: We can't allocate them to any caucus. When they materialize and we know the affiliation of these eight members then we will transfer the money wherever it belongs, including the support services for their secretaries.

Mr. Good: There is no allocation under members' support services?

Mr. Miggiani: No, sir. There is about \$75,000 within that \$415,000 allocated for this purpose when it occurs.

Mrs. Campbell: This is a contingency fund against—

Mr. Miggiani: You can call it that, Mrs. Campbell. When it becomes a reality we'll transfer it to wherever they are going to be.

Mr. Roy: I couldn't understand why they were in here in the first place.

Mr. Miggiani: We couldn't put them anywhere.

Mr. Roy: All you're hoping for is an election in 1975 or 1976 so you can spend that money.

Mr. Miggiani: That's the plan.

Mr. Good: On that vote, I don't understand why you say you couldn't charge them against the caucuses. Are the secretaries' salaries not included under members' support services, under the same vote, which would be No. 7 of this vote?

Mr. Miggiani: Yes, sir, but we can only officially account for 117. The 125 is proposed or planned or whatever it is. We have made provision for these eight new secretaries whenever they occur, if they occur. We don't know which party they are going to.

Mr. Good: Why don't you put them in vote 7?

Mrs. Campbell: Because you'd allocate it to the caucus.

Mr. Miggiani: But wherever they will occur we will transfer the money.

Mr. Chairman: Who determines the salary of the secretary?

Mr. Miggiani: It was determined by the Board of Internal Economy, Mr. Chairman, based on the last ruling of \$11,250 per secretary.

Mrs. Campbell: Who does what in the different areas of your concerns? For instance, do you have a director who's responsible for the dining room or for the postal service or what in this administration? Who's responsible for these services in the administration?

Mr. Fleming: Mrs. Campbell, the personnel director is in charge of the dining room; he's also in charge of the tour guides; Hansard comes under me. That's basically the breakdown. The stewards come under Mr. Miggiani.

Mrs. Campbell: And the postal service and the rest of it doesn't come under anybody?

Mr. Miggiani: The postal service belongs to the Ministry of Government Services. They provide us with the service and we just pay them for postage.

Mrs. Campbell: I see.

Mr. Miggiani: That is the service.

Mrs. Campbell: Then, the caucus support services—where do they fall? Who's responsible?

Mr. Miggiani: We are responsible for paying them, Mrs. Campbell. We pay them.

Mr. Fleming: They really come under Mr. Miggiana and his financial analyst and under my supervision.

Mr. Miggiani: We pay them.

Mrs. Campbell: But you're not really responsible in any of these areas?

Mr. Miggiani: We're not responsible for establishing their salaries except for the fact that the board has dictated that their salaries have a ceiling.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm aware of that.

Mr. Miggiani: It's the caucus which decides what salary these girls are paid.

Mrs. Campbell: What concerns me—I may be alone in this—is there doesn't seem to be anybody really responsible for a great deal of this vote. It seems to be rather an amorphous situation where caucuses control things, and the Board of External or Internal—I don't know which it is—Economy controls some part. I don't know how this darn thing can ever be expected to function.

Mr. Miggiani: I beg to disagree, Mrs. Campbell. The caucus dictates the salary range. We then maintain a rigid control to make sure that this salary range does not exceed the budget. That's where we come in.

Mr. Fleming: Our other point is that we can't take any action without the authority of the Board of Internal Economy. They set the policy regarding secretaries' salaries, regarding caucus allocations and regarding, in fact, our whole financial operation.

Mr. Chairman: Does anybody want to know who the members are on the Board of Internal Economy?

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): No, we don't want that.

Mrs. Campbell: We had that on the first night, I think.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Deans next.

Mr. Deans: I want to ask something. I want to say something then I want to ask something. I don't think this has been very well explained. If it has, it obviously isn't sinking it. In effect,

the operation Mr. Fleming and Mr. Miggiani are talking about is responsible to you—

Mrs. Campbell: No, it's not.

Mr. Deans: —and to me and to everybody else. They're responsible to you through Mr. Breithaupt. They're responsible to the New Democratic Party through me. They're responsible to the Tory party through—

Mrs. Campbell: Any one of a number?

Mr. Deans: No, not any one of a number. Let's get it specific. I think through Mr. Carruthers—

Mr. Fleming: Carruthers, yes.

Mr. Deans: And they are responsible to the government, to the extent that they are responsible to the government, through Winkler, Snow and Timbrell. All right? In other words, the government is represented on this board by Winkler, Snow and Timbrell.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): The members by Carruthers, Breithaupt and Deans.

Mr. Deans: The Conservatives are represented by Carruthers, the Liberals by Breithaupt, and I represent the NDP.

It seems to me that if there are internal problems within each caucus, it is the responsibility of the individual caucus representative to bring those matters before the board. That person can either bring those matters before the board directly or he can have his caucus write to the board, bringing the matter formally before the board.

I have always urged that that be the approach, that if my caucus had a problem with the board, it should write to the board as a caucus. Or if an individual member had a problem with the board, he should write to the board and ask either for clarification or guidance or for some change. I would then familiarize myself with that problem and make my views and the caucus's views known. I think it is fair to say that I would always make the distinction that I was expressing either a view that was that of the caucus or an individual view.

I think the truth is that the Board of Internal Economy probably should be sitting before you, rather than these administrative people.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. J. N. Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk): That is what I think.

Mr. Deans: I think Mr. Allan was right before supper and I think what I offered to do

now makes more sense than it did before. If there are problems, if there are things that are wrong, if a party or a group of people or an individual is judged by others to be in violation of the Act or its intent, then the caucuses or other individuals in the Legislature are entitled and obligated to bring to the board's attention that they believe a violation is occurring or to ask for clarification on a point.

I don't want Bob Fleming or Joe Miggiani making policy decisions, and I've made that clear to them; that's not their job. Their job is to administer the Act; and if there are any deviations from the policy, the board makes the decisions as to whether or not they are correct. Obviously the board can't make decisions if the board isn't made aware; it's that kind of an operation.

I'm glad I came down, because as I listen to what is going on, I now understand how it ought to be taking place. Next year we'll do it differently, assuming we are all here—which we may not be—assuming we all have the same kinds of positions.

It seems to me that what we are getting caught up in is that we are trying to make them answer for things over which they really don't have jurisdiction—for things you and I, Mrs. Campbell, and Mr. Good, Mr. Edighoffer, Mr. Allan and the rest of us have jurisdiction over.

There is not a single policy decision of that board that can't be changed. There is not a single dollar spent by that administration that we cannot alter, given that we have the matter brought to our attention.

I hate to be in this position, frankly; the more I look at it, the more it upsets me. But the truth of the matter is that we've got the wrong people there, and I now understand that. As I look back on it now, I would have preferred that the three party representatives, perhaps with one of the government representatives, had sat there and then referred the matters to these people, who are the operatives in the field of the people who are doing the actual work, for answer.

I think we've got bogged down in something. We are fighting with each other. This is our board. That's what we tried to get in the Legislature. That's what the whole damned battle was about, if you don't believe me, ask Jim Breithaupt. There have been more changes and decisions made by that board on a non-partisan basis than I would ever have believed possible. I say that without fear of contradiction from anybody.

I frankly think because it is so new we haven't learned how to operate it properly. We have been accustomed to having some ministry someplace make the decisions and

then battle with them over it. That's not the way it operates any more. The way it operates now is that you have a representative right there, just as we have.

Mrs. Campbell: Except for the difficulty that we have, I do appreciate that explanation. I think probably that is the proper approach, except that throughout this whole vote when we were discussing the Speaker, we have seen the Speaker implementing policies and I don't know whether they went to the board or not. How could you have a hydra-headed kind of operation—I won't call it a monster—where the Speaker goes off, I'll say, on a frolic of his own? I don't mean that he is irresponsible, but he is on that trend with no one with whom he discusses the matter.

You have a building which is divided into three parts like all Gaul. You've got all of these operations, some of which seem to come under the Board of Internal Economy and some of which don't. How do we really get to the nub of this activity or this series of activities as members of this crazy committee?

Mr. Deans: Well, let me try.

Mr. Chairman: I think if you are a member of the Board of Internal Economy, you should keep your caucus informed.

Mr. Deans: Let's not get to that level because that is not fair. Let's try to deal with it in a non-partisan fashion.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. Deans: The fact of the matter is that as a board we probably haven't yet done enough. I'm prepared to accept responsibility for some of that. As a board we haven't yet really come to grips with the job. We should be issuing directives. We should be issuing statements of policy.

We don't have authority over the Speaker, and I want to make that clear. The Speaker is traditionally and legislatively entitled to make certain kinds of decisions and they are fairly clearly spelled out. We don't have authority over that. We can in the House, if we want, challenge the Speaker's authority. That is the avenue that you use to make known to the Speaker that that decision is not in keeping with your needs or your expectations.

The Clerk of the legislative assembly to a lesser degree has autonomy. The Clerk of the legislative assembly has always had a certain degree of autonomy and has exercised it in every Parliament of the British tradition worldwide. He is not really answerable to the board other than in matters of compensation to the

Clerk or to the staff of the Clerk. But decision-wise the Clerk simply advises.

The Clerk isn't here—and I'm sorry in a way—because I have got to be quite frank with you, the Clerk plays an important role in the Board of Internal Economy. He does not thrust his views forward but certainly he is there to give advice if he is asked. I'll tell you about the Clerk. I have argued with him in the House, as you know, about his offering his views before he was asked for them. That doesn't happen in the board.

As far as the others are concerned, the chief election officer is the same person as the Clerk at the moment and we ought not to have too much control over the chief election officer. I think you would agree. We come down to the others. I think we have a fair degree of say over what happens with Hansard without too much doubt.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, do you have it or do we have it in that committee?

Mr. Deans: I am saying you have it through the Board of Internal Economy. If there is something that you don't like about the way Hansard operates—if they want additional help, for example, they have to get a clearance from the Board of Internal Economy in order that that help can be hired. If there are additional requirements on the Hansard staff, if we don't think that the Hansard staff are fulfilling all of the requirements of the Legislature reporting procedures as we see them, then the Board of Internal Economy has the power to make recommendations and to implement many of the things without any other authority. You have dealt with sessional requirements already. Members' indemnities are dealt with through legislation. Members' support services and caucuses' support services are dealt with by the board—members' support services not to the same extent as caucuses' support services, although they sort of overlap to some extent; the secretarial help on the one hand and the caucus research and other help on the other hand.

Between these sessions that we are now having, the administration is answerable to the Board of Internal Economy, so that from today when this thing winds up in another hour or two whatever, until the next time you sit down to review the estimates, the administration answers to the Board of Internal Economy. If you have something that you think is wrong, you tell either the board directly by letter or you tell your individual representative personally, and that matter ought to be taken care of and will appear on the minutes. The minutes

of the board are available to every member of the Legislature to read—every member.

Mr. Chairman: Where are they posted?

Mr. Deans: They're in the office of the administration and are available to every member.

Mr. Fleming: They are in the Speaker's office also.

Mr. Deans: In the Speaker's office also. Okay.

I know it sounds like I'm going on a bit far out on this thing, but you can recall the debate, I am sure, and how we together put forward proposals to try to get representation on the board. Now we've got it. Let's, for heaven's sake, use it because that's the way it was intended, and if we don't use it properly, we'll lose it.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I again appreciate this. I do feel, however, that I have a great sense of uncertainty still because now it would appear that we are looking at estimates which the board—

Mr. Deans: Has already looked at.

Mrs. Campbell: —has looked at and feels that all is well. Therefore, paternalistically we shouldn't even be doing anything about it. I don't agree with that.

Mr. Deans: No, no. You should be questioning us. You should be questioning the board.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, all right, you're not here to be questioned.

Mr. Deans: Well, I offered.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Deans is the only one here, so—

Mr. Deans: Oh no, but I offered to come.

Mr. Good: There is no way that you have to answer for the whole tribe.

Mrs. Campbell: I can now.

Mr. Deans: Oh, I don't mean personally, I'm not talking about personally.

Mrs. Campbell: No, I don't think so at all.

Mr. Deans: I'm saying to you though, that if you want to question the board, for God's sake pull it in and talk to it.

Mr. Allan: You should have had them up there at the table.

Mr. Deans: It's your board. You appoint somebody to it and it's your board.

Mrs. Campbell: Who set this thing up the way it was?

Mr. Good: Well then, answer me one question. It's the last one. When the board of internal management set up the budget as it now exists, each caucus submitted a budget for its own caucus.

Mr. Deans: That is right.

Mr. Good: I was instrumental in preparing the budget for our caucus. When that budget is presented to the board and discussed—I presume the full six members of the board are there.

Mr. Fleming: All members.

Mr. Good: All members of the board are there, okay. Is it the amount that is discussed, or the use, or the breakdown by the caucuses, or are they all approved by every member of the board?

Mr. Fleming: Every detail on the secretariat of the board and every detail of these estimates was discussed.

Mr. Good: Okay, so if all the estimates are discussed in detail by the Board of Internal Economy, what is all the foolfaraw here for two days about that—you can't have a breakdown of—

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. Deans: Well, I disagreed with that. I think that that was an error and the more I look back on it, I think it was just a mistake.

Mr. Chairman: I think Mr. Deans has maybe taken quite a bit of heat off Mr. Fleming's shoulders here in the matter.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't know how this was set up this way, Mr. Chairman. Would you clarify this? We talked about Hansard, and we sat, in our committee on procedural affairs which I understand is what we're sitting now, and discussed the use of Hansard for more than what we have it for now. Are you now telling me that that's something that the Board of Internal Economy should have been doing?

Mr. Deans: No. In fact the procedural affairs committee deals with whether or not Hansard ought to be made available. The board is the operating authority. If we're informed, if the administration is informed that the procedural affairs committee has decided that there will be Hansard in every committee room, then the board's job is to make sure that Hansard appears in every committee room and to fund it.

Mrs. Campbell: But you have no input into that decision.

Mr. Deans: Other than if that proposal was put before the board and we said, look, the budget doesn't allow for it, we would have to come back for supplementary estimates. It's an odd hybrid.

Mrs. Campbell: It certainly is. I don't like the way it works.

Mr. Deans: Well, except that that is what we asked for.

Mrs. Campbell: No, it isn't.

Mr. Deans: It hasn't really been given a fair shot. We've only had it for five or six months.

Mrs. Campbell: I know.

Mr. Deans: I'm not apologizing for the things we've done, I'm merely apologizing for what we haven't done yet. In actual fact, the whole operation is exactly the way we asked it to be set up. If we don't like it, you and I and others, then let's change it because I think it can be changed. If it can't be changed, I'll be the first guy off the board. The minute I find that it's become either partisan or inflexible, I don't want to be a part of it.

Mr. Wiseman: How are you elected to the board?

Mr. Deans: You are appointed by your caucus.

Mr. Wiseman: Can you change them every year?

Mr. Deans: You can change them as often as you like.

Mr. Fleming: The government appoints three of the executive council and the chairman, and then the caucus is responsible for appointing a member from each caucus.

Mr. Chairman: One each.

Mr. Fleming: Actually, if you look at our minutes, the board has reviewed a great many subjects that have been proposed by members through their representatives on the board, including, I believe, something Mrs. Campbell raised about transportation.

Mr. Chairman: If I could make an observation, I would say I don't think the members have been communicating to their caucuses.

An hon. member: That's news to me.

Mr. Deans: I beg your pardon? I communicate to my caucus regularly.

Mr. Chairman: You may be communicating to yours, but I don't recall any mention of anything in ours.

Mr. Good: We have a report from Mr. Breithaupt.

Mr. Chairman: Do you have a report from Mr. Breithaupt?

Mr. Good: Right from the time we have a meeting.

Mr. Chairman: Have you ever got a report, Mrs. Campbell?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, but the report hasn't dealt with the matters as we have dealt with them in this committee.

Mr. Deans: I agree. But this is good. It has to be this way.

Mrs. Campbell: It hasn't been raised because we didn't know—I didn't know; let's put it that way—this total operation. But I do think it's hard to credit just the same.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any further questions on this item?

Vote 201 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: This concludes the estimates of the Office of the Assembly.

The committee adjourned at 8:55 o'clock, p.m.

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ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Standing Resources Development Committee
Chairman: Mr. R. K. McNeil

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, June 17, 1975

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1975

The committee met at 9 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Hon. W. Newman (Minister of the Environment): Mr. Chairman, may I make a few opening remarks?

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Are you going to follow the procedure of last year and have no smoking, or do you want me to present a motion and speak on it?

Mr. Chairman: Is everyone in the committee in favour of no smoking? All in favour of no smoking—eight! I guess it is carried. There will be no smoking during the estimates of the Ministry of the Environment.

Mr. J. A. Taylor (Prince Edward-Lennox): Would you explain that to me, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): It is just the air management branch.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Would you explain the rationale of that motion? Is it an exercise in hypocrisy, or are the people—

Mr. Chairman: It is just an exercise in no smoking.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): There is a real concern for the welfare of the people.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: I am a non-smoker, but—

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Mr. Chairman, there is a section in the Environmental Protection Act dealing with air pollution.

Mr. Burr: I would be glad to explain it, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, if I may, just a few opening remarks. I'll keep them fairly brief.

The Ministry of the Environment has established a reputation for excellence in environmental protection and enhancement which is acknowledged throughout the world.

Mr. Good: Don't antagonize us first thing.

Hon. W. Newman: It is my ministry's intention to maintain and improve this standard of performance. It was stated in the Speech from the Throne marking the opening of this session that "Ontario is presently confronted by economic conditions which call for strong and decisive response from the people and their government." My ministry recognizes that this province's financial requirements will be substantial and there is a need for restraint. Nevertheless while effecting restraint my ministry does not intend to follow a policy of retrenchment.

My ministry will increase its existing environmental protection programmes and enhance the quality of our environment, at the least possible cost to the industrial and commercial sector of our economy, and to the people of this province.

I present to you today the 1975-1976 estimates of the Ministry of the Environment. The aggregate for this year is \$231,176,000, or an increase of 15.6 per cent over 1974-1975. We have established a number of environmental protection and waste management programmes which have set a standard for other jurisdictions. A comprehensive waste management resource recovery programme, announced earlier this year, will see the establishment of resource recovery in waste handling plants in major Ontario centres, which will ultimately serve 90 per cent of our residents and result in 80 per cent reduction in the need for landfill sites. Six of these plants are now in the planning and development stage; three in the Metro Toronto area and one each in London and Sudbury and one planned for eastern Ontario.

With the incorporation of new techniques to be tested at our experimental plant, which is now under construction in Downsview, we expect ultimately to recover for reuse those resources which up to this time we have buried or burned. We have initiated a derelict motor vehicle recovery programme which will see the removal for reclamation or reuse of something around 400,000 derelict motor vehicles which are an eyesore across this province.

Our Great Lakes water quality improvement programme conducted in co-operation with the federal authorities in Canada and the USA,

under the International Joint Commission, is already showing results. The deterioration of the Great Lakes has been arrested and an improvement in water quality can be expected in the foreseeable future.

By the end of this year, phosphorous removal equipment will have been installed in all sewage treatment plants covered under our agreement. Studies are also continuing on how to obtain maximum removal of undesirable matter from our potable water supplies. My ministry is now involved in 485 water and sewage projects of which 157 were under construction as of May 1, 1975.

The air pollution index system developed and operated by my ministry to measure the amount of suspended particulate matter and sulphur dioxide in the air over our major industrial cities has shown a remarkable improvement in that air during the past three years. The greatest improvement is noted in Sudbury where our advisory level of 32 was exceeded in 1971 on 26 occasions. Last year, the number of such occurrences dropped to one and there have been no such occurrences so far this year. Toronto in 1971 reported 19 occurrences; none during last year or this year to date. Windsor had two occurrences during 1971 and none this year or last. Welland, where the monitoring system was installed last year, reported 46 occurrences in 1974 and none so far in 1975. The quality of our cities' air has been improved.

Environmental impact assessment is another area in which Environment Ontario is establishing standards for others to follow. The Environmental Assessment Act, submitted to the House earlier this year, is due for second reading. This Act will ultimately enable the government to assess the environmental impact of all major development proposals in Ontario at the very earliest stages of planning. This will enable industry to plan properly for the incorporation of control and abatement equipment at an early stage. It will also ensure that our established standards of environmental protection are maintained and improved.

My ministry is also concerned with another area of pollution and that is noise. Enabling legislation amending the Environmental Protection Act has been proclaimed and a model noise bylaw permitting the individual municipalities to regulate noise was mailed last March to all 840 Ontario municipalities. Seminars have been successfully conducted to acquaint municipal officials with the provisions of that bylaw and have been well attended.

As stated, the goal of my ministry is to protect and improve our commonly owned environment and to bring our services closer

to the people they were established to serve. We have done that through the reorganization of the ministry and the division of its affairs into six regions. Each region is now served by a centrally located regional office, supported by 23 district offices throughout those regions. This reorganization has been accomplished without additional staff and with minimal inconvenience to all. Our services are now more accessible to the people and more effectively dispensed.

I have not attempted to deal in great detail with the many programmes being carried out by my ministry on behalf of the people of Ontario, but to provide you with a broad view of our major activities. I will be most happy to answer any questions you may have on the various votes as we go forward.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Riddell.

Mr. J. Riddell (Huron): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. First of all, I want to ask the minister if he would have an index to the 1975-1976 estimates to pass out to the committee members which indicates which items would come under the various votes. The Ministry of Transportation and Communications put out an index which was most helpful. You've got the votes all lumped into four or, really broken down into four components. Some of the committee members, including myself, will not know where we should be discussing certain items. Would you have one of these?

Hon. W. Newman: That's a very good point. I don't know whether we have or not. We were working on one the other day. Does anybody know whether we have one completed? We would hope that perhaps by Thursday, since we won't be sitting tomorrow, we'll be able to give you the details. In the meantime, it's up to the chairman, but we will try to guide you on which ones come under which vote.

Mr. Riddell: All right, as we get to the votes, then, we would appreciate it if you would indicate which item we might discuss under these votes.

You know, this oversight somewhat surprises me, Mr. Minister, because I am quite familiar with your deputy whom I consider to have a lot of ability. I might say he got his apprenticeship under someone I consider to be a very great man who has the same name as myself. As a matter of fact, he was my father. But, then he went on to greater heights, becoming the dairy commissioner and then the Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture and then the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and

now he is the Deputy Minister of the Environment. I believe he is a Rhodes scholar, as well. I consider he has a great deal of ability and energy, so this oversight somewhat puzzles me. But then when I consider some of the deficiencies in your programme, it's a small matter.

You made no mention of arsenic pollution, which is considered by those south of the border to be an even greater health hazard than lead pollution. You made no mention of fluoride pollution, which is definitely affecting our eco-system. You can maybe brag about what you have done, but I also feel there are many things that have not been done, and these will no doubt come out as we discuss the votes.

The Ministry of the Environment, as we know it today, has been operating for less than three years in its present form. It was established with the amalgamation of the Department of the Environment and the Ontario Water Resources Commission. A new organizational structure was developed in April, 1974, whereby 1,066 ministry personnel were decentralized to six regions containing 23 district offices. With this new development, it meant that 55 per cent of your staff would be providing direct services to regional residents.

I believe change is all very well, and certainly we in the Liberal Party concur with decentralization. But accompanying that change has been a tremendous increase in expenditures. Let's just consider the present programme structure of the ministry for a minute. It is broken down into four components—ministry support services, formerly known as the ministry administration, the environmental assessment and planning programme, the environmental control programme, and the resource recovery programme.

I believe this particular structure took shape last year. It was interesting to note that each programme for 1974-1975 cost anywhere from \$2 million to \$62.5 million more than the previous year. For example, the ministry support services required \$2.5 million over the previous year; environmental assessment planning programme, \$2 million more; the environmental control programme, \$62.5 million more; and the resource recovery programme, \$2.25 million more. If somebody wants to question my mathematics on this, I took it right out of the estimates. In other words, the expenditure for the entire ministry increased by \$69.5 million over the year before, not including the statutory appropriations. The

ministry was voted an additional \$73.5 million over the year previous.

What is the committee that is considering these estimates being asked to do in 1975-1976? It is being asked to approve a quarter of a million dollars more for ministry support services, \$1.25 million more for environmental assessment and planning, \$14 million more for environmental control and \$15.5 million more for resource recovery. I took these from the 1974-1975 estimates as compared to your 1975-1976 estimates. Maybe you can check my mathematics, but I believe I am right. The ministry is expecting an additional expenditure of \$31 million over last year. What is the ministry doing to justify this expense? Or is this just another example of government spending restraint which we heard a little about when the budget was brought down and which we feel is necessary if inflation is to be controlled?

It is interesting that not one ministry of the government has reduced its expenditure. Few have even held the line. This is one ministry which has not held the line. That is not to say we in the Liberal Party don't begrudge this particular ministry the additional expenditure if it reflects an improved environment. But the major environmental issues are still prevalent today—as they were last year, or the year before, or the year before that.

I am not convinced that the minister will accomplish anything close to what needs to be done—even with the additional expenditure. Certainly if the environmental impact assessment bill in its present form is any indication of the accomplishments of this minister, then I would have to say that the effort on the part of the minister and his staff leaves a great deal to be desired. However, I will have more to say about that later.

I assume a large part of the expenditure of this ministry goes to funding the water and sewage projects in the various municipalities. I believe we are making inroads toward correcting the pollution problems in the various municipalities throughout Ontario. But what steps has the minister taken to bring pressure to bear on our neighbours to the south to live up to their commitments and obligations, and get back on schedule according to the agreement that was made—if indeed they ever were on schedule? Can the minister report favourable progress made on the part of our American friends bordering the Great Lakes system? Or is the problem just as prevalent as ever?

Returning once again to home base, I intend that a major environmental question facing the province today is the matter of landfill sites, and the whole matter of re-

cycling and reduction of waste. This, in its entirety, is still to be decided by this ministry, and is a matter that requires immediate action. The Ontario Ministry of the Environment has yet to define the role of sanitary landfill sites within its overall waste management policy.

More landfill sites are not the answer, for they will merely postpone the garbage crisis. The ultimate solution is to recycle garbage, but more importantly, to reduce the amount produced—solid waste in Ontario now exceeds eight million tons per year. Solid waste is made up of a number of components which can be reclaimed or recycled, or of items which should never have become involved in the waste disposal system in the first place.

A ban on non-returnable bottles would be a move in the right direction in the reduction of garbage at its source. The solid waste task force of the provincial government has concluded that non-refillable containers are environmentally harmful, and that any switch from the use of non-refillable soft drink bottles and cans to refillables is beneficial to the environment.

In 1972, the composite beverage industry generated an estimated 241,846 tons of waste at a cost to the taxpayer of \$3,869,000. In spite of the facts in the task force report which would favour a switch to returnable bottles, the minister has merely chosen to phase out the flip-top or non-returnable cans, and not the can itself—a truly unacceptable move. Many municipalities are now trying to pass their own bylaws to ban non-returnable bottles, but the provincial government has refused to pass effective laws on banning of the bottles, and has refused individual municipalities the authority to enforce their own bans.

The other matter in the waste management question is the matter of recycling. Recently paper recycling programmes which had become a community effort in many areas of Ontario have been wiped out. During the historic 1973-1974 boom in the waste paper industry, the problem of increased recycling presented itself as purely and simply a problem of how to increase supply. However, the impression was illusory since it did not reflect the fundamental shift towards increased waste paper use. Now the problem of increased recycling presents itself as a problem of insufficient demand.

While the minister has announced plans for a 15-year, \$500 million resource recovery programme, it is apparent there is a real need for the development and co-ordination of markets for recycled materials and this role is better filled by the province than the municipalities. Also there is no need for the government to

spend millions of dollars on mechanical separation systems when this energy and money could be concentrated on reducing the amount of garbage produced.

The government must first commit itself to an increased recycling rate. Next, there must be a clarification of exactly what the current situation with respect to recycling is. An understanding of what the important elements in the process are and how they interact is a fundamental prerequisite to an effective intervention directed at a higher recycling rate. Moreover, the government must establish a realistic set of goals and a timetable for all waste management programmes.

If the government wished to increase dramatically the recycling of waste, it could do so through a number of interventions. It could attempt to alter the pattern of consumer demand through its purchasing power, review and revise regulations which may discriminate against recycled materials and offer tax incentives, to mention a few actions.

Another important question which still faces this province is the question of noise pollution. Noise causes more complaints than any other environmental problem. It has been recognized as a contributor to hypertension, nervousness, upset stomach, muscle spasms, ulcers, nervous breakdowns, physical and mental exhaustion, and sometimes homicidal impulses.

The Ontario Environmental Protection Act of 1971 provided the means whereby the provincial government could deal with noise pollution on a provincial scale. Regulations which were to implement the Act were to begin coming into force in July, 1973. Authority under the Ontario Municipal Act has limited the scope of noise control bylaws which municipalities could enact to the ringing of bells, the blowing of horns, shouting, and unusual noises.

However, rather than dealing with this question effectively by introducing minimum noise regulations for the province as a whole, the Minister of the Environment has amended the Environmental Protection Act to permit municipalities to adopt noise regulations, if they wish, according to a model municipal noise control bylaw. Because of the lack of provincial legislation, the local governments and individuals are again left very much on their own to find relief.

The weakest branch of government is thus left to attempt solutions to a very complex problem which is more appropriately a provincial responsibility, better endowed with funds and technical and legal expertise. Moreover, most municipalities are finding a lot wrong with the Ontario government's compli-

cated model noise bylaw and are hesitant to accept it. Only with a lot of time, persistence, staff and money could such a bylaw be made operable and effective and the municipalities have indicated it is not worth the effort. The city of Toronto has already indicated that the province's model noise bylaw is too complex and costly to enforce. I would hope the province would move now to establish noise regulations on the provincial scale.

On March 24, the minister tabled the environmental assessment bill which was promised for the last two years. While the province is in dire need of truly effective environmental assessment legislation, the principles upon which the minister had based this legislation show that he is not greatly concerned with the possible detrimental environmental effects of future developments in this province. This bill is an environmental assessment bill in name only and lacks any semblance to truly effective environmental legislation.

However, this bill has yet to come up for second reading, and I would ask the minister to clarify for us when we can expect this Act. I believe the Premier (Mr. Davis) indicated when he was speaking to a group that the bill would be coming in with several amendments. I would hope that this is the case after all your discussions with such groups as the Environmental Law Society because the bill in its present form is really not accomplishing a thing. I will reserve my comments on the question of environmental assessment until this bill is introduced for second reading. I would hope that there will be amendments to this bill to clear up many of its deficiencies before we are asked to comment on it.

Mr. Chairman, the details of the various aspects of the estimates will be dealt with by myself and my colleagues as we proceed through the votes. I think that is all I will have to say now for the leadoff. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, in making an opening statement in this year's estimates for the Ministry of the Environment, I should like to speak about the air pollution problem in the west end of Windsor and in the west end of the provincial riding of Sandwich-Riverside, that is, in the town of La Salle.

One of the first trips I took after being elected to the Legislature in October, 1967, was to Lansing, Mich., to see Gov. Romney about the clouds of red dust that frequently and regularly blew across the Detroit River from Michigan into the Windsor area. As it turned out, the governor couldn't keep the

appointment, but I did meet a very tall young fellow whose name, if I recall correctly, was Milliken. I left with an assurance that Great Lakes Steel and other transboundary polluters had a four-year plan for cleaning up.

That was in 1967. Since that time, there have been numerous conferences and international meetings between environmental ministers of American Great Lakes states and Ontario, International Joint Commission studies and reports and some progress. At least, most of the residents of La Salle tell me that there has been some improvement. Nevertheless, some others report that around 3 a.m. the stacks are cleaned out and the fallout is bad as it ever was.

Quite early, I was told by Mr. Milliken, I believe, the USA had on its federal statutes a commitment to suppress transboundary air pollution from the United States to any of its neighbours—that would be Mexico and Canada—if the other countries' governments made a reciprocal agreement. Over the years on every possible occasion I have raised this question of a reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, but I have still not received any satisfaction. Last year in the estimates of this ministry I raised the matter and the minister undertook to discuss this point with the federal minister, Madame Sauve. I recall asking later during question period for a report on the results of this meeting, but I don't recall any satisfactory outcome.

I have the impression that Madame Sauve was undertaking to discuss this possibility with the Prime Minister, but obviously nothing has been done; otherwise we should have heard a great deal about it. While governments were achieving very little, a group of La Salle residents, 13 families to begin with, took independent action. After getting Prime Minister Trudeau's undertaking to look into the reciprocal agreement possibility with the United States and waiting in vain for action, some of the housewives went over to Michigan and picketed Great Lakes Steel without, of course, any success.

In May, 1970, they met with a Michigan lawyer, Donnelly Hadden, and launched a suit against Great Lakes Steel, Detroit Edison and Allied Chemical. The companies fought back with their battery of lawyers, of course, but the La Salle residents persisted, taking their case on one occasion to the United States Supreme Court. Last month they had their day in court, a day that turned into a month and a half. Although they were intimidated by the prospects of having to pay enormous court costs should they lose, 11 families kept on. The companies insisted on

examining members of these families for alleged damage. In 12 of the first 14 persons their specialist examined, serious upper bronchial impairment was found. The word "irreparable" has been used in this connection.

Further examinations were abandoned and an out-of-court settlement was arranged. According to newspaper accounts, the companies in early May of this year agreed to pay \$105,000 to the victims and promised to commit more than \$4 million to buy equipment that would eliminate the pollution entirely within two years. After paying their legal costs, the 11 families will have about \$60,000 to divide up, according to the number of victims in each family and the length of time each had lived in the polluted area.

There is no financial victory involved for any of the victims, just a very modest amount of partial compensation for damage to property and health. But the people of Ontario, and especially of La Salle and the Windsor area, are indebted to these 11 families for having undertaken the worrisome and financially hazardous task of forcing three wealthy Michigan corporations to clean up their air pollution activities.

I should like to acknowledge, Mr. Chairman, the help that the Ministry of the Environment offered in making available whatever monitoring reports were needed, and other offers of help. The real praise, however, must go to these families who, through their personal efforts, have probably won for their community and the whole Windsor area much cleaner air for the future. I should like to put their names on the record, because this five year battle is really a most commendable event: Victoria and James Michie, Judy and Carl Moore, Sarah and Ed Miller, Helen and Adam Gungle, Rosa and Herb Luppke, Kay and Ernest Vegh, Lois and Anthony Hudvagner, Bernard Mailloux, Sharon Shepherd, Bernice Shepherd Doughty, Jeanine Ubene and Ernest Warnholz.

I should explain that one company, Allied Chemical, settled out of court about a year and a half ago, after a United States court in Cincinnati, Ohio, rendered the decision that a group of citizens could, in fact, sue several companies at the same time. Allied Chemical stopped its pollution, both of air and water, and the La Salle residents agreed to drop their suit against that company, accepting a few thousand dollars as a token compensation.

Before I leave this topic, I should like to record how insidious and unsuspected air pollution was back less than 10 years ago in

1966, when the Michie family, for example, moved to their home on Laurier Dr., in La Salle:

It was not until one morning three years later, in 1969, that Mrs. Michie suddenly realized that air pollution was real, at least for her. On opening a window she took a deep breath of the morning air and felt an immediate tightening in her throat. It hurt. She had difficulty swallowing. There was a terrible taste in her mouth. She happened to look westward toward the Detroit River, about two miles away, where the coal-burning Detroit Edison power station and the Great Lakes Steel mills were pouring out clouds of smoke. "It all added up then," Mrs. Michie recalled. "I had had throat problems for the past three years. The doctors had never been able to figure out what was causing it. But that morning I knew. And I got mad."

Mr. Chairman, it is a good thing for the people of La Salle that Mrs. Michie did get mad, because two years from now there should be no significant pollution coming over the river from the Great Lakes Steel and Detroit Edison.

Asked whether the plaintiffs would go through it all again [this five-year battle], Mr. Michie said: "If they have not learned a lesson, they should be sued again, and I, for one, would be happy to do it."

The other topic I wish to speak on is rather a broad general topic.

Widespread public concern for the environment is probably less than 10 years old, going back to 1966, as I just indicated. In response to this concern, governments have created departments or ministries of the environment. According to the Environmental Assessment Act, the "environment" covers virtually everything and everybody—air, water, soil, animal, vegetable and mineral.

In a general way, we may say that the war to save the environment has been declared. The battle against air pollution is being fought. The battle against water pollution is being fought. And the battle against soil pollution, by the use, misuse or abuse of pesticides, is being fought. We may even say that we are holding our own on these three fronts. We might even claim that a fourth front has been opened against industrial inside pollution—against asbestos in factories and against uranium and asbestos inside mines.

But it is now time to pause and take a wider view, to turn our attention away from the battlefronts, so to speak, and to examine the supply lines of our enemies for various

pollutants. Why are these pollutants so persistent? Why are they so numerous and so pervasive? When we look beyond the front lines of these various battles, we realize that almost every technological innovation causes changes in our environment—some trivial, others serious; some favourable, others adverse.

When we think of such things as the threatened destruction of the world's fish supply through the overfishing of our oceans by modern methods and modern equipment; when we think of the possible destruction of the earth's ozone shield by aerosol propellants, freons, it is understandable that some people say that we must eliminate technology before technology eliminates us. Certainly most of us would agree that we must control technology before it does irreparable and irreversible damage to our environment.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, the use of uranium in nuclear power plants has a by-product called plutonium. If this plutonium is separated from the spent fuel for recycling and reuse, there arises the eternal and most hazardous problem of keeping it out of the environment for its half-life, which is 24,000 years. This man-made and man-released radioactive substance is so toxic that one ten-millionth of an ounce injected under the skin of a mouse induces cancer.

The following are just three random examples of threats resulting from recent technology: (1) The possible elimination of our oceans as a significant source of food; (2) the possible destruction of the ozone shield by chloro-fluorocarbons, and (3) the possible contamination of the environment by plutonium, whether in the air man breathes or the water he drinks or the soil in which his food is grown.

Incidentally, Mr. Chairman, all these threats could be ended by political decisions—unfortunately at the international level to be fully effective. Nevertheless, individual jurisdictions such as Ontario can take separate action and show leadership in many environmental matters. The root causes of pollution, in addition to modern technology itself, are population growth and the philosophy of happiness through perpetual and infinite growth on a finite planet—an idea which promotes extravagant consumption of goods made out of unrenewable resources.

The replacement of human muscle as a source of energy—by machines that depend largely on unrenewable sources of energy—is another factor to which too little consideration has been given. The social costs of replacing this human energy by machines which use up

irreplaceable energy sources seems to have been ignored—I refer to the loss of employment and the resulting loss of human dignity and purpose in life.

Population growth is such an obvious cause of increasing pollution that I need do no more than mention it because there is very little that we at the moment can do about it. It would be well for Canadians, as well as others who look at maps of Canada, to realize that only six or seven per cent of Canada's land is capable of producing food. It should be equally obvious that every 100 new families added to our population add a few more acres to the farmland needed to feed them, yet subtract a few more acres from that farmland to house them.

Every Canadian family, present and future, makes two demands—land on which to live and land from which to eat. In the past, there seemed to be enough land for both purposes, but recent population growth has changed the picture. Yet we still hear suggestions that Canada could support 200 million people. If they are to be housed on the rocks of northern Ontario and Quebec, this might be possible. But what would they eat? How would they earn a living? And how much energy would be required to keep them warm in all but the summer months? Every home should have an arable map of Canada—a map that shows where adequate food can be grown and where it can't. That might be one of the best ways, Mr. Minister, of keeping the population down—if every housewife and husband could see that picture from time to time.

It is very easy for all of us to become so engrossed in details that we forget the whole broad picture. For example, the ministry can become so involved in trying to clean up neighbourhood lead pollution, that it ignores the fact that neighbourhood lead pollution will be a matter of complete insignificance and unimportance if the ozone shield is partially destroyed; or if our population becomes so large that we have little arable land left; or if the oceans no longer provide a substantial part of the food on which human beings exist; or if a few atomic accidents produce so much radiation that hundreds of thousands die sudden or lingering deaths, and future children are expected with dread because of possible genetic changes, rather than anticipated with pleasure as has been the case up to this point in history.

My opening remarks are really a reminder to the minister to keep looking at the whole pollution picture, like an artist working on a mural, rather than allowing himself to be distracted by specks of dust or minor details and peering

through a magnifying glass at some corner of the painting where something is not quite the right colour, not quite in proper proportion or not in the proper perspective. It is so easy to spend time on trivial aspects, and it is so hard to recall oneself to the main purpose. In the case of the minister that means the preservation, restoration and enhancing of our total environment on a long-term basis. Of course, Mr. Chairman, we all wish him well as long as he holds this responsibility.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: What are you going to do about that, Mr. Minister? I am talking about Mr. Burr's comments.

Hon. W. Newman: I am going to answer them in a moment, if Mr. Chairman allows me to do so.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Minister.

Hon. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, if I may, I would like to make a few comments to the environment critic of the Liberal Party. As I said in my opening statement, I didn't touch on everything we are concerned with here. We are concerned about the overall environment. We are concerned about fluorides and some of the work we have done in the past year on fluorides has been on and with arsenic levels and with lead problems and looking into—I'll come back to the fluorocarbons.

One thing I would like to point out to the Liberal critic is that in our estimates we will be glad to explain any increases in costs we have in our budget. I think they are all justifiable; all very worthwhile. Some of them are new programmes. As we go through the estimates, we will be glad to substantiate exactly where our costs have gone up. It's been mainly in services to people and new programmes in the Province of Ontario which we think are very beneficial to people in this province.

The reorganization of our ministry has not really resulted in a net increase in costs. You'll notice our main office has decreased—actual costs in our main office have decreased. There's a decrease in our financial and administrative services; we've decreased our staff in the past year by approximately four per cent. We have had, as I say, budget increases because of the new programmes we're working on.

You asked me about the Environmental Assessment Act. I appreciate you not getting into it tonight as when it comes forward in the House—I anticipate it will be coming forward next week—there will be some suggested changes in the Act which I will be explaining in the House. I certainly anticipate bringing that forward. However, it may mean you may

have to get away from my estimates for a while, depending and how long you want to stay here, so I can get to the House and deal with that particular piece of legislation.

You asked, what are our neighbours to the south doing about cleaning up? As you know, we are on schedule; by the end of 1975, as I have said, we are cleaning it up. We've had a lot of meetings with the federal people, with Madame Sauve and the US federal people. It's my understanding—I will have to check this—that some moneys have been released from impoundment for some assistance to the adjoining states in the US. I must say that all the states—I think there are eight or nine of them—adjoining the Great Lakes—

Mr. E. Biggs (Deputy Minister): Eight.

Hon. W. Newman: The eight adjoining the Great Lakes—we've had the greatest co-operation from the governors of those areas who are anxious to get on with their cleanup programmes on the effluent. Of course, we will meet our target date of Dec. 31, 1975, on our side. I think there is a great deal of credit due to the municipalities and to the province for moving forward with these programmes.

You talked about landfill sites and I'm glad you did because I feel the programme we have as far as resource recovery is concerned is—and I say this with some modesty—one of the finest programmes that's ever been developed.

Mr. Burr: Compared with what?

Hon. W. Newman: Our people have travelled throughout the world looking at various programmes. I did take a couple of days last summer to look at some operations myself. I'm absolutely convinced we are on the right programme for resource recovery—that's our ultimate goal, our ultimate aim. I think we've actually signed contracts for three of the plants now—three or four for engineering.

While I'm here, I would like to explain exactly what the experimental reclamation plant is all about. It is a primary treatment plant we are building to start with but we will be doing experimental work once we've finished the primary treatment process, to find the most economical and most feasible ways of extracting other components.

We also have the Watts from Waste programme which we hope to get started on this year and in which we will actually be using garbage to produce power out at the Lakeview generating plant. I really think the long-range programme or the resource recovery programme—it's great to say we should step it up. It would be great if we had some money and the resources and the manpower to do it but

I think we're moving in the right direction and we're making fairly good progress at this point in time.

You talked about the banning of non-returnable bottles and cans. You probably know that I tabled the report of solid waste task force in the House, I believe in December of 1974. Subsequently, I appointed the solid waste advisory board, which is now at work.

I also have met with the soft drink industry and with the retailers. I laid out 14 points for recommendations within six months from the date that I spoke to them—I believe it was March 12 of this year. I expect them to come up with firm recommendations on how they would give the consumer a choice of returnables and non-returnables. I have said that I want consumer choice in the programme they produce.

Yes, I can legislate; but I don't believe in legislating things that I feel can be worked out. In some areas of the world they have worked this problem out very satisfactorily. We want to see the returnables back on the shelf and the consumer has the right of choice.

We have given them six months to come forward with recommendations. They are working with our solid waste advisory board at this point in time. They have had a lot of discussions, a lot of meetings—I think very fruitful meetings, we didn't just ban the flip-top can; we are looking at the total overall picture.

I have also instructed the Solid Waste Advisory Board—and if you like, I can give you copies of my statements—to look at the wine and liquor industry and to bring forth recommendations on that. We have a very active and a very conscientious group on the Solid Waste Advisory Board. As the minister, I feel very strongly that we should be looking at consumer choice here.

There is paper recycling, and what has happened to the market. There is not an easy solution. If you talk about long-fibre paper, then there is a ready market for that. For short-fibre paper, newsprint, there is now only a limited market. Much of the short-fibre paper that is put forward goes into certain types of building material, and there isn't the market for it now.

We have within the ministry a board or a committee—call it what you like—which is looking into working with the private sector on ways and means of using this short-fibre paper and turning it into a useful product, rather than either burying it or burning it. At this point in time, with the price of paper, it is cheaper to burn it. However, a year ago it

was more economical to use it for other purposes. It is a fluctuating market; and it's not easy. But we are convinced that once we have an assured supply of the short-fibre paper, we can work with the private sector to work out reasonable markets for them.

Mr. Burr: Excuse me; are you burning the paper for fuel?

Hon. W. Newman: The Watts from Waste programme at the Lakeview generating plant calls basically for a primary treatment plant. The rest of the material will be burned to help produce power at the Lakeview generating station. It is a joint programme with Metropolitan Toronto and Hydro and the province.

Mr. Burr: Yes, but you said it is cheaper to burn the waste paper than recycle it.

Hon. W. Newman: No, I was saying with the price of paper in today's market, it would be cheaper to burn it to produce steam or some sort of heat. That is one of the problems we have with the fluctuating market price of short-fibre paper. Once we can establish markets and outlets for it, then I would think that in many cases it could be used. We are looking for new markets and new ways of using the short-fibre material. It can be deinked and re-used, but it is a very costly process and it gives you an inferior quality of paper. Not only that, but once it is deinked, you get into other environmental problems. This is one of the things that we are looking at now.

You talked about noise pollution. It is interesting that we do have a noise pollution section in the ministry. We do have a model noise bylaw. We have sent it out to all of the municipalities of the province. We have had seminars across this province with the municipalities. This bylaw is complicated, but a municipality may use any portion of it. They don't need to use the total bylaw. If they want to get into a more complicated system, then we will be glad to work with them.

We have limited staff, but with our staff we do work on basic noise problems and specific noise problems, wherever possible. We work with and co-operate with the municipalities. We also feel to some extent that the bylaw that might suit Metropolitan Toronto may not suit Bradford or some other smaller community, which wouldn't want as elaborate a bylaw as the city of Toronto. You were saying that it should be done at the provincial level. I would just draw to your attention—not to get your ire up—and point out that your party supported the amendments to the Environmental Protection Act when it went through the House.

I would just like to turn for a few moments to—

Mr. Riddell: May I ask a question? What response are you getting from the municipalities as to this model noise bylaw?

Hon. W. Newman: As a matter of fact, we do have some communications from the city of Toronto people about some concerns they have and we are glad to talk to them about them. I would have to ask Mr. Manuel, who is here, but basically from what I gather we are getting a fairly favourable response on the noise situation in the Province of Ontario. For instance, take a town like, let's say Kenora; they may not wish to have a sophisticated noise bylaw up there and they may only wish to have parts of the bylaw. But, basically, if they pass a bylaw under the Environmental Protection Act it will give them the teeth to get, if you want, the charges in court, whereas there was some problem when they did it under the Ontario Municipal Act.

Turning just for a moment or two to Mr. Burr's remarks, I do appreciate his remarks. I think he has always shown a very keen concern for the environment and is very much interested in it, so I am sure he is aware of the fact that we were also very much involved with the action by the group of people he mentioned. Our own Mr. Lou Shenfeld and our staff made our services available to this group to give it any information, data, or anything that would help it with its case.

Mr. Burr: That's right.

Hon. W. Newman: We had excellent cooperation with this group on this transboundary situation.

You were talking about fluorocarbons, freons and aerosol cans. We all know that the US Federal Environmental Protection Agency is doing extensive testing this summer, and so also are our Canadian environmental people doing extensive testing on the upper atmosphere. I am sure you are aware of the fact that it is a universal problem, and certainly we are in touch with these people and are keeping a very close monitor on what they are doing regarding fluorocarbons and aerosols and the ozone layer and how it could be affected.

You talk about population growth, I am not just sure how we control that any more effectively than it's been controlled perhaps in the last couple of years.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Ask Mr. J. A. Taylor.

Hon. W. Newman: But something that might be of interest to you, and I am sure you are aware of it, is that the Environmental Hearing Board held some joint hearings with Michigan on air pollution, and we have a very good working relationship with Michigan on some of the problems as far as air pollution is concerned.

The International Joint Commission now has responsibility for the transboundary air pollution and will be making recommendations to both the US federal government and to the government of Canada. As you know, we have had a fairly good agreement as far as water is concerned. We have fully lived up to our commitments on the water end of it and we understand that on the US side they will be starting all their cleanup programmes by the end of 1975. I don't have to tell you there are three or four cities, I believe, still to be done on the US side—Buffalo, Cleveland, and I can't remember the other two right offhand—but apparently they are moving toward cleaning up their side.

Mr. Burr: What do you mean by saying that the International Joint Commission has responsibility for transboundary air pollution?

Hon. W. Newman: No, I say to make recommendations to both governments, and of course any formal agreement will have to be negotiated between Canada and the US. I can assure you that we have talked to the feds about this situation, because even though we have perhaps had some differences on the effective dates and the understanding of the agreements as far as the water cleanup is concerned, I think it has had the desired effect of getting our Great Lakes cleaned up on both sides.

Mr. Burr: Are you still working on the air pollution transboundary aspect of the reciprocal agreement? Where does that stand, if anywhere?

Hon. W. Newman: The International Joint Commission will be making recommendations to both governments, probably for some kind of an agreement. I don't know how soon they are planning to make these recommendations or whether they have already. Maybe Mr. Sharpe or Mr. Biggs can tell me exactly where that stands at this particular moment in time; but they will be making recommendations.

Mr. Biggs: That's true.

Hon. W. Newman: How soon? Do we know?

Mr. K. H. Sharpe (Assistant Deputy Minister, Environmental Assessment and Planning Division): The IJC is setting up a reference on the air side. There is agreement between Michigan and Ontario with respect to this reference and it is going forward under the auspices of the IJC at the present time. I don't know the date of when this will be formalized but it is going forward now.

Mr. Burr: The American government apparently has this on the books that any other country may have a reciprocal agreement with the United States and the two countries will clean up their own sides. It is a federal matter and the minister took it up with the federal minister; has it just stopped there because that is where the agreement has to be?

Hon. W. Newman: No. That's right; I agree with you and there are many other matters, too. There are vessel waste discharges in the Great Lakes which we are very much concerned about, and I can go on. There is big list of things we could talk about. There is the federal-provincial accord. I met with the federal minister of the environment last week as a matter of fact—not on this particular matter—but certainly our concerns are well known to the federal government.

Mr. Burr: Please bring it up every chance you get because if you go down to Windsor and you look across when you are approaching it, from 10 miles out, you can see these huge billows of smoke. That is from Wyandotte, Mich. Our side of the river is pretty clean and on most of the Detroit side you don't see this huge pollution but in this one area. I drove through it last weekend and even though the car windows were closed you almost had to sneeze or cough. It was terrible. If you would bring this up with the federal people every chance you get, you might possibly move them and we would be very grateful.

Hon. W. Newman: Okay, we will do the best we can. You might know I was in Windsor a couple of weeks ago. We had a small misunderstanding regarding a certain ship that was in your great city.

Mr. Burr: Yes. Maybe you had a look at it that day?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, that's right, I did.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Mr. Minister, I somewhat facetiously made a remark after Mr. Burr finished his comments to the effect, "What are you going to do about it?" I have a very high regard, I may say, for Mr. Burr and the breadth of his vision. He was dealing, I

thought, primarily with an overview of a world problem in terms of our environment, probably along the lines of the concept of earth is a spaceship with all systems closed. No doubt Mr. Burr has read Barbara Ward on all that.

What I would like some comment on before we get into the detail of the various votes, is the role Ontario plays or proposes to play in the Canadian picture and the international picture in terms of the protection of our environment in its many phases. Mr. Burr made reference to a picture and concentration on a little corner and dealing mainly with colours. I can appreciate that our job in Ontario surely is confined to matters within our jurisdiction, except where we can exert some influence on our sister provinces and on the federal government in terms of the implementation and the co-ordination of overall programmes and policies to develop systems which will deal with many of the matters Mr. Burr made reference to.

It is one thing for us to lead the way in terms of pollution control, for example. The best part of this budget, approximately \$150 million, deals with capital construction, presumably in terms of water and sewer treatment. You mentioned, Mr. Minister, the effectiveness of Ontario's programme in terms of controlling the pollution of the Great Lakes, I presume, on the Ontario side. But you have the other states and the other nations.

It's a matter of how effective we can be in terms of the larger picture in controlling these matters and in protecting our environment. At the same time, remember that these other nations, who may not be as sensitive to their environment as we are, are our economic competitors in production, trade, and competition for varying standards of living.

So, necessarily, I suppose, it's a matter of a compromise in many cases. How far can we go, or how far will we go, and in what way can we co-ordinate and work with other jurisdictions to implement an overall policy that surely must be of concern to all jurisdictions and nations?

Hon. W. Newman: In order to answer your question, or some of your comments, may I give you a couple of examples? I agree we have a job to do at home here, and that's where our budget goes. But we do have a role to play outside the Province of Ontario. We had representatives at the Stockholm World Conference and we also will be taking our recommendations and some papers forward next year to—what is it called?—Habitat?

Mr. Biggs: Habitat 76.

Hon. W. Newman: Habitat 76 will be another world conference—I believe it's in Vancouver—where we'll be having some input into the overall world situation.

I realize exactly what you're saying—that we can't do ourselves out of business. But also we have to look at the overall picture of the environment.

May I give you a small example? The pleasure craft boats in the Province of Ontario must have holding tanks. The adjoining states, I think all but one, have endorsed holding tanks. The federal US government has now said, "No, we'll go for maceration and chlorination." We let our voices be strongly heard through our federal counterpart that we felt this was the wrong route to go. We were supported by seven of the eight states, and I believe the one state that wasn't involved only just touches on the Great Lakes.

So we do have an overall role to play, with the expertise and with the people we have in the ministry, to try and bring out discussion papers at world conferences. I really believe that throughout the free world anyway—I can't speak for the rest because I don't know exactly what they're doing behind the Iron Curtain—we're becoming very conscious and we're finding more and more countries are becoming very much concerned about the environmental condition they're faced with.

I think many of our sister provinces are becoming more and more aware of the needs for environmental controls and environmental cleanups, so that we can go on in the future and plan with one of the things I was talking about—environmental assessment. It's really what you might call preventive medicine and we think it will have its role to play. It will be coming in in stages, because we want to deal with it as we get the expertise to deal with it.

I guess really we are concerned about the world environment as well as our own environment, because whatever happens in the world will eventually affect us in many respects.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: There's no point in a country as large as ours, with such few people per square mile, comparatively speaking, trying to outdo ourselves and make all the sacrifices, and trying to lead and show the way, when we have large nations with very large populations seemingly working in the opposite direction. They seem to work against us, not only in terms of directly implementing programmes, but in terms of their buildup of industrial production and actual increase in contamination of the environment.

It's a tough thing, I know, to tell a developing country that it shouldn't industrialize. I presume we are going to have to, and we do, show leadership in Canada. This province being, I suppose, the outstanding province in terms not only of population but wealth, would lead the way in Canada. I would expect the federal government also would have a very important role to play because of its jurisdiction in most of these matters. What concerns me is we can be 100 per cent, yet on an overview it's a very minute thing that is being accomplished from a world point of view.

Hon. W. Newman: May I just further comment that the feds do have certain standards? They are still working on some standards. We are working with the provinces and with the federal government to come up with a letter of understanding or an accord, shall we say, on the responsibilities of the federal government and the responsibilities of provincial governments so that we don't have an overlapping of services. This is one of the things we are working toward. Also, while we are on it, I am informed that the United Nations has an environmental secretariat now headed by a Canadian which is working very effectively. I really think in the free world we are all looking at a common goal so that we can all live together and pass on to our children a heritage which will be environmentally acceptable.

I would also like to point out that you were talking about the effect of abatement equipment on industrial growth. To put it on after the fact is much more costly than building it into the actual initial costs. We have here in Ontario right now, I think, 12 major companies which have come to our ministry and said they want to do an environmental assessment, put proper controls on before they start to build. This isn't deterring any one of these 12 major companies from coming to the Province of Ontario at this moment in time.

Mr. Riddell: If the example which you gave results in other countries following suit, then I fail to see why we shouldn't continue to lead the way. In other words, we started this holding tank business in vessels and now you say eight states have adopted this?

Hon. W. Newman: There are nine states adjoining the Great Lakes. One of them just barely touches, so it is really not that interested. All of the other eight states to my knowledge support us on the holding tank. Unfortunately, the US federal government took jurisdiction of pleasure craft into its hands and put it under the Coast Guard to enforce. They now say that maceration and chlorination is sufficient

and we have held firm that we are going to stay with the holding tank.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Don't misunderstand my comments, because I am particularly proud that Ontario is leading the way. I expect Ontario to lead the way, certainly in Canada. What troubles me is that there is no point in us being miles ahead of the next jurisdiction from a practical point of view except to display leadership. I think what we have to do is our utmost to convince other jurisdictions to follow along. I was interested in any programmes or pressures that our jurisdiction of Ontario could put on other jurisdictions to see that they come along in the course that we are taking in order to protect our environment.

Hon. W. Newman: We are looking for some federal guidelines, for instance in the pulp and paper industry which is a good example, which would be uniform across Canada.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Wiseman.

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): Mr. Chairman, the minister mentioned that the eight states that border us on the Great Lakes were cleaning up their environment. I am told by friends of mine who boat along there there is still human waste going directly into the lake. Do they give us some time frame of when they are going to stop that?

Hon. W. Newman: You are quite right.

Mr. Wiseman: It is terrible to see. I have seen it.

Hon. W. Newman: If you go to Niagara Falls, on the beautiful Canadian side you can get into the Niagara Parks Commission area and look across and see one of the problems on the other side. There are Buffalo, Cleveland, Niagara Falls, N.Y. and one other city. We are very hopeful that they will be starting on their programmes by the end of this year. Hopefully they will be cleaned up—one in 1976, I believe, one in 1977; and other one in—

Mr. Wiseman: There are some in eastern Ontario, too.

Hon. W. Newman: That's in Quebec. We are aware of the problem down there but it is a little out of our jurisdiction.

Mr. Wiseman: I don't think you have to go quite that far. There is a couple of other towns where they are dumping some pretty good sized pipes in.

Hon. W. Newman: Are you talking of the Ottawa River system?

Mr. Wiseman: No, on the St. Lawrence, this end, not too far from Brockville.

Hon. W. Newman: If at some time you would like to give us a name we'll be glad to give you a full report on where it stands and what particular town or city it is. We have a lot of projects going on in eastern Ontario right now.

Mr. Wiseman: It is not our side, it is the other side, and this is why I wondered what co-operation you are getting. As Mr. Taylor said, if we clean up our side and they are dumping human waste in the other side—

Hon. W. Newman: We have very strong—as a matter of fact the last time Mr. Trudeau met with Mr. Ford—or was it Mr. Nixon? I think it was Mr. Ford. No, he met with the Secretary of State, Mr. Kissinger, when he was over here. We asked for that and it was put on the agenda as a priority item by the federal government. It has been discussed and they have really been pushing it. I'm not sure if there have been some funds released but I understand some of the federal funds which were impounded before have now been released; exactly how much I don't really know at this point in time. I understand some have been but I can't really verify that at this point in time because I'm just getting rumours out of the US side.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root:

Mr. Root: Mr. Chairman, to the minister, on this point Mr. Burr raised in the House in his speech sometime ago about the aerosol cans affecting the ozone barrier. Is there international concern about this because it seems to me this is something that would be of great concern? Is it a serious problem? How much?

Hon. W. Newman: All I can say is there has been some concern expressed recently on the US side. It's such a universal problem that there is extensive testing by the US this year and by Environment Canada. There is no way that we in the Province of Ontario can afford it. We are monitoring what they are doing and we are in close contact on their programmes. Certainly we would hope we would have some results by this fall.

Mr. Root: Is the United Nations interested in this kind of thing?

Hon. W. Newman: I can't tell you for sure whether the United Nations is involved directly in testing. I believe there is some testing going on in Europe but I would have to ask one of my staff. Is there some testing going on in

Europe on this ozone and Freon and fluoro-carbons?

Mr. Biggs: I think in any country which has an atmospheric service there is a scientific interest. There is a great scientific interest at the present moment in Canada and in the United States. We've been talking to the federal environment people within the last two weeks on this programme.

Mr. Riddell: Mr. Chairman, we are starting to discuss specifics now and maybe it would be best if we did this under the various votes.

On vote 1901:

Mr. Chairman: Shall we carry item 1?

Items 1 to 5, carried.

Item 6, personnel services.

Mr. Riddell: On item 6, the minister mentioned that his staff had decreased by four per cent. Is this due to attrition?

Hon. W. Newman: We haven't really laid anyone off—well, we might have had to in one or two cases—but it is basically due to attrition and a cutback in the new complement we were planning to hire. When the government's overall policy said to hold the line, we dropped—actually I can give you the exact figures. We have dropped 64 staff people but we have picked up 19 or 20 in the resource recovery programme. It leaves us with approximately a net reduction of 43 and it's basically by attrition, is it not?

Mr. Biggs: We have the existing vacancies because we went through a period where we were a natural victim of consultants and other people who were looking for environmentally experienced people. So the 43 people were cut from existing vacancies. We just lost them.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Would the total increase be for their salary increases?

Hon. W. Newman: In the total budget for personnel services? I can't give you the details there—

Mr. J. A. Taylor: No, but what I am saying is, would that be due primarily to an increase in wages?

Hon. W. Newman: No, I believe the personnel services we're talking about in item 6, vote 1901, would not be salaries.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Well, salaries and wages are the big item, \$314,000, but I was thinking in terms of the total. You may be cutting back

the number, but the remainder may be earning more money. That's what I'm getting at.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, merit increases are \$10,000; salary awards, \$37,000; inflation, \$3,000; charge-back for printing and photocopying, \$6,000; data-processing computer services, \$5,000; benefits adjustments, \$6,000; for a total of \$67,000 increase.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this item carry?

Item 6, carried.

Item 7, laboratory services.

Mr. Riddell: How do you account for an increase here of about half a million dollars?

Hon. W. Newman: There are many items. I can give you the details in a minute. One of them is our laboratory services. The demands on our laboratory services have increased fantastically as a result of the amount of work we are doing on fish, mercury and the various other tests we are doing within the ministry. We're also going to bring on stream our electron microscope, which is going to be a very costly item.

Let me give you the total figures: There are merit increases of \$65,000, inflation of \$76,000, computer services of \$66,000—

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Is that a new item, computer services?

Mr. Biggs: We started a charge-back system.

Hon. W. Newman: To the various ministries from the central computer. To continue: Printing and photocopying, \$2,000; salary awards, \$191,000; reclassification costs, \$28,000; additions for laboratory supplies, \$67,000; and enrichments \$52,000; for a total of \$547,000. That's how it is broken down. We have also had a complement reduction of one in doing this. I might say that it might have to go up by one too, once we get the electron microscope into position.

Mr. Root: Mr. Minister, you have a large laboratory here in Toronto. Do you have branch laboratories at the regional level?

Hon. W. Newman: We don't have them in all the regional offices yet, but we're working on it. I believe we have three boats on the Great Lakes doing water testing and water surveying; there are miniature labs on the boats, but each day the boats come to shore and they are taken off to our nearest lab. Most of them, of course, come to our major lab in Toronto.

But, yes, we do have regional labs to do basically local testing, unless it's a highly complicated system like asbestos testing in water

and some of the other materials that are very difficult to pick up; as a rule we send that out to the Ontario Research Foundation, which does most of our work on that.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: I was just wondering what the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Natural Resources do in terms of testing.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, we work very closely. For instance, Natural Resources will ask us to co-operate with them on mercury testing in fish. They will bring the fish to us or take them to the federal lab in Manitoba. We co-operate with them on testing. We also have discussions through our two ministries in terms of actual lake level testing and the type of testing we're doing. For instance, if we're testing the water effluent from a nuclear plant, quite often we work very closely together and co-ordinate our efforts.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Would you take samples for their purposes as well then?

Hon. W. Newman: Sometimes we will, yes. We co-ordinate our testing very closely.

As for water samples, the Ministry of Health, basically through the health units, does a lot of water sampling, but we do a great deal of water testing ourselves, because we don't only just pick up the two things as far as drinking water is concerned; we try to pick up many other contaminants that may be in the water which we put through our lab.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: What I was thinking of was that perhaps we don't need more than one milkman on the street.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right. That is exactly right. And this is another area I mentioned earlier about working with the federal government. We feel we shouldn't have overlapping services. We do have a very good working relationship with the federal Ministry of the Environment in most areas.

Mr. Riddell: Well, Liberals are easy to work with, you know that.

Hon. W. Newman: I am talking at the staff level, sir.

Mr. Riddell: I noticed for example that the federal government was doing testing last summer at Glenora—

Hon. W. Newman: Oh yes, we did co-ordinate that. They did some of the testing and we did some of the testing and it was all co-ordinated.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please, order.

Hon. W. Newman: The feds caught some of the fish and did some of the testing and we caught some of the fish and did some of the testing. We are mainly doing the Lake St. Clair system, and the federal government is doing the English and Wabigoon Rivers.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Then you co-operate and share notes I suppose?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, we do. All this data has to go through computers and it comes back in massive sheets and we do compare notes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, is it this ministry's lab that tested the fish around Sarnia for oil contamination this spring? I was asking questions—

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, I remember you were. I remember you were inquiring by letter to me and I believe I answered your letter, but I would have to ask somebody—is Gerry Ronan here? Would Gerry answer that question? I can't tell you if our lab is doing it or whether we are having it done outside.

Mr. Burr: I was just wondering what the results were.

Mr. G. Ronan (Director, Laboratory Branch): Mr. Chairman, we had an inquiry concerning the fish tainting, I believe in the St. Clair River. Our regional staff have informed us they have met with the Natural Resources staff and they proposed to try and catch some specimens and send them to us. This has not as yet been done.

One of the difficulties is trying to isolate the tainting component which is causing the problem. Our regional people have met with the Natural Resources staff, and they are going to attempt to get some specimens and we will try and carry out a broad range of tests on these samples to see whether we can pick out some component which might be causing the problem. But it is somewhat difficult because they don't know what actually is causing the tainting in the fish.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this item carry? Mr. Spence.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the minister about the mercury content in the fish. Have the fish improved? Is it less?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, the mercury level is one thing that we are very pleased about. I

believe I did table in the House the results of the testing that was done in the Kenora-English-Wabigoon River system, and also in the St. Clair River system. I am not yet saying they are safe to eat, but there has been a substantial reduction in the mercury levels in the fish and we are very pleased about this. The expert over here knows as much about it as I do. I am referring to Fred Burr.

The fish are taking it in as methyl-mercury. Originally we didn't think there would be any dropping off in the mercury levels, but it is dropping off very substantially, and mainly in the younger fish.

The mercury levels are well down but they are not yet within safe limits. However there are some areas of the English Wabigoon River system—I believe there are two lakes out of the many lakes that were tested—that have white fish that are at the .5 parts per million safe level.

Mr. Spence: What about Lake St. Clair?

Hon. W. Newman: I did table those results. I don't think any of the fish actually came to the .5 parts per million level. There might have been some and there would be some perhaps that were below the .5 parts per million, but there would be some over. We have to take an average of, say, 20 fish of various ages, so that we get a true reading.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: You just eat what you can catch, Jack.

Mr. Spence: Pardon? That's right. What about these commercial fisherman in Lake St. Clair? What decision has been made with regard to them? Are you considering letting them fish commercially? What is the decision?

Hon. W. Newman: That decision would have to be made by the Ministry of Natural Resources. But certainly we wouldn't recommend fishing until the mercury levels are at the safe level for usage by people—inside .5 parts per million at this point in time. As far as the commercial fishermen are concerned, as you know, they come under the Ministry of Natural Resources. There were loans and various other things involved but you would have to ask the minister (Mr. Bernier) for detail on that one.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Sandwich-Riverside.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, have you any theory as to where the mercury is going? If the mercury content is dropping, say, 20 per cent in the fish, why is this? What is happening to the mercury? Where is it going?

Hon. W. Newman: I am glad you asked that question because this summer we actually have a crew working, taking sediment testing, getting samples and finding out what is happening to this mercury. Where is it going? Is it dissipating or is it just getting buried? They are doing a lot of sediment testing this summer. We should have a better idea of whether the mercury is still there or what is happening to it, as best we can, by the end of this year. We will be doing sediment testing this summer.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Windsor-Walkerville.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): I want to ask one question on this, a short question. In testing the fish, who does the testing? Do you do it or MNR?

Hon. W. Newman: We do the testing, a lot of testing, at our labs. The feds have a lab, as I said earlier, in, I believe, Manitoba—Winnipeg.

Mr. B. Newman: Who provides you with the fish?

Hon. W. Newman: The Ministry of Natural Resources catches these fish.

Mr. B. Newman: Who catches the fish for them? Are these caught by the fisherman and given to you or does your ministry catch the fish? I have heard criticism that the fishermen are catching the fish and giving them over, so they are selectively picking out the fish rather than having an independent group.

Hon. W. Newman: No. May I suggest to you that if you look at the results of the testing we have done, the number of fish tested and the age of the fish, we were taking a cross-section of each species. They have been caught by the Ministry of Natural Resources' nets, as far as I know, and brought down to us for testing in quantity. Certainly the variation in testing wouldn't suggest that there was any selective picking of these fish at all.

Mr. B. Newman: I understand that, but in catching the fish, from what I have heard, the fisherman will come along and pick out the ones they wish to send to the ministry to have tested rather than just bring a lot in.

Hon. W. Newman: If they did, they have made some bad choices.

Mr. B. Newman: I am not saying they made good choices.

Hon. W. Newman: I am saying we have taken a sample in each case. If you like I will ask somebody to bring that list down and you

can have a copy of it; it's the breakdown of the number of species we test in each area; the ages of them; the lengths of them; the mercury parts per million in each fish, and the average and the largest and the smallest fish. We have all that data which I believe I have tabled in the House.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't dispute that, but to make it as objective as possible—and to satisfy the sports fishermen—I think you should come out with some type of a statement so they don't have the idea that the fish are being selected by the commercial fishermen for the testing process.

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know how—

Mr. J. A. Taylor: How can you tell?

Mr. B. Newman: They cannot tell but there is a certain length and size of the fish which does have an effect.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, that is quite true. The younger fish don't have as high a level as the older fish but we have taken samples right through all ages. We have dealt with all ages and sizes.

Mr. B. Newman: I am telling you about a concern that has been expressed to me by sports fishermen.

Hon. W. Newman: I would like to allay your fears. We did a very broad testing programme which included all ages, sizes, lengths and weights so I don't see how there

could be any problem. There was selection; there were small fish, medium-sized and large fish. We have all that data which we will be glad to make available to you if you would like to have a look at the sheets.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, in Lake Erie we have had many complaints this year in regard to the poor catch of fish. Do you say that Lake Erie is improving in pollution? Is that right?

Hon. W. Newman: I said we have come to the point in Lake Erie where all it can do is improve from here on in.

Mr. Spence: Then it isn't the pollution that is making the fishing poor?

Hon. W. Newman: I cannot tell you about the fish catches but we think we have cleaned up our side very effectively. I think we can do nothing but improve from here on in.

Mr. Spence: We have had a lot of fishermen give up fishing on account of the poor harvest. They were very discouraged.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 7 carry?

Mr. Riddell: Just a minute, hold on.

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): I think we had better call it a day.

Mr. Chairman: We will resume, we hope, on Thursday after the question period. The minister can't sit Thursday night.

The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock p.m.

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Ontario. Legislative Assembly

Legislature of Ontario Debates

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Standing Resources Development Committee
Chairman: Mr. R. K. McNeil

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, June 19, 1975

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1975

The committee met at 3:22 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE
ENVIRONMENT
(continued)

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, before we start, I should mention to you that the minister is unable to be here tonight so we will end this part of it at 6 o'clock and meet tomorrow, Mr. Minister, after the question period?

Hon. W. Newman (Minister of the Environment): Yes, I think I explained to those of you who were here the other night that I cancelled everything that I had—meetings with delegations and maybe with some of you in the room here—but one meeting I could not get out of was the one tonight. I asked your indulgence and still ask it for tonight because unfortunately I set this meeting up with a group of about 90 people about six weeks ago. I have been unable to cancel it because all the notices had gone out. But certainly everything else has been cancelled and I will be here tomorrow morning.

Mr. J. Riddell (Huron): Could you not fix the meeting for tomorrow morning, Mr. Minister? Because I am going to find it very difficult to get here myself, although I trust my colleagues will carry on quite nicely in any regard. But I had to go back to my riding last night and I have to go back to speak at a meeting in Middlesex tonight. I hesitate to have to drive all the way back again tomorrow, but if you had a meeting tomorrow morning, it would certainly suit me.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, I am entirely in the committee's hands.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): A very important meeting tonight.

Mr. Chairman: Fine. Well, gentlemen, when we left off the other night, we were on vote 1901. We covered item 7, so we will start off with item 8.

On vote 1901:

Mr. Riddell: I have a question. Neither laboratory services or technical support services are listed as items in last year's estimates. Are

these additions to the ministry or were these incorporated into some of the other items last year?

Hon. W. Newman: Under the reorganization it may come under a different name, but last year the total estimates were \$1,583,000, I believe. Now they are \$1,702,000. This includes salaries and wages of \$1,132,000; employee benefits, \$121,000; transportation and communication, \$83,000; services, \$141,000; supplies and equipment, \$225,000. It is an increase of \$119,000 over the year before and there is a complement decrease of six.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Burr.

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): My question refers to technical support. Last year in the estimates I asked whether you have yet discovered the source of the very heavy asbestos pollution in the Detroit River, something over 20 million fibres per litre before filtration. Have you got that answer for me yet? Why is the water in the Detroit River asbestos-contaminated to such an extent? There should be a technical inspection or investigation into that.

Hon. W. Newman: As you know, we've had a lot of discussion in the House and we've done a great deal of testing in various areas regarding asbestos fibres in water. We find them almost everywhere in the province now. I don't recall that specific question. I thought we answered all the questions in that regard.

Mr. Burr: No, you didn't answer any of my questions last year. I have a whole list of them here and I'm going to ask all of them again.

Hon. W. Newman: I'm pretty sure we answered a lot of questions, sir. On one of the questions you kept bringing up, I think one of our staff called you and had some lengthy discussions with you on it.

You are talking of 20 million fibres per litre in the Detroit River. I can't tell you why there are 20 million fibres or if there are 20 million fibres on the sampling we've done in the Detroit River. I would have to ask if Tom Cross would know. Who would know? Grant Mills would probably tell us. I will ask Grant Mills to tell us if there really are 20 million fibres per litre in the Detroit River.

I'm sorry, Mr. Ronan is going to answer that question.

Mr. Chairman: Could you give your full name?

Mr. G. Ronan (Director, Laboratory Services Division): Yes, my name is Gerry Ronan and I'm with the Ministry of the Environment lab.

Mr. Chairman, some analysis was done in the municipal supplies survey in 1973. There have not been extensive surveys for asbestos content in individual water streams. Some of the difficulties that have been experienced with this test is that there is great variance in the labs with respect to the significance of the results. There's a lot of difficulty to say with certainty that the figures being reported really reflect the fibre level. Right now, our ministry is conducting a study with some of the leading laboratories in the province to try to answer some of the questions concerning the significance of these reported results.

Hon. W. Newman: I'm sorry to interrupt you, but I think what we were asking was were there tests done in the Detroit River and did they show any high count?

Mr. Ronan: To my knowledge we have not been testing the Detroit River. We've only been looking at some drinking water supplies in the province.

Hon. W. Newman: So we haven't done any testing in the Detroit River. We've done selective testing, I know, in plants all across the province and we have listed those results. As a matter of fact, I think they were tabled in the House some few months ago; readings of asbestos levels in water after the water comes through plants in various parts of the province. Now, if you want those specific areas, we'll get them for you.

Mr. Burr: No, Mr. Chairman, that isn't the question. These findings are in Water and Pollution Control statistics; they were published in 1973, I think it was. In the Detroit River they had two samples, one was 18 million and the other was 25 million fibres per litre. As you know, in most places in the Great Lakes, the municipalities drawing water from the Great Lakes have something like two million fibres per litre before filtration. But in Windsor, the Detroit River gives us around 20 million.

My question last year simply was, have you discovered the source of this asbestos pollution? Why has the Detroit River this huge amount of asbestos compared with, say, Sarnia,

on the St. Clair River, where they have their drinking water unfiltered and its only three million? In other words, it doesn't seem to come down from Lake Superior. It seems to be something local.

Hon. W. Newman: All I can say about the Sarnia area is there were some fairly high readings there. There are high readings in Thunder Bay; there are high readings in Lake Ontario, in spots. As you know, asbestos does occur naturally in all our water supplies, because it's a natural element of the Precambrian Shield. There is asbestos basically in all water. There's asbestos in beer, asbestos in pop, there's asbestos in various things.

If there were 20 million or 18 million fibres last year in the Detroit River, then I guess we have to accept that. I don't know who did the testing. I don't think the Ontario Research Foundation did the testing in the Detroit River.

The only way you can test for asbestos fibres in water is with an electron microscope. We're now in the process of setting one up in our own lab here at Downsview so we can do our own testing. Also, the Ontario Research Foundation does a lot of work for us—mind you, we pay for it. There aren't that many electron microscopes available for doing great quantities of testing for asbestos in water. As you know, we've just finished some testing in the Thunder Bay area. We had to pretty well drop all our other work to try and get this done in time. Lakehead University said they didn't have the time to do it with the staff available to them when we went into the joint sampling. We just didn't have enough time.

Mr. Burr: Last year, on page 1890 of the estimates, you said: "I can't tell you offhand but certainly we'll get that out. I'm sure that some of our staff are on to it and we will certainly get an answer for you, if not this afternoon for tomorrow anyway."

Tomorrow begins today, in our party.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Tomorrow is today. Yesterday is today, is that what their slogan is?

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Yesterday is today.

Mr. Ruston: Yesterday is today.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Hon. W. Newman: We are concentrating on the drinking water supply. This is our major concern at this time. Of course, there have been all kinds of tests on the ingestion of asbestos fibres from water.

Mr. Burr: If there's some source around Windsor, maybe in Detroit, we'd like to know about it. Perhaps we could get it closed down.

Hon. W. Newman: If there is a specific source—let me ask my staff. Do you know of any specific source of asbestos pollution in the Detroit River system? According to Grant down there, he shakes his head no. He doesn't know of any specific source.

Mr. Burr: You'll get me an answer next week?

Hon. W. Newman: I'm not sure I can get you an answer if we can't find any specific source, unless you give us some advice where we might look for it.

Mr. Burr: You'll look for an answer then?

Hon. W. Newman: As you know, we have boats now on the Great Lakes doing water sampling and testing at all times. Most of that does not include asbestos testing because it is a very complicated testing procedure with electron microscopes. I'm not going to say that I'm going to have an answer for you tomorrow, but certainly if there is some specific problem—

Mr. Burr: That's a specific problem. Where does it come from? That's my problem.

Hon. W. Newman: At this time we don't know. Maybe our boats on the Great Lakes this year will pick it up, and if they do—

Mr. Burr: Yes, tell them to watch out for it.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right, we're willing to watch out for it. I'm being a little more cautious than I was last year, not necessarily because we're not trying to look for problems but if they are there we're prepared to deal with them.

Mr. Burr: The result is that our filtered water has almost two million fibres per litre. That's the amount quite a few other municipalities have before the water is filtered. That's our concern.

Hon. W. Newman: One of the things about it being in the water when it is filtered is the way water is filtered at the plant. I'm not blaming anyone, but we're working on control experiments on it now. I'm passing this information on to the operators of plants. I'm not sure it's our plants or whether it's those being operated by the municipality.

Mr. Riddell: Is your ministry rendering technical support services to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, to investi-

gate the contamination of fish by polychlorinated biphenyl, referred to as PCB? Apparently they have found that PCB damage to fish has reached such serious proportions that the department is going to push for a total ban on the use of the chemical. Do we have that problem?

Hon. W. Newman: Are you talking about polyvinyl chlorides?

Mr. Riddell: No. Polychlorinated biphenyl, PCB.

Hon. W. Newman: I assume you're talking about it in the fish?

Mr. Riddell: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: We have been doing testing on it. Have we been doing testing on the fish in the labs for PCB?

Mr. Ronan: Yes, we have.

Hon. W. Newman: And are the levels in the fish within acceptable limits?

Mr. Chairman: Would you come up to the microphone please, for Hansard?

Mr. Ronan: Mr. Chairman, in our findings the fish we have tested have been within the acceptable limits, which is five parts per million in fish flesh.

Mr. Burr: Have they been well within or just close?

Mr. Ronan: I would say almost all the fish we have tested have been well within the limits.

Mr. Riddell: I trust the chemical isn't getting out of Lake Michigan and into the Great Lakes which we border. It indicates here that the United States Food and Drug Administration has begun seizing shipments of Lake Michigan fish on grounds that PCB concentrations exceed the agency guideline of 5 ppm. What are our guidelines? Are they the same; are they higher or lower?

Mr. Chairman: I understand, Mr. Riddell, that this question isn't on this vote at all.

Hon. W. Newman: Anyway we'll be glad to answer it if the chairman allows me to.

Mr. Riddell: You can answer it now or we'll ask it later.

Mr. Chairman: If we just stay to the vote I think it would be better, but if the minister wants to reply—

Mr. Riddell: What all is involved under technical support service then?

Mr. Ruston: Good point.

Hon. W. Newman: All right, all right. I'll give you a description. It provides technical services/assistance for ministry activity by providing design review and equipment selection for the capital works programme; operating the fleet for the water sampling activity; providing instrument evaluation and calibration for air quality sampling; developing curricular and training sessions for the ministry and the municipal and private sector—that's what you were talking about a minute ago; providing cartography and drafting services to the ministry; advising and assisting regional utility operating staff and inspecting new projects; and providing cash flow analysis in capital works.

Mr. Riddell: Pretty all-inclusive I would think, maybe an answer—

Hon. W. Newman: No, really we are dealing with the capital—Mr. Chairman, I don't care where you go—

Mr. Chairman: Before we go on the minister mentioned yesterday or the day before that he was going to see about having a breakdown for the members.

Hon. W. Newman: That's really what I said here. I just gave you a breakdown on vote 1901, item 8.

Mr. Chairman: I understood we could each have a copy of it.

Mr. Ruston: Pretty vague anyway.

Mr. Good: Mr. Chairman, on that point, there is one sentence in the estimates book dealing with the whole nine votes, \$11 million. And the next vote is the same—one sentence dealing with \$13 million. The previous votes were much the same way.

Mr. Chairman: I think, Mr. Good, we spoke of this the other day; perhaps the minister was going to have a breakdown.

Mr. Good: I know we did, but where are the sheets? Did we get any?

Hon. W. Newman: As a matter of fact I have, but starting at vote 1902. I just assumed that since we had only two items left in 1901, we needed a breakdown only from vote 1902. I just have a copy for 1902 on.

Mr. Riddell: We must commend you on your quick action since Tuesday.

Mr. Good: Have you got copies for everyone?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know if we have enough copies here or not; we'll see.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any more questions on item 8 then?

Mr. Ruston: I'm trying to figure out where any work you are doing or planning to do with reclamation plants or incinerators or all such new types of garbage disposal would come.

Hon. W. Newman: Vote 1904 that will come under.

Mr. Ruston: Thank you.

Mr. Spence: What about sewage systems?

Mr. Chairman: Is item 8 carried then? Mr. Spence, did you ask—

Mr. Spence: Where does sewage systems come in?

Hon. W. Newman: I am sorry, I missed that question.

Mr. Spence: Under what vote is sewage systems?

Hon. W. Newman: Sewage systems, I guess it will come under vote 1903. I'm not just sure, I know it's not 1904 and I know it's not 1901—1903.

Mr. Spence: All right.

Hon. W. Newman: We'll have 1902, 1903 and 1904 for you in a minute.

Mr. Chairman: Is item 8 carried then?
Item 8 carried.
Item 9.

Mr. Riddell: How does the Experience '75 programme differ from the SWEEP programme? Is it the same?

Hon. W. Newman: That is part of the SWEEP programme.

Mr. Riddell: It is part of the SWEEP programme?

Hon. W. Newman: Do you want a breakdown on it?

Mr. Riddell: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: The summer work programme under the auspices of the youth secretariat of the Ministry of the Environment is administering a variety of projects for student involvement during the summer months. The

external projects include 200 students; the internal projects include 88 students—for a total of 288 students.

It might be interesting to explain to you the external projects. During the course of the year—starting in January—universities and other groups make submissions for what they feel are good environmental projects—it may be the University of Toronto, it may be the University of Kingston, or the University of Guelph. All these are evaluated by our technical people. Of course, we only have so much money for the projects. We allocate the funds to that project, and then they do their work from there. And of course we get a report back.

Mr. Riddell: If students feel that there is a pollution problem in a creek in a small municipality that may be caused by the irrigation system from, say, a canning plant, can they apply to do some tests on this stream?

Hon. W. Newman: Sure, any sort of a project anywhere in the Province of Ontario. The trouble is there are always so many requests that we have to pick out and go with what we feel are the best ones. Certainly, many are turned down. Some, of course, are accepted. We only have so much in funds and there are so many jobs to go around.

Mr. Riddell: I trust you have a full complement of students for the summer already.

Hon. W. Newman: I trust that I would have a full complement, plus many lists of students who are looking for work.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 9 carry? Carried. Vote 1901 agreed to.

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): Mr. Minister, just before we go on with the next vote how many students are involved in that programme?

Mr. Riddell: There are 288 involved.

Hon. W. Newman: I'm sorry, we have revised our estimate. We were able to rearrange things and we do have more students because of the tremendous amount of work. On external projects we hired 200 students. That is for the various regions of the ministry, such as Thunder Bay region and other regions. Outside of the SWEEP programme we've hired, on our own, an extra 110 students.

Mr. Burr: On a point of order, is air pollution to be under vote 1903 or 1902(2), air resources?

Hon. W. Newman: What is it under, 1902 or 1903?

It's under 1902.

Mr. Burr: Under 1902(2).

On vote 1902:

Mr. Chairman: Vote 1902, item 1. Carried? Carried.

Item 2, air resources. Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: I have a question. A year ago, in Etobicoke, a furnace company was fined \$3,000. At least, the fine was levied this year, but the offence occurred on May 3, 1974.

The company president refused a pollution officer entry to the plant. The inspector testified in court, in April this year, that he was acting on a complaint from a neighbouring firm about oily smoke emanating from this particular plant. The spokesman for the Ministry of the Environment said: "An inspector will return in an effort to determine the cause of the emission." This is over a year later. Apparently your inspector went there, was refused admission and, for a whole year, from May 3 until April—almost a year, 11 months—nothing further was done. Is this the way the procedure works?

Hon. W. Newman: No, no. Often when an inspector goes to a plant and is refused admission we lay a charge. If you would like to give me the name of the company and what's involved in it—

Mr. Burr: It's Gorbels.

Hon. W. Newman: Pardon?

Mr. Burr: Gorbels.

Hon. W. Newman: The Gorbels company?

Mr. Burr: Yes, in Etobicoke. They were fined \$3,000 but they—

Hon. W. Newman: They were fined \$3,000 for refusing to let our inspector in?

Mr. Burr: Yes, but in the meantime 11 months had gone by and the inspector hadn't been allowed to go in.

Hon. W. Newman: He hadn't been allowed to go in by the company or by us?

Mr. Burr: By the company.

Hon. W. Newman: Unless somebody knows about this particular case, I can't comment. They were charged for not allowing our inspector in and it cost them \$3,000.

Mr. Burr: Yes, that part's all right, but 11 months go by and, presumably—

Hon. W. Newman: No other inspector was in? Let's see if there was. Was any other inspector in this plant? Does any one of the staff know if there was another inspector in that plant?

Mr. Burr: Julian Wieder.

Mr. J. R. Barr (Assistant Deputy Minister, Regional Operations Division): No, we haven't anyone here who can tell us.

Hon. W. Newman: Would Etobicoke be in our southwestern region?

Mr. Barr: No, central.

Hon. W. Newman: Central region, sorry. Our regional people will be brought in for that. I guess that will come under vote 1903; it really should. Our regional people will be brought in. They're all over the province and I thought, in fairness to them—they're all the way from Thunder Bay, from Sudbury and Kingston—we wouldn't bring them in until we got into the details in those particular areas. We would then have all our regional directors in, because they would know the specific cases that you're referring to. I thought, in fairness to them, depending how we make out time-wise, that we would leave them in the field doing their job until we needed them and that would be covered in vote 1903. Would you like to bring it up then or do you want us to get the information?

Mr. Burr: I am just concerned about the procedure.

Hon. W. Newman: All right, we'll find out for you.

Mr. Burr: They can defy the ministry for 11 months and keep on polluting the air.

Hon. W. Newman: No, they can't.

Mr. Ruston: Why was the court system taking so long?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know the circumstances but, certainly, we'll get you an answer for that.

Mr. Burr: In vote 1903, eh?

Hon. W. Newman: Maybe we'll have it for you before that if we can get it. I'm just trying to be fair to our regional staff who are scattered all over the province and are now under re-organization, that's all.

Mr. Riddell: How much work has your ministry done, or is doing on this matter of fluoride pollution?

Hon. W. Newman: Fluoride? We have very stringent standards on fluoride pollution. We have done a great deal of work on it. For instance, International Minerals in Port Maitland where we had a problem with a spill in the last few days. They've done a great deal of abatement work in that plant and they have been allowed to operate on a year-round basis because of the abatement and control we have put on because of the emissions and because of the high sensitivity of plant life to fluorides. I also believe that we're doing some research work on fluorides—you can correct me if I'm wrong—up in the bean country where there is some concern.

Are we not doing some testing up there this year?

Mr. E. Biggs (Deputy Minister): There have been monitors established in various parts of the province, particularly where there are sensitive plants growing such as the broad-leaved white bean and tobacco.

Mr. Riddell: Let me reveal to you the results of the studies that I have been able to do on this.

It would appear that the available evidence so far supports the view that fluorides are pollutants, with considerable potential for producing ecological damage. There are indications that most invertebrate species and aquatic vegetation can accumulate concentrations of fluoride. It is magnified along aquatic food chains with a possible conversion of fluoride, and the fact that fluoride may, combined with other contaminants, expand the potential for damage.

Fluorides are admitted in the atmosphere from a variety of sources, including aluminum smelting and phosphate processing operations; combustion of coal; manufacture of steel; brick and glass products—all of which we have in this country.

Concentrations as low as one part per billion in ambient air are capable of causing serious damage to vegetation and may threaten livestock. The data available to date shows that the ability to accumulate fluoride from very low ambient air concentrations and to build up levels of 10 to 100 parts per million or more appears to be widespread among different kinds of vegetation and animals. There is, however, not enough data on the toxicity of fluoride to most wildlife species, but it is urgent, I feel, that such data be gathered.

A significant source of fluoride water pollution is domestic sewage. About half the communities in the United States now add fluoride to their water supplies for the partial control

of tooth decay. Fluoride is also present in phosphate fertilizers which we, as farmers, use in quite large amounts and may be carried into surface waters and run-off from agricultural land.

We have very little knowledge, however, of the sub-lethal effects of fluoride on behaviour, on reproductive processes, or of the potential accumulation of the pollutant in aquatic food chains. Yet, such effects, should they occur, would be more important ecologically than the mortality that might occur from very high, short-lived concentrations. The data coming from different research in the United States comprise a fairly compelling case for treating fluorides as pollutants with a great capacity to do ecological harm.

Hon. W. Newman: May I, in answer to your comments, say that this is one of the nice things about this ministry. We have new materials coming along on a daily basis, but as far as fluorides are concerned, their potential danger was not really known until about five years ago.

Certainly we have some monitors out. We're aware of the fact that you can get fluoride emissions from cars. We are concerned and are doing a lot of work on it. I would like to suggest that we have Ron Pearson, who's our phytotoxicologist, give you details on it. But we are aware of it, we are doing monitoring. We are aware of what can be done and that very low concentrations of it can be harmful. Basically, that's why we've been right on this matter for the last couple of years.

Mr. Riddell: I'm interested in all kinds of pollution. Another question I have is how seriously are you looking at this matter of arsenic pollution? I recall asking this in the House—

Hon. W. Newman: That's right. Arsenic levels have been established by the ministry. I've forgotten just how many parts per billion we allow of arsenic in the water supply. It's hard to keep all the contaminant amounts in mind.

What is our range for arsenic in water? Is it 0.5 parts per million?

Mr. Ronan: It is 0.05.

Hon. W. Newman: It is 0.05 parts per million. We are very conscious of arsenic in water. For instance, I think there's one place in eastern Ontario where a company has to constantly treat the water coming through their tailings to keep it down to the acceptable level.

Mr. Riddell: Is this standard not much higher than the standard that is used in the United States? Do you know?

Hon. W. Newman: I can't tell you, but our standard of 0.05 parts per million I would think would be comparable to that anywhere else. In many cases, ours are lower than in some of the other areas of the world. Is there a lower standard in the US or higher?

Mr. Ronan: The American standards are the same for drinking water supplies, 0.05 parts per million.

Mr. Riddell: Have we brought our standards more in line with theirs within relatively recent times, or has this always been our standard?

Mr. Ronan: The standards right now are under review in Ontario by Dr. Stopps, the environmental health consultant to this ministry.

Hon. W. Newman: I believe last February or some time we brought in some new regulations on emissions and standards. A lot of these materials levels were lowered at that time. I don't know whether arsenic was one of them; there were about 80 of them, I can't remember them all.

Mr. Riddell: What precautions are we taking to protect plant workers? I understand that precautions have been taken in American plants, including abandoning the production of solid arsenic pesticides and herbicides, the decontamination of idle equipment, special precautions upon delivery of arsenicals, aggressive air sampling programmes and a life-time monitoring programme for exposed employees and retirees. Are we doing anything?

Hon. W. Newman: You're into the occupational health field, which comes under the Ministry of Health. But as far as outside monitoring goes, we do have standards and limits. That is where our responsibility is, in the emissions from any plant or any source. When you talk about inside the plant you're talking about the occupational health field, which is now under the direction of the Minister of Health (Mr. Miller).

Mr. Burr: May I ask a couple of questions on the—

Mr. Good: Could we get the minister to answer about those fluorides—the first part you brought up?

Hon. W. Newman: Did you want some more details on what we're doing on the fluorides? We'll ask Ron Pearson to take that microphone.

Mr. Good: You don't mind, Jack?

Mr. Riddell: No. I didn't realize we were going to get it now.

Mr. R. G. Pearson (Agricultural Specialist, Phytotoxicology Section): The examination of vegetation falls within the phytotoxicology section, and that will be coming up very soon in this particular vote. The section has several plants under surveillance. What we mean by surveillance is that we're going out three to four times a year and collecting samples of vegetation—a tree species, forage, soil, whatever it may be—in the area. We pick a common denominator plant species and then select locations at increasing distances from each plant. Then these samples are compared. The tissue is analyzed and results are compared, both with the air quality candle stations—the actual atmospheric conditions—and with what we call our gladioli indicator plots. These are plants known to be sensitive to fluorides that we plot out around an industry. So this tells us what is happening in the area. We also look at the injury and this is all reported to the industrial abatement section.

Mr. Riddell: What results have you found so far with some of this testing?

Mr. Pearson: Any particular industry?

Mr. Riddell: Not really.

Mr. Pearson: In Hamilton, for instance, with Stelco we found a great reduction in the amount of fluorides in vegetation as they switched processes. The same in Guelph, it has come down. Port Maintland has remained relatively constant and this year they are under a controlled programme whereby they cannot exceed a certain amount in vegetation within a certain distance from the plant. If this is exceeded then it's the condition of the control order that they are to cut down.

Mr. Riddell: So these plants are not having any difficulty constructing devices to control the pollution problem?

Mr. Pearson: It is not 100 per cent controlled, but it is getting within satisfactory limits for vegetation. With fluorides, the problem is with ingestion by animals and the problem of fluorosis. So this is what our control-order plots are based on; primarily for forage, so that we maintain levels that will not cause adverse effects to cattle or other kinds of animals.

Mr. Riddell: Have there been known cases where cattle or livestock have actually died or have become very sick?

Hon. W. Newman: I think that some of these questions should be directed to me.

We have had cases—for instance, the old Erco plant, when they first started up. There were a lot of law suits regarding the fluoride emissions and that is why they were cut down from producing the phosphate fertilizers during the growing season. The plant had to be shut right down. They now have the necessary abatement equipment on the plant, or it did have until the spill the other day. I don't know what the situation is. We haven't got a full report yet. They were operating this year for the first time on a year-round basis and we were monitoring that very carefully. It first started up before we really knew much about fluorides. That's when the problems occurred.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the ministry is looking into the total environmental exposure to these pollutants, e.g. fluorides. Are you making any studies that show that the range in a certain area, e.g. that the average daily intake from all sources is, say, 3 mg or a range of 1 mg to 5 mg? Are you doing anything of that nature for the total environment?

Hon. W. Newman: Are you talking about ingestion of fluoride?

Mr. Burr: Ingestion and inhalation.

Hon. W. Newman: We have, as I have said, set up some new monitoring stations this year to do some fluoride testing along roadsides. For instance, we don't exactly know the total effect of the amount of fluorides. They tell me if you get a busy highway with heavy traffic it can be a problem to some of the very sensitive crops.

Mr. Burr: Are you not insisting down around Kingston that one area be artificially fluoridated, around one of the defence plants?

Hon. W. Newman: Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Burr: Despite the referendum that was held last December?

Hon. W. Newman: They were going to spray the vegetation with fluorides?

Mr. Burr: No, they were going to spray the people. They want to fluoridate the water supply of the defence establishment, and in order to do so they want to fluoridate the whole area around to save a lot of money, although the area in the neighbourhood had voted last December against fluoridating their water supply.

Hon. W. Newman: Of course, if it comes under the Department of National Defence we

wouldn't have any control because of the federal authority, but if they are within the Ontario jurisdiction then it is a different situation.

Mr. Burr: It is.

Hon. W. Newman: Fluorides in the water has been a contentious issue for many many years and we could spend many many hours discussing fluorides in water—the natural fluorides in the water in some areas of the province.

Mr. Burr: I have heard about that.

Hon. W. Newman: I am sure you have. But, as far as the Department of National Defence is concerned, if they decide to fluoridate their water I guess there is nothing we can do about it. Maybe Ken Sharpe could give us some more details on that.

Mr. K. H. Sharpe (Assistant Deputy Minister, Environmental Planning and Assessment Division): I think that's about it, but our role in this matter of fluoridating water is to control the amounts that go in to the requirements set down by health authorities. We don't have any involvement with the decision-making process, but once the decision has been made we have the responsibility to see that it's properly put into the water supply and controlled.

Mr. Burr: Yes, but my information is that the Ministry of the Environment of Ontario told one of the local township councils that the referendum taken last December, which voted against fluoridating the township water, should be ignored. It would be much cheaper, it was told, to fluoridate the whole township in which this defence station is located because the Department of National Defence wanted this station fluoridated.

Hon. W. Newman: You say the minister told somebody? Did I write somebody a letter and tell them that?

Mr. Burr: Ministry of the Environment, that's what I have. I have a copy of the letter.

Hon. W. Newman: Maybe you have a copy of the letter. I might have sent a letter out. Have you got it there? I would like to see it.

Mr. Burr: No, I haven't it with me, but I'll certainly have it tomorrow.

Mr. Good: Mr. Chairman, under the Fluoridation Act water can be fluoridated by other than a vote of the people. It can be fluoridated by initiative of the council.

Mr. Burr: That's true, but if they refer it to the people, then the people—

Mr. Good: You don't have to refer it.

Mr. Burr: No, but it was referred to the people, last December, and the people voted against it.

Hon. W. Newman: Are you referring to people who are drinking the Department of National Defence water?

Mr. Burr: No, those outside the area.

Hon. W. Newman: Do you know something about this specific problem, Charlie Letman? I'm going to ask him to answer. I don't know the specific question.

Mr. C. Letman (Supervisor, Utilities Budget Control, Technical Services Branch): Mr. Chairman, I think this question should be dealt with under vote 1903. Basically, we are in the process of developing a project for the township of Pittsburgh, in an area surrounding the base. The base is already supplied with fluoridated water from the city of Kingston. We're going to assume that responsibility and buy water from the city, supply the base and the township residents. We didn't want to be in a situation where we were supplying fluoridated water to the base and unfluoridated water to the township. We requested the township to carry out a plebiscite. That plebiscite voted against supplying fluoridated water to the township residents. I'm not sure of the legalities which followed. It subsequently came out that the township was informed that it was not necessary for them to have held the plebiscite. They are going to ignore the results of the plebiscite.

Hon. W. Newman: Who is going to ignore it—we are?

Mr. Letman: The township is.

Mr. Burr: The council is—on the advice of the ministry.

Mr. Letman: That may very well be true, I'm not sure.

Mr. Good: They will all lose the next election.

Hon. W. Newman: If you have a pipeline coming from Kingston, with fluoridated water, and it's going to the base and the municipality, I don't know how you defluoridate it as it goes through. I really don't know.

Mr. Good: We are running into the same problems in regional government.

Hon. W. Newman: Of course we are. I'm well aware of that. There were some amendments to the regional Act, I think, to allow for it.

Mr. Riddell: Of course, this ministry never supported regional government anyway.

Hon. W. Newman: Let's not get into that.

Mr. Chairman: That doesn't really come under this vote.

Mr. Good: It makes for good conversation.

Mr. Riddell: I notice here, and I am really pleased that you put this out, that under components there is vehicle emissions. In connection with vehicle emissions, are your ministry officials aware that catalytic converters on cars emit a new pollutant that may well be a health hazard? They emit a fine spray of sulphuric acid.

Hon. Mr. Newman: Sulphuric acid? Yes. If I remember correctly the member for Sandwich-Riverside brought that up last year in discussions. A catalytic muffler is not mandatory, of course. However, many cars coming into Canada do have catalytic mufflers. It means you must put in non-leaded gas, too, and it is a bit of a problem. John Jefferies is here. He can give you some details.

Mr. J. G. Jefferies (Supervisor, Vehicle Emissions Section): The problem in Canada isn't as bad as it is in the United States. The problem basically is that catalytic converters convert sulphur, which is in gasoline, into sulphur trioxide. This then is converted into sulphuric acid. Is there anything else?

Mr. Riddell: Why isn't it as much of a problem here as in the States? Is it because we don't have as many catalytic converters?

Mr. Jefferies: We have approximately one-tenth of the number of vehicles in Canada and in Ontario as they have in the equivalent parts of the States. In addition to which you have a considerably lower level of sulphur in the gasoline than you have down in the States. For example, sulphur in gasoline in Canada is at approximately the 100 parts per million level, whereas in the United States it's in excess of 300, sometimes 400 or 500 parts per million, so that you get a considerably greater level of sulphuric acid being produced by the gasoline. They also burn approximately 10 times the amount of gasoline we burn up here in Canada.

Mr. Burr: Why is there this difference?

Mr. Jefferies: Mainly I think it is the crude oil. In addition to which the gasoline that is produced here is produced by what I would call major oil companies. In other words, they've got very good refineries which can remove the sulphur. Gasoline must not have very much sulphur in it otherwise it detracts from the octane value of the gasoline. In the United States there are quite a number of very small refiners and these small refiners are not able to remove the sulphur to a great extent. They have small refiners. They also have much higher levels of sulphur in their crude oil.

Mr. Burr: Well, Mr. Chairman, while Mr. Jefferies is here, during the estimates last year I asked about lead-free gasoline. I read that although lead-free gasoline reduces the amount of lead pollution given off by autos and trucks, there is a serious cadmium emission not found in ordinary leaded gasoline, and I am still waiting for a report on this. There seems to be little point reducing the lead emission if the result is an increase in the cadmium emissions, because both are, I think, about equally dangerous as pollutants. I wonder if Mr. Jefferies can—

Hon. W. Newman: Well, we were talking about cadmium last year. Of course, I can't give you the exact levels, but I think we have been doing some work on it. Is that Mr. Jefferies' field too? Do you want to tell us what we've been doing on the cadmium emissions from the catalytic mufflers?

Mr. Jefferies: My group hasn't been working on the cadmium; I think it must have been one of the other groups. But when Mr. Burr put this question forward during last year's estimates, we did try to get information from the oil companies and from the research organizations. They were unable to come up with any figures for excessive levels of cadmium in unleaded gasoline. It did not appear that there would be any process in which the unleaded gasoline would go through that leaded gasoline would not go through which would produce these high levels of cadmium.

At the moment, we haven't been able to find any information on the high levels of cadmium in unleaded gasoline.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the minister a question in regard to air pollution. The county of Kent and the county of Elgin, those great bean-producing counties, are down to very low production on account of the white beans bronzing off, which gives a poor yield. There is a difference of opinion.

We see Ridgetown College of Agricultural Technology is growing plots. They seem to be experimenting with the white beans and I do see, on the college's own property, where some crops are bronzed. There has been a discussion, is it in the seed or is it air pollution? So I would like to ask you, is it definitely air pollution?

Hon. W. Newman: We think that some of it could be from air pollution. That is why we are doing extensive testing this year over there. Of course, the more traffic you get on the roads, the more fluorides you get. Are you talking about ozone as well?

Mr. Spence: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: I'm sorry. A lot of this is coming from the US side.

Mr. Spence: And it is definitely their air pollution?

Mr. Biggs: That is the opinion of our phytotoxicologists—the fallout is ozone, a photochemical reaction from the industrial cities to the south.

Mr. Spence: Another question I would like to ask you is in regard to odours from hog operations, from poultry operations and cattle operations. A lot of people are losing their meals at certain times—whichever way the wind is. We have had great co-operation from the London branch of your department, but we still find odour from the wastes from these operations. Is there any improvement over last year in your coping with this situation?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, there have been some. I was in a meeting last night and there was some experimental work done with trying to control odours from a hog operation.

There is the farm advisory committee which, as you know, travels around the province. And we also have a book on guidelines, pointing out the distances we think certain operations should be from certain other operations—we call it the agricultural code of practice. It is not a law; it is just a code, or advisory setting-up.

It could happen either way—this way or in reverse—a farmer may be operating his farm at a certain location and then the town grows out to it. Or they get severances going and then somebody from the city comes out and doesn't like the odour from that particular operation. Therefore, who is really at fault? The farmer has been there for years and the person moves in.

Of course the reverse can be true. There is a case in my own riding where an operation

started up too near a town and created some very serious problems. We finally had to put a control order on that particular company. It's a difficult thing.

We have tried to do some work with controlling orders. We did some experimental work last year within a barn—I guess our people are doing some more, but it's a pretty hard thing to control. We do try.

For instance, on a concentrated operation we have lagoons. They do have holding tanks now. They are trying to tell them, get it in the ground the minute it is spread. But there are operations where they have to spread the manure, and for two or three days it's unfortunate if the wind is in the wrong direction.

Mr. Spence: That's right.

Hon. W. Newman: And it's unfortunate if you have got people for dinner. But if you are going to farm, you are going to have manure. And you have to get rid of it in some practical way.

If there are specific problems in specific areas, yes, we do deal with them. We have put control orders on some farm operations; we have insisted that their lagoons must be covered with plastic, must be spray treated, must be allowed to settle out. We do have controls.

We also realize that these people who are farming, in most instances have had good agricultural farming practices there for many years. But we are now getting concentrated operations—I think of one plant in particular where they process broilers in large quantities. We have been dealing with them on abatement equipment for the wastes from their broilers. But general farm practices are very difficult to deal with unless it is very highly concentrated production—like all chickens or all pigs in mass production. Then they have to have holding tanks, and we sometimes have to move in and take the appropriate action.

Mr. Spence: Isn't there equipment now with which you can put this waste underground and cover it up—use hydrous ammonia or something like this?

Hon. W. Newman: Well, there are liquid spreaders that will do that. But basically if it is incorporated into the ground—or ditched in, as we say, when you spread it on the top—it can't have too many solids in it. There are machines that can handle liquid wastes providing it is liquid.

Mr. Biggs: There has been work, Mr. Minister, going on at Guelph with hog manure in an aeration system where they put air to it to

prevent it from going septic. That is relatively odourless. So there is continuing work being done on it.

Mr. Spence: That's something that should be supported in every way—get it underground. Because it isn't too good in some neighborhoods.

Hon. W. Newman: It depends who lives where.

Mr. Riddell: The member for Kent mentioned that at one time both Essex and Kent were known as the bean capitals of the province.

Mr. Ruston: That is soya beans.

Mr. Riddell: You used to grow white beans too.

Mr. Ruston: White beans too.

Mr. Riddell: But now Huron county, I believe, produces more white beans than any of the other counties. I would think the reason that Kent and Essex no longer produce the field beans they used to would be the fact that industry was allowed to come in.

What stand would your ministry be prepared to take if another arm of government, say, decided they were going to establish a generating plant in Huron—nuclear-powered, coal-fired or whatever it might be, knowing full well that, if it's nuclear-generated, chances are pollution isn't going to be such that it would cause this bronzing condition in beans? But, along with a generating plant comes other industry. Not only that, but I understand from what work I've done that it's the emissions from automobiles travelling throughout the country that also can cause this condition in beans.

I realize that we have this environmental impact assessment bill to come in for second reading. But, by the same token, I also realize that the Minister of the Environment has the discretion to decide which projects undergo environmental assessment and which don't.

Do you feel that a project of this nature would have to undergo an impact assessment before it was allowed to be established in the great agricultural county of Huron?

Hon. W. Newman: The great agricultural county of Huron and all the other great agricultural counties in western Ontario and in all parts of Ontario.

Cars can cause some pollution. If you want to go to the extreme limits, I can say "Fine, let's close all the highways off in that area during the early growing season, and let no-

body drive on the highways." It depends how far you want to go.

We are pretty sure that some emissions, if there is a heavy influx of cars, could cause some damage to white beans at the very early germinating stage. If you are asking me if there has been environmental assessment on whether cars should keep driving through there or not, of course not. But if you are asking me if there should be an environmental assessment done on a nuclear plant going in, then probably one of the things we would want to pick up under the Environmental Assessment Act is Hydro projects.

I must say that this legislation will not be retroactive. I'm not sure how far they've really gone along with it.

Mr. Riddell: They haven't got that far, because they've got some other forces of opposition, probably as great as—

Hon. W. Newman: I might also say that Ontario Hydro have a very good environmental assessment branch of their own and they are doing a much more thorough job.

Mr. Riddell: Yes, but surely you wouldn't—

Hon. W. Newman: No, I am just pointing out that they do environmental impact assessments themselves.

Mr. D. A. Evans (Simcoe Centre): They may not have the money.

Mr. Riddell: Pardon?

Mr. Evans: They may not have the money to do anything anyway.

Mr. Riddell: I would certainly hope that the Minister of the Environment would do one of his own, regardless of what Hydro did.

Hon. W. Newman: We would anticipate that any large plant like that would probably come within the purview of the Act.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: Last year I was asking about how your catalogue of companies that use various materials that are going to provide pollutants was coming along. You may remember that one of the staff members had a kind of a catalogue, but it turned out that it merely stated what kind of industries use certain metals or certain chemicals. It's not the kind of detailed thing we really need. For example, have your catalogues in your ministry telling which plants in Ontario are using asbestos in their various processes?

Hon. W. Newman: To answer your question, I think we do know most of the ones that are using asbestos.

Mr. Burr: That's just an example. Have you a list of the companies that use various things?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, there are various kinds. We get the normal asbestos of brown and the blue, as we call it. We do know the companies using blue asbestos because it has to be imported, and those using normal asbestos.

Mr. Burr: What about things like beryllium and cadmium. Have you a list of any companies using those?

Hon. W. Newman: I would think we have. You know, it's pretty hard, with all due respect, to keep tabs on all these companies and exactly all the materials used because their processes change from time to time. I can't tell you about cadmium and beryllium.

Mr. L. Shenfeld (Supervisor, Air Quality and Meteorology Section): We do have lists of the companies that use or manufacture with hazardous materials. You mentioned beryllium, but actually beryllium isn't used to any excess by any company in Ontario at the present time.

Mr. Burr: That's a good thing.

Mr. Shenfeld: But the other ones, cadmium, and the ones you mentioned, mercury, and asbestos, we have a list of those users.

Mr. Burr: I think that is very worthwhile because if you know, say, where cadmium is being used you can monitor it—

Mr. Shenfeld: We monitor them, right.

Mr. Burr: —and make some tests on the workers or even people living in the neighbourhood to find out whether any harm is developing before it really gets to a dangerous stage.

Mr. Shenfeld: That's correct. We have a very extensive monitoring programme for all the metals, and we do locate these samplers in the vicinity of the companies that are using them.

Mr. Burr: I think you should be congratulated, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Riddell: What about the monitoring devices established throughout the large urban centres to detect pollutants such as carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide and other lethal and hazardous gases? Have you stepped up this monitoring programme at all?

Hon. W. Newman: We have other monitoring programmes, but our major ones are SO₂ and particularly the two we feel are the most important. We do have other monitors. I think we have an extra monitor now in Sudbury, we have an extra one in Niagara Falls, there are other extra monitors in various areas, but one thing that we do have in operation now is what we call a mobile monitor. For instance, we had a problem way up in north-western Ontario regarding transboundary pollution. We took our mobile unit up there so we could have readings on the transboundary pollution.

Mr. Riddell: You said you are more concerned about SO₂. Could you tell me what—

Hon. W. Newman: No, just a moment, I said SO₂ and particularly with the two major items that are monitored.

Mr. Riddell: All right, but what gas is it that causes a headache and a sore throat when you get tied up in the traffic on the Gardiner Expressway and the Queen E.? I know when I lived and worked in Toronto there was hardly a night I didn't end up with a sore throat and a headache from sitting in that traffic.

Mr. Burr: Carbon monoxide.

Mr. Riddell: Now, what is it? Is it carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide? It certainly is not SO₂, is it?

Hon. W. Newman: Maybe it was the pressures of the House.

Mr. Riddell: No, no, no, this was long before I got involved in this business.

Mr. Ruston: We didn't have any pressures then, Bill.

Hon. W. Newman: I can't answer your question. There is no way. I don't get a headache; I drive in the traffic and I get whatever it is that's in the air and—

Mr. Ruston: Some people get a pain in the neck driving in the traffic.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, we get that from time to time, but I can't tell you. There are 1,000 ways you can get a headache. You could have a hangover or any other thing.

Mr. Riddell: Oh, no.

Hon. W. Newman: I am not trying to be funny, but how do I know you are going to get a headache in traffic and what causes your headache in traffic? I don't know whether all the other people in this room get headaches from traffic. I don't, necessarily.

Mr. Riddell: Are you suggesting that you don't detect any odour whatsoever when you sit in traffic?

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, yes, you bet I do sometimes, depending on the traffic and the location. But I am not saying that, for instance, because every day that you drive in traffic and you get a headache that means that we all do. It may be your physical makeup. I can't answer that.

Mr. Riddell: Obviously we are all exposed to it and if it is carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide it has damaging effects on your health. There is no question about this.

Hon. W. Newman: We do testing with carbon monoxide, and the only time we get readings over the acceptable level is in the extreme rush-hour conditions, maybe at the corner of Yonge and Bloor, where the cars are starting and stopping with the lights. But basically within the city of Toronto our monitors within 8 ft or 6 ft of the curb, wherever they are, indicate acceptable levels. We do get excessive readings in rush hours, around corners like Yonge and Bloor, there's no doubt about it. Our monitors show it.

Mr. Burr: Have you any small meters that meter carbon monoxide?

Hon. W. Newman: We have carbon monoxide checking equipment that we use to check curbsides. Who can answer that? It's called a Simple machine. I don't know how simple it is but we have machines.

Mr. Shenfeld: I'm afraid the Simple devices are not very good as far as giving meaningful values goes. You can take readings sporadically here and there but they are not really meaningful.

Carbon monoxide is an odourless gas so it isn't what you detect on the highway. These are hydrocarbons and NO₂. They have distinct odours. These are also emitted by automobiles, but not carbon monoxide.

Carbon monoxide has been found to exceed our criteria along Yonge St., especially during the evenings when a lot of sightseeing cars are moving very slowly along the street—

Mr. Ruston: They're looking for the sights.

Mr. Shenfeld: —and weather conditions are such that the pollutant doesn't disperse. We don't really have much of a carbon monoxide problem. There have been measurements taken very close down to the curb and, of course, if you take these measurements down close to the curb you're going to get very high values. But

they're really meaningless because nobody is down there breathing that air. These levels are measured close to the exhaust pipes. It's like taking measurements near a chimney. You're going to get very high values if you do so but that's not really the air we normally breathe.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, I read recently about a man—I've forgotten his name and his position—in this area of pollution who carries a small hand meter with him when he's attending a convention or a conference. If the carbon monoxide reaches the level of 25—is that parts per million?—

Mr. Shenfeld: Yes.

Mr. Burr: —he leaves the room. This is the carbon monoxide coming across, of course, from smoking.

Hon. W. Newman: Cigarette smoking?

Mr. Burr: Sure, didn't you know that?

Hon. W. Newman: I didn't know it was carbon monoxide. I know it's harmful. I know I do it and I know I miss them.

Mr. Burr: That's why it's quite possible some accidents are caused by smoking. With two or three people in a closed car smoking the effect on the bloodstream is such that alertness or sharpness of senses leaves the person and makes him misjudge distances and time. How seriously are you monitoring carbon monoxide?

Hon. W. Newman: In all honesty, I don't think we're doing it along the streets and on curbsides as Mr. Shenfeld has said. Certainly I don't think we're doing any testing with cigarettes. I think that would likely come under the Ministry of Health.

Mr. Burr: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: I didn't know that this could happen in an enclosed car when too many people are smoking in it. There are other pollutants that people use in cars too and shouldn't.

Mr. Burr: I've heard of those too.

Hon. W. Newman: I wasn't trying to be funny. I knew there are other pollutants besides cigarettes, but I'm glad to know that fact.

Mr. Burr: In New York City, I think it was, there were some tests made on the various floors of highrise apartments. On several of the floors the carbon monoxide readings were at the danger level, presumably from the streets and from the garages in the basements of the

apartment buildings. So carbon monoxide is something that needs to be—I was going to say watched, but it's invisible and—

Hon. W. Newman: It's odourless, that's right.

Mr. Burr: —it's odourless and you can't very well do anything except meter it in some way.

Hon. W. Newman: As I say, we have been doing some work with it.

Mr. Burr: Is this a vote, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: I have been informed by the whip's office that a vote will take place at 5 o'clock so we can carry on.

Hon. W. Newman: Is that all right, Mr. Whip?

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): That's right.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Yes, Mr. Chairman, we are on air resources. Some mention has been made of these nuclear plants. At the present time, there has been an order for a public hearing on a corridor to get the power out of the great county of Huron right across the great counties of Dufferin, and parts of Wellington. I have disqualified myself from having anything to do with it, because it goes right through my own area, but I am interested.

I have listened to people say that these high-tension, 500-kv lines emit electricity that could affect the atmosphere. They say you could be electrocuted if you went under one of these lines on a wet day with a tractor or if cattle pastured under it. Is there any evidence to that effect? Or is that just a figment of some fertile imagination? I had one lady write to me and say that it would ruin their farm pond if a power line went over it. She thought they would get electrocuted if they swam in the pond. Is that true?

Hon. W. Newman: I really think this is in the Minister of Energy's field. I don't know of any case where a person has been electrocuted, unless there was an electrical storm at the same time. Certainly I have heard a lot of stories since I worked under high-tension lines myself. I used to farm and I never had any problems. I don't know of any cattle that have been killed because of the high tension lines.

Mr. Evans: You wouldn't get any more effect from them than you would walking across the rug in your own home.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, I get a bigger shock out of the rug than I do out of the fields.

Mr. Root: I have never known of anything. I just wondered whether there was any evidence in the Ministry of the Environment that there have been any problems created by this?

Hon. W. Newman: Not to my knowledge at all.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Rollins.

Mr. C. T. Rollins (Hastings): Yes, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Minister, there seems to be a slight variation in the decisions of some of your inspectors, with respect to the use of incinerator barrels for burning trash, from one area to another. Do they use the same criteria when checking homes or where a person has an incinerator that is built to burn trash? Is it left pretty well to the individual to make these decisions?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, basically our inspectors in the field who check incinerators use their own discretion. Of course, when we are talking about hospital incinerators—

Mr. Rollins: No.

Hon. W. Newman: You are just talking about home incinerators?

Mr. Rollins: I am just talking about—

Hon. W. Newman: Burning in the old barrel in the backyard and somebody complains about the smoke and somebody comes in and—

Mr. Rollins: An individual came in and told my wife he didn't think it would be nice to see the member in court with an action for burning a little trash in the yard. I didn't know whether we had a licence from Natural Resources but we didn't get permission from this individual. That's a few months ago, I guess. Not that I care because nothing came of it.

Hon. W. Newman: This is one of the irritants.

Mr. Rollins: But I did see a couple of barrels burning at a weighing station along 401. I didn't know whether they had different regulations, or not.

Hon. W. Newman: You know, I think it is a matter of common sense. I have said this to my staff and I'll say it here. You've got to use a little common sense when you are dealing with individuals. That's where we get into problems from time to time. You know, there is the law and there are the regulations. Actually you are not supposed to burn at all, but I think a little common sense can go a long way.

Mr. Rollins: Sometimes there are confidential items—such as papers and you'd like to make

certain they weren't floating around the garbage dump. You would like to make sure that they are taken care of in a satisfactory matter.

Hon. W. Newman: I would just like to say that I have spoken to the deputy. I know he has talked to his staff and we have asked them to use common sense in these things.

Mr. Rollins: Anyway, I am not worried too much about it. However, I do have another item that I am concerned about, Mr. Minister. This is assistance to cheese factories with reference to disposal of whey. Right at the present time the market isn't favourable. I would like to have assurance that your inspectors wouldn't be too militant on the disposition of the whey and wash-water from these cheese factories until this whey problem is resolved because there are certain things that have taken place in the last few weeks, or the short period of time that the market has not been all that favourable, that are factors there. I would like to be assured that for the time being, this would be left as a matter of using good common sense in the disposal of this problem.

Hon. W. Newman: All I can say to you is, we have certain guidelines and regulations. I don't know whether this particular plant is creating a serious pollution problem, whether it's effluent is getting into the river or the creek, or what is happening—

Mr. Rollins: No, no.

Hon. W. Newman: —but maybe you have a specific case that you perhaps don't want to put on the record but you would like us to have a look at and to point out its problems.

May I say that we believe in working with industry, rather than working against industry? If we can work out a mutual agreement between the concerned industry and ourselves, to our satisfaction and to the industry's satisfaction, that is fine. There are times when we have to go in with control orders, and quite often we do go in with control orders, when we don't feel that a particular company is meeting the criteria we have set out, and as you know, of course, we have many control orders.

In this particular case—at least I assume it's a particular case; it may be several cases—while we don't want to put people out of work, if there is some particular problem, there might be something that can be done to resolve the problem.

Mr. Rollins: It looks as if there could be a delay in the final analysis of what may take place to handle the volume of whey. All I am asking for is assurance that these factories won't be told every so often that they have

only got so long to get this or that. They are doing their part, and some of them have ordered their equipment; but there will be some problems at the receiving supply depots and they won't be into operation for maybe a longer period of time than was first anticipated.

Hon. W. Newman: We may have put a control order on them or told them what they have to do, but as long as we are assured that the material has been ordered and they are acting in good faith in moving forward with their programme, we won't put anybody out of business. We don't want to do that. I don't know about this particular case, but sometimes—

Mr. Rollins: It isn't one particular case; it is general.

Hon. W. Newman: If we feel they are acting in good faith by ordering their equipment and doing it, and we even have a financial analysis—

Mr. Rollins: All I can say, Mr. Minister, is that if I have any problems, I'll be right on your doorstep.

Hon. W. Newman: I'm sure you will.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: Following Mr. Root's question, I remember reading just recently about some study in Russia, I believe it was, where the 750-volt hydro lines seem to have caused some ailments among human beings who lived or worked nearby. It was just a newspaper account, I believe, so I don't know how valid it would be. But about a year ago Mr. Gaunt discussed this matter in the House—I think he probably documented some material of this kind; you might be interested in checking that in Hansard.

Hon. W. Newman: I believe he did speak on it in the House.

Mr. Burr: Yes, so there may be something there that your ministry should give a little thought or attention to, or do some work on.

Just today, I received a newspaper report—I mean, it's not from any scientific journal at all, but it's a newspaper report that seems to come in here if it comes in anywhere. It was in the Globe and Mail of May 17; it's just two sentences.

The Washington Post's columnist Jack Anderson yesterday said radiation from a Soviet microwave tracking station, beamed at United States missile bases, may be causing heart attacks and cancer in Finland. The Soviet station is located on the eastern shore of Lake Ladoga, northeast of Lenin-

grad, and is directed at missile bases in the northern United States.

This sounds like one of these far-out ideas, but Jack Anderson is a columnist who has a great interest in not making a fool of himself.

Hon. W. Newman: May I just say before you finish, that microwaves, whether from down here or up there, all come under the Ministry of Health?

Mr. Burr: Yes, that's true, but Environment is covering the whole world insofar as—

Hon. W. Newman: I realize that Environment is covering the whole world.

Mr. Burr: According to your actions—

Hon. W. Newman: We can make it all-encompassing for Health, Natural Resources and for all the ministries, but this specific microwave—

Mr. Burr: Yes, this would be through the air and it certainly would be a form of pollution if there is anything to it. It is something in this electronic field which might be worth having somebody take a look at anyway.

Hon. W. Newman: I am quite sure I would be safe in saying I believe the Ministry of Health is looking at microwaves right now.

Mr. Burr: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 2 carry?

Mr. Riddell: What are your Sudbury environmental studies revealing? Are you near to getting the grass growing again? Or the trees growing and the moss growing back on the rocks? Is this pretty well under control?

Hon. W. Newman: No, it is not under control. We are making progress. We are doing limnology and phytotoxicology testing up there; we are doing dispersions; checking the stack; working on the control orders on Inco and on Falconbridge. Actually, we are getting back some vegetation. It is a slow process but I look at Sudbury 10 years ago and today and, of course, as they say, Sudbury is now the cleanest city in the world. I don't quite buy that yet but they say it has cleaned up immensely and actually it is a great spot to live.

One of the environmental studies we are doing is the acidity in the lakes from the sulphur coming out of the stacks. We are doing extensive work on the acidity in lakes.

Mr. Burr: That seems to be increasing.

Hon. W. Newman: Which? The acidity in the lakes? Yes, in some cases. I can't give you details but we have been doing some massive liming of some of the lakes and it is going to take three or four years to see results. Some are acidic lakes naturally; but we are doing massive liming of some of the lakes just to do some testing. It will really be three or four years before we have any firm handle. It looks like it might be working but I don't want to say today that for sure the massive liming is working.

Mr. Riddell: As a matter of interest, what co-operation do you get from the various companies?

Hon. W. Newman: For instance, I can't tell you how many at the moment, but say there are 400 companies in the Province of Ontario right now; of the 400 probably 325 are working out their abatement programmes with us. We give them time limits and so on and so forth. Maybe about 25 per cent of them don't always give us the co-operation we would like to get and we just put control orders on them.

Mr. Riddell: Is it a hardship for them? With a smaller company, would the project be so expensive that it would be inclined to put them out of business?

Hon. W. Newman: There are cases where we have said to certain companies, "You must do all this tomorrow" or they would have to close the doors. We look at their whole economic situation and put them on a time frame. We don't want to put people out of work although there have been cases where plants have had to close down because of the type of emissions they have. They have had to close down because they couldn't meet the requirements we asked for.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 2 carry?

Item 2 agreed to.

On item 3, water resources.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence.

Mr. Spence: I would like to ask the minister a question in regard to the building of sewage plants in the Province of Ontario. As I understand it the majority are built by your department. There are some being built by the municipalities themselves.

Hon. W. Newman: Right.

Mr. Spence: Of course, if they build under the Ministry of the Environment or the

province they will get 75 per cent subsidy of the total capital cost, if the municipality's costs exceed \$130 per family per year. We have one municipality building its own sewage plant in the Province of Ontario and, of course, it has got started and now wishes to come under your department and complete the sewage system.

Hon. W. Newman: I think I know the one you are talking about and I know there have been problems there. Their estimated cost has just skyrocketed; I think it is about four times what it originally was. They have got themselves in a bit of a problem and they want to bring it under a provincial scheme. One of the problems we are faced with right now is that the moneys within this allocation, which we hope you are going to vote, are completely committed at this point in time, for this year and next year.

Mr. Spence: But Mr. Minister, if I understand it right, as they informed me, the other towns and villages in the surrounding area, if they built under your system, the Ministry of the Environment—

Hon. W. Newman: Right.

Mr. Spence: They get a 75 per cent grant.

Hon. W. Newman: Up to.

Mr. Spence: One hundred and thirty dollars.

Hon. W. Newman: If it costs over \$130 per home for sewage, then we pick up up to 75 per cent of the overage.

Mr. Spence: Yes, that's right.

Hon. W. Newman: Now, if it goes to \$160, even with the 75 per cent subsidy, then we will still only pay up to 75 per cent subsidy, so it might cost them more.

Mr. Ruston: It is \$190 in one area. We have one area that is going to be about \$190.

Hon. W. Newman: I understand you are working on it with us.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Minister, if you did, it is unusual that you wouldn't give the 75 per cent grant.

Hon. W. Newman: It would vary anywhere from two per cent to 75 per cent depending on the costs. I don't know the details of this particular project, because we have, as you know, 425 projects in the mix, in the province. I think you are talking about Blenheim, are you not?

Mr. Spence: That's right.

Hon. W. Newman: I believe you met with Mr. Brad Drowley last week?

Mr. Spence: That's right.

Hon. W. Newman: Our problem right now as far as Blenheim is concerned, for us to take over the total project they've started and get into it, we just don't have the funds.

Mr. Spence: I realize this. But Mr. Minister, as I understand it, these other towns in the surrounding area have a \$2 million grant because they get 75 per cent.

Hon. W. Newman: It's quite possible, yes.

Mr. Spence: Then there are other towns that get \$2 million, and another town gets a million.

Hon. W. Newman: It's quite possible.

Mr. Spence: When they figure it out on paper—I'm not an expert nor an economist—but those who are qualified to figure it out, they figure on this project, if they went ahead, they would have to put up out of their own funds \$1 million more, or in another town \$2 million more. It seems unusual that you wouldn't give them the same 75 per cent on the same basis, the 75 per cent grant.

Hon. W. Newman: Except this particular town wanted to go ahead on its own.

Mr. Spence: That's right.

Hon. W. Newman: They didn't want to enter into an agreement with the province, and it's their freedom of choice to make that decision. I think they thought when they first started that it wasn't going to cost that much so there wouldn't be any subsidy involved. Now the costs have escalated so high there would probably be some subsidy involved. I'm not sure what Brad Drowley told you the other day, but I think basically, I'm just going by memory, we just have no allocation to deal with it this year.

Mr. Spence: They were most pleased with the remarks of—

Hon. W. Newman: I hope he didn't promise them any money for this coming year because if he did we are in trouble.

Mr. Spence: He told them the same as what you are telling me. But I do wonder why, if a municipality wants to do it themselves, that you would give the same 75 per cent on the

same conditions if it was built under your department?

Hon. W. Newman: Okay, what I should make very clear to you, and don't ask me to make it retroactive, because I can't—

Mr. Spence: No.

Hon. W. Newman: But if you notice in the budget this year, Mr. McKeough mentioned there was going to be a change of policy in our ministry starting with the next fiscal year. We are working on a programme now where if municipality A wants to go ahead and do it on its own—I haven't got the details worked out yet—if they have the engineering expertise in their area, without a duplication of services with our ministry or with the region, and the region is involved to some degree, we will say to municipality A, "If you want to build your own sewage system, we will bring the grant structure into play, on a special basis."

This is only sketchy because we haven't worked out the details with the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) yet. But we will say to municipality A, "If it's going to cost you \$2 million to do this, we will pay up to 75 per cent subsidy depending on the \$110 for water and the \$130 for sewers." But the municipality themselves, if they want to go ahead, must issue their own debentures for the balance whatever it may be, depending on the particular circumstances.

This is a new programme which we will bring forward, and we hope to have it in place some time later this year. It's quite a complicated thing to work out.

Mr. Spence: I know, I realize that.

Hon. W. Newman: But it won't be retroactive.

Mr. Spence: No, but it would look a little bit more fair.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right.

Mr. Spence: You would give the same grants under the same conditions as if you built it yourself, if they were capable of getting out a sewage system—or qualified—that would be approved by your department.

Hon. W. Newman: That is exactly what we are working toward. They won't come under that. This is a whole new policy we are trying to work out. It was announced in the budget speech. I have had some long discussions with the Treasurer about getting it worked out because all our money is committed for this year. We are trying to work toward

that programme. If the municipalities have the expertise and the engineering, it will be fine.

Mr. Spence: Are there many municipalities in the province that have built their sewage systems?

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, yes. For instance, most of the larger municipalities don't get any subsidies. I should be careful as there might be one, but I don't think so. Basically, they don't.

It is mainly to help out the small municipalities of 15 per cent for oversizing, but that 15 per cent goes for other municipalities too. The subsidy programme is basically set up to help out the smaller municipalities, the smaller towns. Because of the escalating costs, they are just unable to afford to do it themselves. It is as simple as that.

Mr. Spence: It would be more pleasing to those municipalities at least if the municipal councils decided they can do it cheaper and do it to your department's satisfaction. It would look a little better if the grants were the same as if you were constructing the sewage system.

Hon. W. Newman: I am basically discussing policy that hasn't really been resolved yet. What we probably would be saying is that if we take it over they would still, basically, just get the grant. We would only finance it up to the amount of the grant, whatever the grant may be, and they would have to issue the debentures for the balance. It is basically the same thing.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Riddell followed by Mr. Root.

Mr. Riddell: Will this policy that is forthcoming provide any relief to the property owners in Vanastra, which as you no doubt know, is the phased out air base just outside of Clinton? The Ministry of the Environment owns the sewage treatment plant. The rate to the property owners over the last year has increased 150 per cent.

I am just deluged with mail and with complaints from property owners. Those who have endeavoured to get industry going in Vanastra are going to have to leave. They say there is no way they can pay this rate. I was talking to the reeve of Tuckersmith township last night and he quite agrees. He thinks the rate increase is providing a real hardship to the people in Vanastra. I am just wondering if there isn't something the minister can do.

Hon. W. Newman: May I just say this that I think it is under vote 1903, if I am correct?

We have a full report on that and we will see that you get it tomorrow.

Mr. Riddell: I might just say when I asked you if there was something that could be done that I feel there is. You are restricting the amount of development that will be allowed there because you say the plant will only handle so much. That very same plant handled the sewage from, I believe I am right when I say 6,000 air force personnel living there at one time. That plant was handling the sewage. Now you have restricted it to, I would think 25 per cent of that number. I am not sure whether or not I am out in my figures.

Mr. Biggs: We have a full explanation; but this is the developer's story, which I am sure he recounted it to Mr. Riddell as he did to us.

Hon. W. Newman: I know we have had correspondence and I just don't remember the details.

Mr. Riddell: I know there is a lot of concern; some of the small industries say they are just going to have to vacate. Furthermore, empty buildings and whatnot are assessed and the owners of the buildings that haven't been occupied yet have been complaining. Others who own buildings that are empty are complaining they have a terrific assessment. They pay a high rate and yet they are not contributing anything to the sewage system. It is a real shemuzzle.

Hon. W. Newman: Let's have a look at it tomorrow. I know you and I have had correspondence on it. There was concern about the capacity and the details of it, but we will have that information here tomorrow—the details of it, but we'll get that down here tomorrow.

Mr. Riddell: Okay, thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. Root: Mr. Chairman and Mr. Minister, this subsidy programme is to try to make it possible to get pollution control into some of the small municipalities where there are a lot of retired people on a restricted income. To avoid subsidizing the large municipalities you didn't pay anything until the rate got to a certain figure. We are trying to get water and sewage rates down for retired couples to say \$15 a month.

I talked to many municipalities about it. The question I want to ask the minister now is, on this proposed new policy, if a municipality still wanted to build its own, it will put up the capital and you would just put up the money

for the subsidy. In other words, you could stretch your dollars further. Isn't that what you're saying?

Hon. W. Newman: I'm not sure we can stretch our dollars much further. In theory you are correct.

Mr. Root: But you could help people.

Hon. W. Newman: In practice it won't work that way, but in theory you're quite right. What we're saying is that it's going to cost you \$1 million and you're entitled to a 75 per cent subsidy. We'll give you \$750,000 and you put up the rest in debentures. But remember, the more people who want to go this route the more we'll be limited by the amount of funds we have in total.

Mr. Root: Are you going to have to approve of the plan the municipality comes up with? Sometimes you give a blank cheque to somebody and they come up with a very elaborate plan. Would their plan be subject to your approval?

Hon. W. Newman: Very much; it is subject to the guidelines we already have. We don't service new subdivisions; that's up to the developer, or is to be worked out with the municipality. This sort of thing would all be within our agreements. Certainly it would have to follow the same basic guidelines we have now, only it would be saying to municipalities to go ahead and do it.

Mr. Root: I have two municipalities in my own riding, where it could have been done under the other programme but the council decided not to go ahead. Now they are coming back to me and asking can they not get more help? That's why I wanted to be clear on this.

Hon. W. Newman: The new policy really won't be—

Mr. Root: It's not announced yet.

Hon. W. Newman: It was announced in the budget that it was coming, and it is coming. It's just a matter of working out with the Treasurer exactly how it's going to operate.

Mr. Root: I put a letter in the mail to you today from a lady who wants to get sewage in a town that could have had it six years ago at a fraction of the cost it is today.

Mr. Rollins: It is 5 o'clock, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: We shall go to vote.

Hon. W. Newman: Is this one carried?

An hon. member: No.

The committee recessed for a vote in the House.

The committee reconvened at 5:15 o'clock, p.m.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 3 carry?

Mr. Good: Wait a minute.

Mr. Riddell: I have a couple of points here.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Riddell.

Mr. Riddell: The minister is aware of a delegation which came down from Grand Bend and surrounding townships in connection with the lagoon which is proposed on a 106-acre farm, which will supposedly accommodate the sewage from the town of Grand Bend. As you well know, the farmers are objecting to losing this 106 acres of land and they feel the ministry is quite shortsighted inasmuch as although it would be more costly to construct the sewage treatment plant, if you look at it over the long range perhaps this would be the least costly method of controlling the problem they are having in Grand Bend.

The minister has received correspondence from farmers in the area and from the Federation of Agriculture. I believe he has even met with Gordon Hill on this particular matter. Yet letters going back to the township indicate it will be a lagoon system and that it is far too costly to establish a sewage treatment plant.

Do you really think this is the case? If other areas no larger than Grand Bend can support a sewage treatment plant, why can't the town of Grand Bend?

Hon. W. Newman: I can't tell you the exact figures because that is not really under this vote and I haven't the right people here with the details, but in Grand Bend—

Mr. Riddell: It's sewage, isn't it?

Mr. Good: We are not—

Mr. Chairman: We are on water resources.

Hon. W. Newman: We are on water resources.

Mr. Riddell: Yes, but I thought we were before—I thought my colleague, the member for Kent, was talking about sewage systems.

An hon. member: He was checked? It's in the next vote.

Hon. W. Newman: It's in vote 1903. We have been using a certain amount of flexi-

bility but now you are getting into details of the cost of a lagoon, the cost of a natural plant, how much it would cost the people per home and the operating costs of the plant. To get a breakdown of that sort I would need the people here who would be familiar with that particular plant. That's actually vote 1903, item 4.

Mr. Riddell: Will you bring that information forward in the next vote?

Hon. W. Newman: Okay. We did give you a programme of the items covered here.

Mr. Riddell: All right. I am interested in knowing what your response was to a letter from a farmer in Osborne township who was writing on behalf of many farmers who signed a petition to prevent further testing or further drilling of wells in Osborne township. They feel the water table is being lowered and it's definitely affecting certain wells in the area.

Apparently, according to the farmers, it's also affecting crop production or will affect crop production if Exeter is going to be continually drawing water out of the township in the additional quantities anticipated within the next five years.

This letter from this particular constituent reads:

We have been informed that the municipality of Exeter intends to carry out pumping tests June 9, 1975, at a well drilled on south half lot 27, concession 4, Osborne township, County of Huron. The test is to be carried out under a permit issued by your ministry.

This was a letter directed to the minister.

Hon. W. Newman: Right.

Mr. Riddell: To continue:

The hon. William A. Stewart, in a letter May 2, 1975, was requested to bring the use of agricultural water to your attention. Mr. Jack Riddell, MPP, Huron, and the Federation of Agriculture did bring to your attention that the farmers of Osborne township are not in favour of depleting the agricultural water resources in Osborne township in order to supply the municipality of Exeter with water; over 100 signatures are available to confirm this.

This protest was presented to the Osborne township council May 2, 1975, and is based on the fact that Exeter has an alternate source, the Grand Bend water resources.

Agriculture has only two natural resources, water and sunshine. To interfere with the balance of these resources by artificially lowering the water table in this

highly productive farming community is without a doubt wrong. All the water pumped by Exeter and Osborne townships is non-returnable to the area.

In 1973, Exeter removed almost two million gallons from Osborne township. Ministry of the Environment records indicate a high percentage of this water was removed during July, August and September when the agricultural water table was at the lowest level.

At this point in time, we, the agriculturists throughout the watershed, have received no guarantee of compensation for damages or domestic inconvenience caused by the carrying out of the tests on June 9, 1975, or any other date. As your ministry is totally responsible by the issuing of a permit for this test, I have been advised to notify you that your ministry shall be deemed to be accountable for all damages and domestic inconvenience occurring on lots 27 and 28 and the south half of 29, concession 5, Osborne township, county of Huron.

Further, the pumping of any well on any date by permit issued by your ministry that shall cause loss of crop or livestock production, or cause domestic inconvenience, or any damages to equipment, or any other losses on the above lots attributable to the pumping of any well, shall also be deemed to be the liability of your ministry.

A full explanation of why our protests have been ignored is in order, and an immediate guarantee of damage is required from your ministry.

Hon. W. Newman: What's the date of that letter?

Mr. Riddell: May 27, 1975.

Hon. W. Newman: All right. In the township of Osborne there was some testing done without the proper permit. The town of Exeter was doing the testing, and apparently there were some problems with the wells. They were pumping too many gallons and they did create a problem in the wells.

They came back to us for a permit for doing testing in Osborne township. We said: "Yes, you have to have a permit, but we would be monitoring the wells around the area"; and we do. I don't know how many wells we are monitoring, but we have gauges on the wells to see how they are being affected as the tests go along.

As you know, they are taking more than 10,000 gallons a day, I believe, if that's the correct figure. They have to have a special permit to take more than 10,000 gallons per

day, which they would be taking. We know there's an alternate source, probably from the pipeline. I can't tell you the details and the cost, but I believe arrangements were made with the town of Exeter; I don't know whether arrangements were made with Osborne township, or whoever they were made with.

This is a local matter, except that if they are going to be taking more than 10,000 gallons a day they need a permit from the Ministry of the Environment. We gave them a permit to do some testing and we are monitoring the wells to make sure there is no major fluctuation in those wells, that they are not pumping too much and to get an indication just what amount of water they could take.

Mr. Riddell: It never ceases to amaze me that a town which can with 3.5 miles of pipe hook into the water line that runs from Grand Bend to London, wouldn't be looking at this—an everlasting supply of water—rather than constructing a pipe four miles to a well out in Osborne township which will probably cost them as much money in the long run as hooking into the Grand Bend water supply.

Hon. W. Newman: I can't tell you what the difference in cost would be, because I have no idea. They would be working it out themselves. Actually, what you are talking about comes under the next vote, but I tried to answer it for you now.

Mr. Riddell: Well, the reason I wanted to get it in was I have to leave. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Laughren, followed by Mr. Good.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. W. Newman: I am sorry.

Mr. Laughren: I thought you were going to make a statement before I started. Would you like to make an opening statement?

I wanted to talk to the minister eyeball to eyeball about the problems in the town of Gogama, the problems they are having with their water supply. I have personally spent a lot of time thinking about it, talking about it, reading about it; I went to a federal publication put out by the federal Department of Health and they talk about the whole problem of nitrates in the water supply.

Hon. W. Newman: Could I just say that we had our people in this week? You probably know that. We'll have a full engineering report tomorrow morning. If you are here tomorrow

morning it will come—well, if we get to it—on the next vote. We'll have a full engineering report on it. I have asked for it and we will have it by tomorrow morning. It's coming down tomorrow morning. Our engineers have been in there this week.

Mr. Laughren: That's an interesting point, by the way. I was told by your people in Timmins who are doing the study in Gogama, that it would take at least two weeks, maybe four, to get the results of their study, which began a week ago Monday. Is that correct?

Hon. W. Newman: I can't give you the details, but I am just told by my staff that it will be in here tomorrow morning. That's all I know. I asked for a report on it to see if something can't be done to supply, not necessarily the system they want—it's just too prohibitive—but some sort of potable water supply.

Mr. Laughren: I plan on being here tomorrow morning as well, but could I just raise something with you, even if you don't want to debate it now? In 1973 the Ministry of the Environment issued a special report, "Water Quality and Supply Problems in Gogama, Ontario." I received a copy of that report from your ministry in 1974. It's a very straightforward report; it doesn't play any kind of games. It gives statistics and indicated which water supplies are polluted and so forth. I mislaid the report and I didn't quite know where I had put it. I phoned the Timmins office and they said, "Well we've only got one report here, but if you are really stuck and you want to see it, we could see that you get a copy." They are very co-operative.

I thought, well that's ridiculous; there is a Ministry of the Environment office here in Toronto. I phoned the Ministry of the Environment office here in Toronto and said, "How about that 1973 special report, 'Water Quality and Supply Problems in Gogama, Ontario'? Have you got any copies of it?" They said, "Oh yes." And I said, "Well, how about sending a copy over? I would appreciate it very much. I have mislaid mine." They said, "Oh no, I am sorry; that is an internal document." Now what kind of nonsense is that, that a report like that would be an internal document?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know who told you, but certainly you quite obviously got a copy. If you had—

Mr. Laughren: No, I didn't get a copy. I found the one I mislaid. You still haven't given me a copy. However, I don't want to make a big issue of that.

The whole thing about Gogama is that you have people going in there from your ministry and from the Ministry of Health doing tests. They express real concern, because they know what the problems of nitrate poisoning are. They know what it leads to. They know that you cannot allow infant children to drink it because of what it does to them. They know that boiling doesn't solve the problem; you've got to distil the damn stuff if you are going to get the nitrates out. So what you are really saying is that they cannot use the water.

Now the Sudbury and District Health Unit is very much aware of the problem and they are making their recommendations. In their annual report this year they talk about it as well. If you ask them what the solution is, they will tell you. There really is only one solution, and that is another potable supply of water, and preferably a communal water supply. That's the only solution. I don't know why you are digging in your heels.

Hon. W. Newman: Well you know the problems in an unorganized area. And of course, we don't have any jurisdiction. But regardless of that, I asked our people to come up with something that would work out. I understand—was it the CN or CP that was supplying the water?—at any rate their system broke down.

Mr. Laughren: Right. Could I ask you another question on this matter? I'll wait for the results of tomorrow morning. It would be preferable to talk about it then.

Hon. W. Newman: That is what I am told, it will be here tomorrow morning?

Mr. W. B. Drowley (Assistant Deputy Minister, Utility and Laboratory Services): Yes.

Mr. Laughren: Okay. Could I ask you this then: Is there not an unorganized community somewhere in this beautiful province that has had a communal water supply put in—I'm not too sure about the sewage end of it—but a communal water supply owned and operated by the Ministry of the Environment, on which the local people pay some kind of levy?

Hon. W. Newman: It might have been done through the regional priority budget. I don't know—

Mr. Laughren: I am talking about an unorganized community. Is there no such community?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know of any.

Mr. Laughren: I understand the jurisdictional problem you are faced with because it

is unorganized. But is it not possible for the Ministry of the Environment to own the water supply system and be responsible for it, and since the Ministry of Natural Resources already sends tax bills out to the local residents in places like Gogama—a land tax assessment—why could you not work with the Ministry of Natural Resources to have any levy against the property owner added to his land tax assessment? Why would that be so difficult? Would that be encroaching on somebody else's jurisdiction if you did it that way?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know if I have lawyers here who could answer that for you, but I would think there would be some legal ramifications in that. It's an unorganized area and it does come under the ambit of our situation. We're concerned about Gogama too. A total system would cost over \$1 million, would it not?

Mr. Laughren: That would be sewer and water. We've done our own estimates on it as well. We've spent a lot of time and effort on the Gogama situation, myself and the NDP research office. Stephen Lewis and I were in there together looking at it and thinking about it. I know we're not engineers. We don't have the expertise your people do, but I would be surprised if you couldn't put a communal water supply in there for \$200,000; \$300,000 at the most.

Hon. W. Newman: Our people did come up with the figure. I don't know what it was but—

Mr. Laughren: That was probably for sewer and water.

Hon. W. Newman: Was it for sewer and water or just for water?

Mr. Barr: Just water.

Mr. Laughren: How much was it?

Mr. Barr: One million dollars, with fire protection.

Mr. Laughren: I see, the complete package. I was thinking of a water supply that would draw on the local lake and provide people with drinking water as being the first priority to the community; then you're not talking \$1 million are you?

Mr. Barr: No.

Mr. Laughren: How much are you talking about then?

Mr. Barr: Your figure is probably closer.

Mr. Laughren: That's really what we were looking at. But if you like we can leave this until tomorrow morning and talk about it.

Hon. W. Newman: We will give you a copy.

Mr. Laughren: Would you make an agreement, Mr. Chairman, that tomorrow morning we could talk about this subject, regardless of the vote we are on?

Hon. W. Newman: What we are talking about now isn't even on this vote.

Mr. Laughren: Sure it is.

Hon. W. Newman: No it's not.

Mr. Good: Water supply?

Mr. Burr: Water resources.

Hon. W. Newman: It is vote 1903, item 4.

Mr. Ruston: Utility plant development construction, is that it?

Mr. Good: Could we have the 1903 sheets, please?

Mr. Laughren: Vote 1902, item 3. I think, Mr. Chairman, this is the right vote.

Hon. W. Newman: We don't really care. We're quite prepared to talk on it if the Chairman is.

Mr. Laughren: Would that be all right tomorrow morning, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. W. Newman: The Chairman has been somewhat flexible on these matters.

Mr. Burr: The Chairman is very reasonable.

Mr. Chairman: All right; Mr. Good followed by Mr. Ruston.

Mr. Good: I see under this vote the Grand River basin study. I guess we can get into the matter of water supply in the Waterloo region. Is that all right in this vote, Mr. Minister?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes.

Mr. Good: You see, the Grand River basin study is in here, on progress. Probably Mr. Riddell, who just left, doesn't realize the problems there are going to be for the agricultural community in his area if they're starting already with a small place like Exeter trying to get a ground water supply. I don't know if this minister is as aware as other ministers have been of the past problems we have had in Waterloo region with water supply. It is all ground water supply. We are the largest in-

land community in the province, I guess, and it still has to get its supply from ground water.

The alternatives have been kicked around. The report of the commission that investigated the flood a year ago last May seemed to indicate the resurrection of the Westmontrose Dam may be a feasible idea now, not only for flood control but also as an intermediate water supply source. This had been originally put out as a possibility and was pretty high on the priority list of the conservation authority as a flood control and recreation project. But then it was dropped completely until now. The Grand River flood hearing report has been released and the commissioner has indicated this project should be high priority.

Basically, how do you evaluate and how do you work out the matter, from the Ministry of the Environment's point of view; taking water supply as it relates to flood control and the whole water management business of the Grand River basin to start with?

Hon. W. Newman: You're talking about the regional municipality of Waterloo basically, I assume that's what you're talking about now. There's a lot of controversy over the proposed Ayr Dam and the flooding of 9,000 acres of agricultural land.

Mr. Good: The pipeline, too.

Hon. W. Newman: There's a possibility of bringing a pipeline from Lake Erie, which would take the water costs from something like about 35 cents a thousand up to double or triple that amount. As a result of a meeting I had with the regional municipality of Waterloo, with some of the representatives as well as their engineers and our engineers a few months ago, they wanted to do some testing in the gravel along the banks of the Grand River.

Mr. Good: Recharging, yes.

Hon. W. Newman: No, you might call it infiltration rather than recharging. Not a recharge setup like they have been using, but an infiltration system along the Grand River.

What you would do is drill down into the gravel along the river and there would be an infiltration process. Having had experience with infiltration in my own municipality many years ago, we offered to pay part of the cost of the study to look into this along with the regional municipality. I think we put \$75,000 into the study and they're still working on it with some degree, I think, of hopefulness. They're going to look at not only the infiltration setup, but I think they were going to look

at some other infiltration process further upstream.

Mr. Good: I think the first area out at Lexington, by Kaufman's Flats, has been deemed to be fairly successful; at least that part of it. How far are you going to go on it?

Hon. W. Newman: The report isn't finished as yet. I don't know exactly what stage it's at, but we did offer to fund part of the cost so they could look into this.

Mr. Good: What about the overall study, the Grand River basin water management study?

Hon. W. Newman: What was your question again—I was just reading a note here; MNR was mainly involved in that study—what is our policy in Grand River basin?

Mr. Good: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: Our policy is to work with the municipalities and co-operate with them to try and help them with water and sewage problems if they have them. If they have some suggestions, as the regional municipality of Waterloo did, for example, regarding a study they wanted to do which we felt made a lot of sense with our engineering people involved in it, we have said: "Fine, go ahead and do the study." And that's exactly what they're doing.

Mr. Good: The item shown here is the Grand River basin study. Which study is that? Is this the infiltration study or is that the old study?

Hon. W. Newman: The Grand River implementation committee is studying all—I can't make out this writing.

Mr. Biggs: There was an original study by Treasury Board, under Mr. Olaf Berg, and it brought in a report. Since then we've had a continuing committee, the Grand River infiltration committee, which is under the chairmanship of John Jeffs off our ministry, with these people participating.

Hon. W. Newman: So it's an ongoing study.

Mr. Good: What are they studying—the whole water management or just water supply for the city?

Mr. Sharpe: They're studying the water requirements and the pollution aspects of the river. From this they will bring out a report which will deal with these issues and make recommendations to the government on a course of action. Water supply is one consideration of course; and also very important is

the use of the river for treated effluents and so on.

Mr. Good: This is the part that is very disconcerting to the rural people. They hear of all these studies, then see a big headline in the paper saying "Infiltration System at Kaufman's Flats Showing Great Potential. A Great Success." Of course, the Ayre Dam reservoir recharge has died down because of the agricultural land required to flood that area.

In the meantime, there's no more water out in the rural area now than there's ever been. The monitoring is probably better than it's ever been. The region has taken a good attitude, I feel, in many instances to give the farmer the benefit of the doubt as to whether or not he did have a claim. I think it is better now than when the people in Wilmot township were dealing only with the city of Kitchener, because there were long-standing problems between the PUC in Kitchener and the farmers. The region is making a reasonably good effort to adjudicate these claims and pay them; but only if the farmer can prove that his water has run out, that he is pumping dry in the hot weather and is being affected does he get any kind of action.

The overall long-term thing is still the cloud hanging over the whole rural community. Under the new official plan for the region many of those areas are going to be zoned agriculture almost, you might say, in perpetuity. There is no way that the cities can continue to grow and grow without having a devastating effect on the ground water levels and water tables in the area. Even though they test and test and get the static water levels and prove to the farmer the pumping isn't affecting his property, he knows that, by golly, 25 years ago he had all kinds of water for his stock and now he doesn't.

Somewhere along the line someone has to decide what they are going to do. They are either going to go to a pipeline, build the West Montrose dam or this system that they are now working on is going to be successful. It has been going on for the eight years I have been down here, and it will probably go on for the next eight years. And all that time the water levels will be going down and the ponds will be getting drier.

One resident out there at Wilmot Centre has given up. He let his trout out of his pond. He has given up. When they brought in that well in 1950 or 1951, as they pumped it out of the ground, they were supposed to pump so many gallons a minute back into the stream to keep the flow at a certain level. Sure they did,

for a while. But that flow is never maintained and monitored on a daily basis.

I know the city has to have water, there is no doubt about it; but rural people see their whole future livelihood gradually disappearing. There's nothing you can get your hands on to say: "Yesterday I had water, and today I haven't." But talk to the oldtimers; they say: "You know, even the swamps and the marshes are drying up. The water tables have gone down."

Another fellow had a pond he never had to worry about. Now he has to pump water into it.

Well, they say, that's all right. You might as well tell those farmers down in Osborne township, or wherever Mr. Root is talking about, there is nothing they can do until their wells go dry; then somebody will do something. They are just batting their head against—

Hon. W. Newman: Oh no, come on now.

Mr. Good: That's right. There is nothing they can do to stop Exeter from pumping because you give them permits to pump. They have to have water and you give them permits to test pump. If their wells go dry then the section of the Water Resources Act says the municipality responsible must either put in a deep-well pump instead of a shallow-well pump or do something else.

A few years ago we got the former minister to admit there could be compensation involved with that too if a farmer's fences were torn down in the process, or if he had some cattle or chicks die, as one did because of lack of water when the well was going dry.

Those farmers don't have any recourse. The rural municipality cannot stop the cities from going out and making private agreements to drill for water. You haven't been around here that long, but there was a time when the cities weren't even telling the municipalities they were going to test drill. They just made their private agreement. The first the local council knew about it was when a farmer phoned up and said: "Hey, I can't get any water and I understand they are drilling somewhere near me."

But things have improved, I will admit that.

Hon. Mr. Newman: Thank you; I am glad to hear that, because they do have permits for over 10,000 gallons a day.

Mr. Laughren: You're snatching at straws.

Mr. Good: They have improved in my area only because the people have been really fed up with it over the last few years.

Hon. Mr. Newman: No, let me—

Mr. Good: They'll go through the same thing down there unless you people step in and say there is a pipeline going to go—

Hon. Mr. Newman: We are monitoring the water there. Are you suggesting that the regional municipality of Waterloo go to a pipeline?

Mr. Good: If there is no other source, they have got to do something. I'm not in any position to say what they should do. All I am saying is, don't kid these people down here that you are monitoring and doing everything. I would say you could prevent a lot of problems down in that township if you could persuade them in some manner to go to a pipeline if they are three miles from the pipeline.

Hon. W. Newman: We are monitoring any testing they are doing. In the Waterloo area I think we have moved in the right direction. We have co-operated with and got along very well with the regional municipality in terms of testing for this infiltration system.

Mr. Good: Do you give grants for that type of thing in the same way that you do—

Hon. W. Newman: We paid the regional municipality \$75,000 towards the cost of this survey.

Mr. Good: For the study, yes.

Hon. W. Newman: We were as interested in how it was going to work as anyone else was; that is why we paid them. I think the total cost was about \$100,000; we paid 75 per cent of the cost.

Mr. Good: Just for my own knowledge, and I must say I am not that knowledgeable on it, you don't provide any grants for the normal procuring of additional water supplies by municipalities or for enlarging of water supplies?

Hon. W. Newman: No, not unless there is a water system that is ministry-owned and operated; it depends on the costs and the formula we were talking about earlier—

Mr. Good: But that is a new system.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes; but if they are testing for water and they find water, and it is all inclusive in the overall system, it could be included in the overall system if we are involved, as a government, in the system.

Mr. Good: But you do make grants for pipelines?

Hon. W. Newman: No, I don't think we make grants for pipelines, do we?

Mr. Good: That is just negotiated on an individual basis, is it?

Mr. W. Newman: When the pipelines are built, we negotiate a rate with the municipality involving what it is going to cost them per thousand gallons of water delivered at the entrance to the town; there may be a provincial system within the town or the village. Therefore, the rates would vary according to where it is delivered.

Mr. Good: So a pipeline is a provincial installation charged back to the municipality?

Mr. W. Newman: A major pipeline would be charged on a gallonage rate, yes.

Mr. Good: How much of the cost is capitalized against the municipality?

Hon. W. Newman: It is all capitalized in the rate that is charged to the municipality. If the total cost to the province of building a pipeline is \$20 million and it is amortized over 40 years, then we figure out the total cost and the cost per thousand; we estimate the gallonages used by the various municipalities and then they pay so much per thousand for their water.

Mr. Good: And the province contributes nothing towards the capital cost of the pipelines?

Hon. W. Newman: We fund the total capital cost.

Mr. Good: But you are going to recover it all.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right, by a rate against the municipality.

Mr. Good: Yes, but when you put in a municipal water system for the first time, you make grants to that initial system.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right.

Mr. Good: Then why wouldn't you make grants for a pipeline system?

Hon. W. Newman: A pipeline system put in by a municipality would get 15 per cent for oversizing if the municipality is doing the building. For instance, the York-Durham line will serve many municipalities, and we have agreed on a rate per thousand which we think will cover the amortization of the capital cost plus—

Mr. Good: So you will recover the whole cost?

Hon. W. Newman: Over a period of 40 years, yes.

Mr. Good: And who will own it after 40 years?

Hon. W. Newman: They will, in this case.

Mr. Good: In this case; is that a new precedent then?

Hon. W. Newman: No, it depends on who operates it. By the way, if any municipality in the Province of Ontario wants to operate its own water or sewage system, they are welcome to do it, you know. It is not like it used to be. Even though we build it, they can operate it if they want to. Some regions do, some don't. Some municipalities do, some don't.

Mr. Good: It would be worth looking into, because I know our costs went up about 60 per cent when the ministry started to operate in Waterloo.

Hon. W. Newman: All right, they may have gone up. I am not saying the operators who were there before were not properly trained, but we must have properly trained operators, and there is the upkeep to keep those lines in shape. It is all very well to say you can do it. You can get away with it for about 10 years, then all of a sudden you have an additional capital cost on your hands. The way we operate the plants we try to keep them in top condition on a continuing basis so we don't have these problems.

Mr. Good: The poor employees will now be thrown back again from the ministry to the municipalities; they have kicked back and forth about three times already.

Hon. W. Newman: No; in the case of the ministry, we will operate the plants if they want; but we give the municipalities the option. Many of them want us to continue to do so, and we are quite prepared to do it either way.

Mr. Good: This probably is not under this vote, but if I discuss it now I won't have to raise it again, not if we are right on the subject. Your cost of plant operation is based on the gallongage rate, is that right?

Hon. W. Newman: Our cost of operation, plus capital costs, are worked out on a per 1,000 gallon rate to the people involved. It depends on who is operating the plant. Of

course if the municipality is operating the plant, they operate the plant.

Mr. Good: Take Waterloo plant. You operate it.

Hon. W. Newman: Do we operate it?

Mr. Good: You operate it, and I understand it is metered. Your costs are on a gallongage rate, is that right?

Hon. W. Newman: I would assume so.

Mr. Good: Okay. Now it's come to light that your people do pretty well when there is a heavy rainfall. About 90 per cent of the stuff going through the plant it just straight rainwater in some of these old cities. Don't you think there should be a little bit of an adjustment in operating rates?

Hon. W. Newman: No, you are talking about storm and treatment and effluent separation.

Mr. Good: That's right.

Hon. W. Newman: You are talking about separation. In some of the older areas there isn't—

Mr. Good: I'm not talking about that. I'm talking about the charge the ministry makes for treating rainwater when it goes through the sewage treatment plant; or when it can't handle it and it just runs right by.

Hon. W. Newman: Occasionally they have to bypass the plant in a heavy rain.

Mr. Good: Quite often.

Hon. W. Newman: Those problems do arise. We would encourage the municipality, of course, to have separation.

Mr. Good: With the cost of operating the plant, they can't afford the cost of separation.

Hon. W. Newman: The cost; just a minute—

Mr. Good: If you didn't charge for treating rainwater the municipality would have some money to defray the cost of having separation.

Hon. W. Newman: Let's get down to a little common sense. The cost of operating that plant is not based on the gallongage going through it.

Mr. Good: All right, ask the gentleman sitting over there.

Hon. W. Newman: Is it based on the gallongage that goes into that particular plant? Okay tell them; if I'm wrong I'll admit I'm wrong.

Mr. Barr: Mr. Good, when it rains, you said that—

Mr. Good: First of all answer the minister's question.

Mr. Barr: I was going to attempt to answer your question. The metered flow goes through the plant. When it bypasses the plant it doesn't go through the meter and you are not charged for that. We do balance off the flows. When it's dry, we have less flow and it is like a credit. When it goes the other way we have a debit. They balance it off on a monthly basis.

Mr. Good: But the cost is on a gallonage basis?

Mr. Barr: It's based on gallonage. That's right.

Hon. W. Newman: The total overall operating cost is based on gallonage. If this is the way you want to do it, you take it back either way.

Mr. Good: So you aren't actually charging for treating rainwater.

Hon. W. Newman: No we are not. This is one thing that I think you are—

Mr. Ruston: Depends on how heavy a rain it is.

Hon. W. Newman: No, I'm not going to let you get away and say we treat rainwater on a gallonage basis. It's based on the overall operating costs of the plant.

Mr. Good: So much per gallon.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes. It's charged back on a gallonage basis.

Mr. Good: That's right, so much per gallon. That's what I said.

Hon. W. Newman: We have—no I won't say that, no.

Mr. Ruston: If you were selling water to him, would you take the same gallonage that you sell him? Would that be the gallonage going out?

Mr. Ruston: I guess this isn't as pertinent now as it was a few days ago. I'm talking, Mr. Minister, about this 3,400-ft-deep well for disposing of industrial wastes in Essex county. I notice in a news report yesterday that the township has not agreed to change the zoning to industrial waste. There were quite a few people complaining about the matter of putting in this deep well for industrial waste.

It actually comes back to the same thing Mr. Good mentioned, the concern of people in that area for their own wells which run about 100 to 120 ft deep in the rock. It is the unknown they are worried about. In the reports that your ministry has made it sounds as though they are reasonably sure. I don't think anyone can say there is absolutely no chance of anything happening to the wells. I suppose 99 per cent of time nothing would happen. It's the unknown that makes the people very concerned. Perhaps they depend upon their own wells for a living.

I don't know that it's necessary, Mr. Chairman, to get into a discussion. Since the township has turned down the application for a zoning change I don't know whether Mr. Kiser, who had this industrial well, will supply to the Ontario Municipal Board for a zoning change.

This is very close to my area and it is the unknown which makes the big problem that everyone is concerned about. You hear reports or people say that what is put into this 3,400 ft depth in Essex county will come out down in North Carolina or somewhere. Stories such as that, whether they are right or wrong, are kind of disturbing to people, although I suppose they don't worry about what happens there; they are more worried about what happens in our own area.

I guess they call it the Cambrian formation. I think that is the main thing which caused people to get concerned. When something like this comes along, if they really know for sure that nothing would happen, okay; but when they have to depend for their drinking water on wells in the rock, since very few people are that well read or versed on rock formation, we are all concerned.

I suppose if we had to go at it and put pipeline water through the whole county the cost of it would be impossible or unthinkable, so we have to make use of the wells. I can understand the reasoning of the residents who get disturbed when they hear about this industrial waste going down into the lower layers of the rock. I think, Mr. Minister, you sent me a letter the other day explaining it all—a lengthy letter and it was quite explanatory—but I think we will leave it as such until we see what happens in the local area, I guess.

Hon. W. Newman: May I just comment on that? I am fully aware of the Kiser well; fully aware of the public meetings; fully aware of the implications.

I would like to say that the Cambrian shield is the safest place known for inorganic liquid waste disposal. I was notified, I guess today, of

what happened at the council meeting and how they turned it down.

As far as the safety of a deep well disposal in the Cambrian formation is concerned we could give you a half-hour explanation of why we feel it is the safest formation there is in the Province of Ontario to get rid of inorganic

liquid waste. At this point in time I guess it is kind of in limbo because the council has turned it down.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 3 carry.

Item 3 carried.

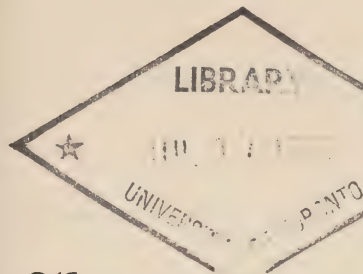
The committee adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m.

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Ontario. Legislative Assembly

Legislature of Ontario Debates

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Standing Resources Development Committee
Chairman: Mr. R. K. McNeil

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Friday, June 20, 1975

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1975

The committee met at 11 o'clock, a.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

(continued)

Mr. Chairman: Order. Vote 1902, item 3, water resources. Mr. Laughren.

On vote 1902:

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for waiting for me to arrive.

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Mr. Chairman, while Mr. Laughren is finding his wits—

Mr. Laughren: It could be a long search.

Mr. Burr: —I would just like to mention that because the education committee is working at the same time, my colleague from Sudbury East (Mr. Martel) hasn't been able to participate here on matters of air pollution and water resources. This is a loss to the committee, of course.

Hon. W. Newman (Minister of Environment): It certainly is.

Mr. Burr: I know that one matter was on his mind because every year he has raised it. It is the condition on Highway 17 where a stream creates fog. The reason seems to be—and I think you have now discovered this to be the truth—that warm effluent in the wintertime from one of the plants—I think it's Inco—creates a fog situation on the highway and results in deaths. I know if he was here he would want to know what progress is being made to cover the stream or by any other method to eliminate the fog.

Hon. W. Newman: All I can tell you is that I wrote him about a three page letter. I signed it last night or the night before.

Mr. Burr: He hasn't received it.

Hon. W. Newman: He hasn't received this yet. It was just outlining that we feel that Inco is partially responsible for it.

There is a problem there. We are working with them to try to get this problem resolved. It's not that simple. Apparently the scrubber is not working effectively. I sent him quite a lengthy letter outlining the steps we're trying to take to clear up the fog. Although if we clear this up, it doesn't necessarily say that we won't get fog occasionally.

Certainly we feel that Inco has been a contributing factor in that fog there and we're working with Inco now. If you want a detailed up-to-date report, I would ask one of my staff for it.

Mr. Burr: Is the building of a culvert out of the question? You were talking about covering it.

Hon. W. Newman: There was some discussion of covering the whole stream there and it's really not a practical solution.

Mr. Burr: That's not practical?

Hon. W. Newman: It may be necessary eventually. I don't know. We want to clear it up because we are concerned about it too.

Mr. Burr: It may not be practical but it may be necessary.

Hon. W. Newman: If there is no other solution to it.

Mr. Burr: Then I think that would be practical.

Hon. W. Newman: Okay.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): Mr. Chairman, on that same subject. I understand the new bypass at Sudbury has eliminated a lot of the hazard as far as traffic is concerned. All the traffic used to have to go east and west on Highway 17, and now they have a bypass. It doesn't cure it but at least it is not nearly the hazard it used to be, because there is that much less traffic.

Mr. Laughren: That's like saying if the water is polluted and poisoning the fish, you ban fishing. That's not the solution, for heaven's sakes. There is as much traffic going out to the plants through Sudbury now as there ever was.

Mr. Gilbertson: No, no, you haven't got the same amount.

Mr. Laughren: Of course, I live not five miles from there and I know what the traffic flows are.

Mr. Gilbertson: I travel on that highway too.

Mr. Laughren: I don't care how much you travel it; you don't know what you're talking about.

Mr. Gilbertson: It certainly helps.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Laughren: Mr. Chairman, it is unbelievable to hear those kind of remarks coming from the member for Algoma. He doesn't know what he is talking about.

Mr. Gilbertson: It's unbelievable that he doesn't appreciate the bypass.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Laughren: For too long we have had crumbs from the table from this government in Queen's Park. We're going to start taking the table.

Hon. W. Newman: Just a minute now. I am not going to let the member get away with that, because I think we have spent a lot of money in the Sudbury area. If the member checks the books of our ministry regarding water and sewer services in the Sudbury area and basin, there has been a lot of money spent there in the last few years.

Mr. Laughren: Well, you have spent some money; you have not spent enough, of course. But you won't direct International Nickel to cover that blessed creek. Earlier this year—I think I wrote the minister a letter on it, as a matter of fact—I was driving into town around 8 o'clock at night and I was going to a party. I was terrified driving through that fog.

Hon. W. Newman: On your way home?

Mr. Laughren: No, this was on the way there.

Mr. J. N. Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk): Too bad—

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Laughren: They had police cruisers stationed along the highway to warn the people that there was a very serious fog problem. On the way home, I sailed right through. The fog was just as bad, but it didn't bother me as much.

Mr. Gilbertson: Sometimes it is foggy before you get to them.

Mr. Laughren: It seems to me that you are encouraging people to drink if you don't cover that creek.

Seriously, it seems to me there really are only two solutions. Either stop the effluent from going into that creek, which raises the water temperature; or cover it. The traffic is still lined up. Believe me, the traffic during shift times and so forth, is lined up solidly through that area—stop and go. So the bypass hasn't really solved the problem at all.

Hon. W. Newman: As I have said, we are working on it. I think I gave my assurance in the House that as soon as it is humanly possible, we will get the matter cleaned up. I have to rely on my technicians to give me the best advice—and I gave an updated report.

Mr. Laughren: I understand that, but really you have to either clean it up or cover it.

Hon. W. Newman: It may appear to you to be the only solution, but again I have to—

Mr. Laughren: I would be interested in hearing what the other solutions are.

Hon. W. Newman: All right, fine.

Mr. J. R. Barr (Assistant Deputy Minister, Regional Operations Division): I don't know whether we have got solutions at the moment; these are being discussed with Inco at this time. I think in correspondence to Mr. Martel and others, and possibly you, Mr. Laughren, we have indicated by the end of this year we should have a solution in hand—covering may be one of them.

Mr. Laughren: Could we move on to the other discussion we started yesterday afternoon, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you. There is the whole question of the polluted water in the town of Gogama.

Hon. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, our people are now on site. I have a preliminary estimate of what it would cost to put potable water in. Because of the legislation, we do have some problems with funds. We would have to go back to Management Board either for funds or transfer of funds.

We will have to get permission from the CNR to cross the CNR, and we will have to get permission from the MTC to cross the highway. We are quite prepared to move ahead on this

project as quickly as possible. We will start negotiating right away with MTC and CNR to go under the line. This is only just an outlet for potable water, where we will hook into the MNR supply.

Mr. Laughren: I see, so what you plan to do is hook into the Ministry of Natural Resources supply. But heretofore we have been told this couldn't be done because of the size of the plan.

Hon. W. Newman: There is some problem there. It certainly is not going to create any water pressure for fire protection. This is basically for drinking water.

Mr. Laughren: But, this would provide a communal water supply for everybody in Gogama?

Hon. W. Newman: It will supply an outlet that people will be able to get.

Mr. Laughren: To tap into?

Hon. W. Newman: No, no; not tap into. Let's get that straight. We are not talking about running lines through Gogama. We are talking about getting a water supply that people can get their drinking water from.

Mr. Laughren: What form would that take? You have really got me puzzled now.

Hon. W. Newman: We would take a line from the office of the MNR people and run a line across the highway and across the railway track and there would be a place there where there would be a—

Mr. Laughren: A tap; a community pump.

Hon. W. Newman: No, there would be a tap there under pressure.

Mr. Gilbertson: A town pump.

Mr. Laughren: Oh Lord, I don't believe it.

Hon. W. Newman: You don't believe it?

Mr. Laughren: I don't believe that you would do that.

Hon. W. Newman: You don't want us to do it?

Mr. Laughren: I can't believe that you would take—that's not a half measure or a quarter measure. That's nothing. Oh Lord! I thought the day of the community pump was gone.

Mr. Gilbertson: It hasn't.

Mr. Laughren: Do you realize what you are doing? What happens in the wintertime? Do people carry their water from the pump?

Hon. W. Newman: But the water supply in Gogama now has nitrates in it, and the only problem in using it is for drinking purposes, especially with younger people.

Mr. Laughren: That's correct. But there are other pollution problems in the water too. There are bacteria counts in the water as well; we know that.

Hon. W. Newman: But we are concerned from an environmental point of view that something can be done because it's an unorganized area and we would like to make sure they have a supply of drinking water.

Mr. Laughren: Have you estimated the cost of this project?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, somewhere between \$12,000 and \$18,000.

Mr. Laughren: I never thought I'd see the day when a community which has a water table poisoned with nitrates would have the solution of installing a community tap handed to them by this ministry.

Hon. W. Newman: Under the present legislation we don't really have any authority to do this, but we are concerned about Gogama and that's why we're prepared to do this.

Mr. Laughren: Are you saying there's no way that you, as a ministry, can put in water lines and pro rate the cost of that among the users and have the users billed by the Ministry of Natural Resources when they send out their land tax bills every year?

Hon. W. Newman: I'm saying that is an immediate solution. We're trying to resolve this problem on an immediate basis. As you know there is a bill on the order paper, Bill 102. This is an unorganized area, as soon as it becomes organized that can be worked out.

I'm looking at an immediate solution for these people and we're going to have to start negotiating immediately with the railway if we're going to get that tap in. I'm looking at an immediate solution for this situation. It's not a long-term solution, I admit that.

Mr. Laughren: But you're talking about a couple of years before that bill gets through.

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know how long that will be; it's not my ministry. We're trying to do something immediately to alleviate the problem for the people in the area. It's really a

temporary, short-term solution, and I'm aware of that.

Mr. Laughren: I still don't understand what would prevent you from establishing a proper communal water supply and, in the interim between now and when that bill becomes law, having the Ministry of Natural Resources bill the people on a yearly or monthly basis through that ministry for the use of that water supply. I don't understand that. When the bill becomes law, they do it through the new legislation.

Hon. W. Newman: We will probably be looking at that as a solution, but I'm not sure that the Ministry of Natural Resources' flow is sufficient to service the whole thing and really give the pressures needed and so on and so forth. This would require an engineering study—

Mr. Laughren: It's already been done.

Hon. W. Newman: —design studies and a few other things which would be involved. You just don't run a line out into the lake and run some pipes up and down the streets; you just don't do that.

Mr. Laughren: What did the study done in the last couple of weeks tell you about the nitrate level in the water?

Hon. W. Newman: I can't give you the exact figures of the nitrate levels in the water but we know they're there. That's why we want to do this on an immediate basis; as I said, on a short-term basis.

Mr. Laughren: Are you talking about the next couple of weeks?

Hon. W. Newman: As soon as we can get approval from CPR to cross. I don't know how long that takes.

Mr. Burr: What would happen in the winter-time with this tap?

Hon. W. Newman: It would be enclosed in some sort of building and it would probably have one of those release valves at the bottom so every time you turn it off it drains back. I don't know; I'm not the tap expert but it would be set up on such a basis so it could be used.

Mr. Laughren: You will promise it won't be a pump? Believe me, \$12,000 to \$18,000 to solve a polluted water table in the town of Gogama is no commitment from your ministry. Don't expect any plaudits from Gogama or from me; that's totally inadequate.

Hon. W. Newman: It may be totally inadequate to you but I think at least we're moving toward a partial solution to the problem on a short-term basis.

Mr. Laughren: That really does say it—a part-time solution on a short-term basis. That really is putting it succinctly.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 3 carry?

Item 3 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Item 4, pollution control planning. Carried?

Mr. Laughren: No, come on, Mr. Chairman, what are you trying to do?

Mr. Chairman: Who is speaking on item 4?

Mr. Laughren: Does this include—

Hon. W. Newman: It will be on your list there.

Mr. Burr: How many noise control bylaws have been passed so far by the municipalities?

Hon. W. Newman: By the municipalities? As you know, we sent out the model bylaws some months ago. We have just finished a series of meetings with municipalities around the province. I don't believe that any of them actually have been passed at this point in time.

Mr. Laughren: Since you are talking about waste water treatment, is this the appropriate vote to talk about the whole question of water on tailings areas in the Sudbury district, where you have runoffs from tailings ponds?

Hon. W. Newman: I'm not sure. I guess you could talk about it here.

Mr. Laughren: It doesn't matter? Okay, as you know—and you were questioned about it in the Legislature a number of times—there was a tailings dam that broke in the Sudbury area and put a lot of pollution into Lake Wanapitei. I spent half a day up in that area—as a matter of fact, I'm going up again by air next Friday, a week from today, to have a look at all the tailings areas and the kind of ponds that have been built and the kind of safeguards or lack of them. But I'm wondering how it is possible that tailings water is allowed to run untreated into the drinking water supply for the city of Sudbury.

Hon. W. Newman: That's not quite right.

Mr. Laughren: I'm not talking about the break in the dam.

Hon. W. Newman: You are talking about Moose Lake and the other lake that's above Moose Lake, where they are taking the water off the tailings? This is a reclamation programme to take the water off the tailings—

Mr. Laughren: Right.

Hon. W. Newman: There are two different bays there—I've forgotten the names of the two bays—and the idea was that it could be reclaimed and grassed over. It's part of the reclamation programme regarding the tailings, on which this ministry has been working with them.

Mr. Laughren: But what about the water? There is untreated water running down through small creeks into McLeod Bay and all the time Bowland Bay, which I think are the two bays you are talking about, and down into Lake Wanapitei. Is it appropriate that untreated tailings water run into the water supply?

Hon. W. Newman: If the water didn't meet our criteria, it would have to be treated.

Mr. Laughren: I can assure you it doesn't meet your criteria. There is no treatment at all when it comes off the tailings ponds. How can it be meeting your criteria?

Hon. W. Newman: It could very easily be. I don't know the actual water quality breakdown—

Mr. Laughren: It couldn't possibly be. It's not possible. It's full of tailings and it couldn't possibly be meeting your criteria.

Hon. W. Newman: Most of the wash water, when it comes down to the tailings, goes into settling ponds first, right? I'm not sure, is it treated in the settling ponds at all?

Mr. Laughren: No, not there; it's running straight down—I'm not talking about the large tailings dams that International Nickel has near Copper Cliff, where they are all treated and recycled and so on. I'm talking about abandoned tailings areas that very often fill up with water and then overflow or small dams burst and they come into the water supply.

Hon. W. Newman: If you are talking about abandoned tailings areas, we have several places in the Province of Ontario where the tailings do contain certain materials and when it does rain—this is what you are talking about—the wash-water goes over the tailings. We have several places in the Province of Ontario where they have to constantly treat any water that is coming through the tailings. Any place where there are contaminants that are not

satisfactory, this is what they have to do. I think that at one of the big mines up near Blind River somewhere—I think it's Eldorado, but I'm not sure—the tailings are being treated constantly as the water comes off.

Mr. Laughren: You are really skating around here. How can you reassure us that tailings water going into Lake Wanapitei, which is the water supply for Sudbury, is water that isn't going to do damage either to fish life in Lake Wanapitei, or any other kinds of aquatic life, or the water supply? I don't understand that.

Hon. W. Newman: One of the things, of course, is that we are constantly monitoring the whole Sudbury area and keeping an eye on it; Lake Wanapitei is quite satisfactory, and we watch it very carefully.

Mr. Laughren: That lake has enormous regenerative powers. I understand it is a truly remarkable lake, considering the acid that's been dumped into it. But you are refusing to answer the question. How do you know what is in the water that's draining into Lake Wanapitei? How do you know that?

Hon. W. Newman: I would assume—and I would have to ask one of our regional directors—

Mr. Laughren: Well, would you mind doing that?

Hon. W. Newman: —because this probably would come under the regional director.

Mr. Laughren: Is there anybody here who could—

Hon. W. Newman: If you want to know about the actual testing of the water coming off the tailings, we are constantly testing water coming off tailings.

Mr. Laughren: I bet you are not.

Hon. W. Newman: You might have a specific instance where there is a situation.

Mr. Laughren: I'm talking about an area. I'm not trying to pick one little trickle of water which nobody knows about that isn't tested. I'm talking about water that drains from tailing stands into the lake.

Hon. W. Newman: Actually we are talking about the next vote and we will have the data here on all those things next week. Our regional directors are being called in on Monday. They are coming in from all over the province over the weekend. What you are talking about comes under vote 1903, I believe.

Mr. Laughren: I agreed to put the vote off but you agreed to discuss it here.

Hon. W. Newman: I didn't think you wanted to get into great detail. I just thought you wanted to talk about the steam but then we got into the details of the situation. It is really in vote 1903. We will have our people in, as I say, from the regions. I think I have listed for you the components of item 4 under vote 1902. I think you have it in front of you.

Mr. Laughren: Waste water treatment research is exactly what I am talking about. I am wondering what kind of treatment you are giving that waste water going into the drinking water supply of Sudbury. And there is fishing in that lake.

Hon. W. Newman: When you are talking about waste water treatment research, it is the research we are doing into storm sewer runoff from built-up areas. That is what we are really referring to in this particular area.

Mr. Laughren: You haven't assured me or the people in the area that you are monitoring that runoff from the tailings areas.

Hon. W. Newman: We are monitoring Lake Wanapitei.

Mr. Laughren: You are not.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes we are.

Mr. Laughren: You are monitoring Lake Wanapitei. I'm talking about the water that is running into it. It runs into a fairly narrow bay in some cases and that has got to be doing damage to the aquatic life in those bays. Maybe out in the middle of the lake it has cleansed itself by the time it gets there, but how about in the bays?

Hon. W. Newman: There are no indications in the studies that we have done that there has been any harm done to Lake Wanapitei or the bays or the fish life in the bays.

Mr. Laughren: I am beginning to understand why you are in the cabinet. It's hard to nail you down.

Mr. Gilbertson: Mr. Minister, give him \$4 million or \$5 million and let him go ahead and clean it up.

Mr. Laughren: Would you do that?

Mr. Burr: I second the motion.

Mr. Laughren: Better still, appoint me to the cabinet.

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): Come across the floor. There may be something in it.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Even if he comes across the floor, we will push him right back.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Laughren: I am an ideological schizophrenic as it is.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ruston.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): I am probably going to have the same problem as to whether we are in this vote or not. I am trying to assess the matter of disposing of material from private sawage disposal systems. We've had some problems with that in our area and I am trying to figure out what vote it comes under.

Hon. W. Newman: That will come under vote 1903, utility: plant development construction, and utility: plant operations.

Mr. Ruston: This hasn't got anything to do with plants.

Hon. W. Newman: It does because the sludge that comes out of the plants has to go somewhere.

Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the minister might just give us a rough outline of the planning that you have in mind for an expenditure of \$4 million.

Hon. W. Newman: I will be glad to. I will give you a total summary here: Salaries and wages, \$2,339,000; employee benefits, \$225,000—

Mr. Allan: What I meant was that you must have some fair-sized planning projects under way.

Hon. W. Newman: Planning projects?

Mr. Chairman: This is all with respect to pollution control planning.

Mr. Allan: Yes, pollution control planning.

Mr. Chairman: That is listed on the next page there.

Mr. Allan: I recognize how you spent the money.

Hon. W. Newman: Do you want to know what particular projects we have got?

Mr. Allan: Yes, what projects you have.

Hon. W. Newman: They are to assess the effectiveness of municipal sewage and water

supply, garbage, sewage and solid waste programmes, assist in the implementation of new and amended policies, programmes and legislation, including carrying out necessary research and development projects; co-ordinating staff efforts, research—there is a lot of research in here—problems identified with public or regional staff. Systems have been developed for obtaining and recording information on boating, marinas and this sort of thing. Field programme effectiveness, drafting guidelines and regulations, all come under this particular item.

The Canada-Ontario agreement under the phosphorus removal programme and the investigation of Great Lake pollution from land-use activities comes under this programme, the industrial waste assessment section, which does documentation of ministry policy, guidelines and codes of practice. We have participation in the development of federal regulations and guidelines in the pulp and paper industry; meat and poultry; dairies and thermo generating stations; pesticides control—actually termite control; noise control; environmental approvals under the Environmental Protection Act and, of course, the educational part of it here is to promote public knowledge through such means as school training programmes and slide shows. We do a lot of work in this field.

We do a lot of liaison and co-ordination with other research agencies here in this particular area of waste-water treatment activities. We have got a study going on now in the Ottawa-Carleton area which we should have in by about November or December of this year.

Water technology—we do a lot of work on water technology. I could go on for pages here, but that is generally what we are covering in this section of vote 1902.

Mr. Ruston: What's your staff in this particular area of pollution control planning?

Hon. W. Newman: The total staff in 1975-1976 is 121; the total staff last year was 125. We have a reduction in complement of four.

Mr. Ruston: That's in item 4; the total staff is 121?

Hon. W. Newman: Right.

Mr. Ruston: This would be highly technical staff I assume?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Yes, on noise control, do you have any authority to move in on some of these rock bands, where

you have the normal beat of a drum and then they amplify it and it pretty near knocks your ears out? Is that in your planning to bring that under control?

Hon. W. Newman: That really isn't within the ministry but we will work with municipalities that are having problems. I just had occasion yesterday to talk to a municipality that seems to have just exactly the problem the member is talking about, but they will be able to control that themselves, by the noise bylaws and the amendments we've made to the Environmental Protection Act. We will work with the municipalities on this, but really, what may be obnoxious to you may not be obnoxious to someone else and it is difficult to find a happy medium.

If the member is talking about these massive rock festivals, they have been pretty well brought under control by other legislation which has allowed the municipalities to exclude them.

Mr. Root: What made me think about it is, I have listened to people talk about noise in the operations of a mine, and one night I was invited into the Nickel Range Hotel in Sudbury, where there seems to be a lot of concern about noise. We were sitting there quite quietly, relaxing, and they started a rock band and when that fellow hit that drum the building trembled.

Mr. Laughren: That's a disreputable place, John. What were you doing there?

Mr. Root: I wondered what effect this was going to have on our health programme, with damaged ear drums and all the rest of it. However, it may be something for the municipality.

Hon. W. Newman: The municipalities could control this.

Mr. Laughren: But do they. They don't have to. That's the weakness in it, isn't it? If the municipality wishes to ignore the snowmobiles roaring past your front door then there is nothing that the ministry does to—

Hon. W. Newman: In some major industries, of course we do work with the municipalities.

Mr. Laughren: No, I am talking about private—

Hon. W. Newman: If you are talking about the nuisance noises, yes, it is entirely up to the municipality to decide whatever degree of sophistication they want to go to on the noise bylaw.

Mr. McIlveen: We believe in local autonomy.

Mr. Laughren: When it suits your purposes.

Mr. P. J. Yakubuski (Renfrew South): Always.

Mr. Laughren: How come you appointed Don Collins as chairman of the regional municipality of Sudbury then?

Mr. Yakubuski: That has nothing to do with environment.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Order.

Mr. Laughren: Do you know Don Collins?

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 4 carry? Carried. Item 5, environmental approvals and land use. Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, I have a clipping here from the Peterborough Examiner of May 2 regarding Eldorado Nuclear Ltd., which is owned by the federal government, reporting that this company has taken a two-year option on 100 acres of land next to its Port Granby industrial waste site for a possible expansion of disposal facilities there. This property is owned by a man whose address is RR 3, New-castle.

The paper says it has been told that this farm has a quicksand water table at 15 ft, and that the table underlies several neighbouring farms. Is this the kind of site which will come under your jurisdiction?

Hon. W. Newman: What sort of zoning is on it? I have to know what sort of zoning there is but certainly, even with that—is this a tailing site you're talking about?

Mr. Burr: It's for disposal of waste.

Hon. W. Newman: If they're disposing of waste, they would have to go before the Environmental Hearing Board and make an application, and do an engineering study on the site.

Mr. Burr: Have you any idea what kind of waste they're getting rid of here?

Mr. Burr: Yes. Is this radioactive wastes?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't think it's radioactive but Dennis Caplice is here and he'll answer that, regarding the kind of waste from the Eldorado.

Mr. D. P. Caplice (Director, Environmental Approvals): This is a dump site at Port Granby which has been operated for a number of years by Eldorado as a site for disposal of low-level radioactive wastes in part, and other types of wastes from their manufacturing operations in Port Hope. There are precipitates there from the manufacture of uranium and hexafluoride,

packaging material and other things which by the Atomic Energy Control Board Act, are required to be disposed of at an approved site. Mr. Minister, in a strictly legal sense this site is under the jurisdiction of the Atomic Energy Control Board Act and the people in Ottawa. We would expect to have the company file complete plans for any expansion of that site in a normal way with us.

Mr. Burr: Is there any possibility they won't do that?

Hon. W. Newman: That's one of the problems we're faced with. For instance, it's the same with noise—the railways and anything which comes under federal jurisdiction. Certainly, if they do not file with us we will raise the necessary objections to Madame Sauve in Ottawa, I can assure you.

Mr. Burr: According to the news report, a number of cattle died at the Port Granby site when they wandered through an open fence last fall. Have you any information on that?

Hon. W. Newman: The only one I know of where there was some problem was down on Lake Ontario; last year some cattle got into a place but it was sorted out. I certainly don't know about cattle dying there. If you would like to leave us that report—is that recent?

Mr. Burr: May 2, 1975, Peterborough Examiner.

Hon. W. Newman: We could probably—

Mr. Burr: It says these cattle were buried on the site by earth-moving equipment hired by the Crown corporation. It seems to me we should really know what caused the death of these cattle. If they're going to dispose of radioactive wastes in quicksand, it sounds very dangerous. I know that people in—is it Gosfield North, Dick?—wouldn't let a thing like this happen, would they?

Mr. Ruston: No.

Hon. W. Newman: May I say that if it comes under federal jurisdiction we'll try to find out from the feds exactly what the situation is. If you've got an extra copy of that—we don't have a complete clipping service in our ministry, so I haven't seen that. If you could give us a copy of it we'd be glad to pursue it with the federal people.

Mr. Burr: Yes, I would be glad to.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ruston.

Mr. Ruston: On municipal and private approvals and industrial approvals, what I would

be asking about is when we're putting in landfill sites and so forth in areas,—you're using some now in Essex county and Kent county; old abandoned gravel pits and so forth—are we pretty sure this is not in some way getting into our water system? What about the changing of the soil? Is this protected or what?

Hon. W. Newman: For any new landfill site proposed there has to be a hearing by the Environmental Hearing Board. Since I've been minister there has been no—every site has to have a hearing. The proponent, or the person who is proposing to use it for a dump, whether it be private, municipal or whatever it is, must have an engineering report on it into the approvals branch of our ministry. He has to do a hydrological investigation of the land to check the aquifer to see where the underlying water lies, which way it flows, whether it flows in one direction, whether it can be controlled, or if there is a problem.

We may require test wells to be dug around it so that the water can be monitored on a regular basis. We now have several sites in the Province of Ontario where we have insisted that the proponent, or the person who owns the landfill site, has to put test wells in. The water is constantly being monitored to make sure there is no leachate getting through. This today, that we will not approve of a site if it is one of the problems we are running into is not hydrologically safe to use it.

Mr. Wiseman: Along that line, if we do pass one of those and we find that it does pollute a well or two in the area, does the owner of that, whether it's a municipality, a county or an individual—

Hon. W. Newman: The proponent.

Mr. Wiseman: —have to carry insurance to cover the individual leakage?

Hon. W. Newman: The proponent is responsible, of course, but we're usually very careful now before it starts. There has been the odd case where some spill leaked out of a company and we had some concern. I'm not sure that got sorted out but I think it did eventually.

For instance, any centre that has a landfill site where there is a problem and the leachate it getting through and creating contamination—of course, we wouldn't approve it to start with—but if it did, the proponent would have the responsibility.

Mr. Wiseman: Where it's industrial waste, as Mr. Burr mentioned, and where it may have something in there that would contaminate the rest of it or possibly get out, do we

ask them to put that in a certain container so that it won't escape?

Hon. W. Newman: We have special disposal wells and reclaiming plants privately owned for organic and inorganic liquid wastes. We were discussing that yesterday. There are deep well disposals for the inorganic liquid wastes. Sometimes, depending on the type of permeability in the landfill site, the site can take the inorganic liquid wastes. Most of them cannot, but some of them do and are taking some because of the type of soil.

In some of the newer landfill sites we are insisting on liners—special sand silicate clay liners—so that any leachate that does come through can be drained to a specific spot and be hauled away by truck to a sewage disposal plant to be treated or to some other satisfactory site. The liners are being developed now. There is still a lot of technology to be learned on liners but we are getting them down now, in some cases, to where liners can be used provided the aquifer doesn't go in all directions. It's a very complicated affair.

We do make sure that any site is safe before we approve it. We have had to turn down quite a few in the last few years. Sometimes it's very annoying to the municipalities involved when they are turned down because nobody wants anybody else's garbage, that's one of the problems today. Not only Metro but the municipalities are finding that this is the situation.

Mr. Wiseman: These are some of the questions that were asked in our area because we're planning one now for the whole county. There is concern among some of the people in the area where the sanitary landfill site is proposed to go.

Hon. W. Newman: Yours is one of the counties, I think, where we did a county study, am I not correct?

Mr. Wiseman: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: When they recommend one or two sites,—and wherever they're recommended, and I don't care where they're recommended—the people living in that area object as a rule, except in certain parts of the province where they never object. Basically people today are very cautious of landfill sites and don't want them. Yet it might be well worthwhile if some of the people could see the great reclamation programmes that have been carried out by landfilling.

Mr. Ruston: We have them. Of course, in our area, we were one of the first counties to go into it. The city of Windsor and other

counties have three operations running. When I drive by the area I can see this large hill of landfill and I just wonder how many thousands of acres you're going to have covered in the next 35 or 50 years. I see they're planning to make an expansion in the one area where Windsor dumps its landfill within one part of the county in my own particular area. Windsor, I see, has made a proposition to buy some adjoining land but the township is objecting to it. I think they wish now that they had never had it. However, we know that someone's got to have it.

But I'm really concerned, I don't think we can continue to have these massive trucks hauling this stuff out and just burying it. We've got to be reclaiming. There have to be methods of hammering it up and cutting it down in size. It just can't continue on this basis.

I sometimes wonder how we can continue, even in my own household where the fellow comes every Saturday morning and picks it up. We fill four or five garbage bags, probably; and I think one-third of them are newspapers, since we have so many newspapers.

However, my boy says: "You know dad, if I was to burn all that, we would only have half a bag." He looks after the garbage and he says we could only have half a bag to send out on Saturday morning. Maybe that's what some of us should do, although they say you are not supposed to burn it.

I'm not sure; I'm beginning to think we are doing more damage by burying it all and not disposing of some of it by burning. Maybe we should have proper places for burning it, with proper control over smoke stacks and cleaning out and so forth. This may be the other alternative. I don't think we can continue just hauling this out in massive truckloads and just burying it and piling it up on good farm land. I just can't see this continuing.

Hon. W. Newman: May I suggest that vote 1904 is our whole new programme for resource recovery?

Mr. Ruston: Well, we got into it here somewhere.

Hon. W. Newman: It is a whole massive new programme which I announced in the House. We can deal with that in some depth on vote 1904.

Mr. Ruston: Well, we can get into it.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Yakabuski.

Mr. Yakabuski: I don't know, Mr. Chairman, from what the minister said maybe what I have to say comes under vote 1904 also. I was

going to talk along the line Mr. Ruston was following. I too firmly believe there has to be more burning. We just can't be filling low areas, because the problem is multiplying and it doesn't appear we are going to be able to teach the public generally to use greater care in garbage, sorting and all that sort of thing. I know we've done it in our own household for years. We have three different containers.

Is there any restriction on municipalities going into burners such as the Ministry of Natural Resources uses in Algonquin Park?

Hon. W. Newman: Incinerators?

Mr. Yakabuski: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: No; of course, the incinerators have to be built to certain standards with certain emission controls, and they are very expensive. For instance Metropolitan Toronto, because of the cost of converting their old incinerators to incorporate the necessary abatement equipment, decided it was going to be cheaper to close them down. Incineration of garbage is possible, but it is very costly. For instance the proposal for the city of Toronto I know involved \$50 million.

Mr. Chairman: No smoking, Mr. Yakabuski, in this chamber.

Mr. Yakabuski: Pardon? Oh I'm sorry.

Hon. W. Newman: Unless you'd like to take another vote; I'd like to smoke too. Incineration is fine, except incineration is usually more costly than landfill.

Mr. Yakabuski: But the same standards would not necessarily apply in rural Ontario.

Hon. W. Newman: No, if you are talking about burning within the landfill sites.

Mr. Yakabuski: Incinerators in smaller municipalities, without the emission controls and everything, probably wouldn't be all that expensive. I think the equipment in Algonquin Park originally cost \$50,000; it would probably be \$80,000 today, and it would probably look after a population of maybe 5,000.

Hon. W. Newman: To answer your question, we were into an incineration situation somewhere down in your riding.

Mr. Wiseman: There is one proposed for Smiths Falls; 10,000 population.

Hon. W. Newman: Wherever it is, it was quite a costly affair. I don't know who would have the details on it, but we could give you some idea of the costs. Who would have that?

Mr. Wiseman: Their proposal, Mr. Minister, is \$250,000.

Mr. Yakabuski: For the city of Smiths Falls?

Mr. Wiseman: Yes, for 10,000.

Mr. Yakabuski: Look at the acreage that is being ruined; and all acreage today is valuable.

Mr. Ruston: That's right.

Mr. Wiseman: They are going to recapture some of that heat; they hope to sell it to plants or something like that.

Hon. W. Newman: At the SWARU plant in Hamilton the excess material that comes through is burnt to create steam for heating purposes; we have an excess on that now.

If your municipality wants to look into incineration, although the province is committed on an overall programme of resource recovery, certainly on individual cases we would be glad to have our technical people talk to the municipalities involved.

Mr. Yakabuski: I don't think the same standards should apply in certain instances in rural Ontario as in the larger cities.

Hon. W. Newman: I say that's right in this instance. We do allow controlled burning on some landfill sites or dumps, in parts of the Province of Ontario because of the excess paper, but it depends on the location and the problem it makes for people. There are those who say we shouldn't allow any, but we are trying to use a little common sense in some of the areas where they can do some controlled burning on landfill sites in parts of the Province of Ontario that aren't too close to built-up areas. As you say, there are massive amounts of paper going for landfill.

Mr. Ruston: We have no problem, except from the people of the city of Windsor who want to get rid of it. I think it's going to have to be up to someone to get these things going. haven't you got a staged number of priorities now?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, for resource recovery plants which I'll go into in some detail. We've got county studies going on throughout the province and regional studies too. We can go into all that in vote 1904.

Mr. Wiseman: For a programme of the kind Mr. Yakabuski mentioned, is there any assistance to a municipality for something like that?

Hon. W. Newman: No, the only assistance which would be available would be the sales tax rebate, because it's abatement equipment.

Mr. Wiseman: Your ministry doesn't assist them on a percentage basis?

Hon. W. Newman: We're now looking at a programme that comes under vote 1904. If you've got a small dump that is serving a very small community here, and a small little dump there, if eventually you moved to a centralized system, as they might be able to do in your county, then there would be certain subsidies available for transfer stations. All a transfer station really is, when we're talking of rural areas, is just a large waste disposal box which can be picked up by truck once or twice a week and taken to the central landfill site. When we get that programme into position there will be some assistance there.

Mr. Wiseman: Is there no assistance for the cost of equipment similar to what Mr. Yakabuski talked about or for the cost of buying a large site, and undertaking all these studies that go into it?

Hon. W. Newman: The studies within the counties and the regions are funded on a 50-50 basis, 50 per cent by the province and 50 per cent by the county.

Mr. Wiseman: All the studies, such as the one you mentioned where you study the rock to make sure the soil is suitable?

Hon. W. Newman: No, on the landfill site. The proponent, whether an individual or a municipality, must do an engineering study on the site to make sure it is sound.

Mr. Wiseman: And they are responsible for the total cost of that programme?

Hon. W. Newman: Right. For instance, in the particular area where I live, Metropolitan Toronto very shortly is going to dump some of its refuse. They had to do all the engineering work on it.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: I'd like to go back to that question about the radioactive waste disposal at Port Granby. Has the ministry any knowledge of what kind of radioactive materials they are. For example, is plutonium included?

Hon. W. Newman: I can't tell you exactly what it is, because again it's under the federal people. Maybe Mr. Caplice could answer. You might have read the article about plutonium in this morning's Globe and Mail.

Mr. Caplice: No, plutonium is not included. We can get a complete list of the materials that are disposed in that dumpsite from the regional people who are in charge of it. The actual materials are quite varied. It's a dumpsite for the company in total. It is owned by them and has been operating since the early 1940s, I believe. We have on file a list of the materials and we'll get that for you.

Mr. Burr: Thank you. Before we leave vote 1902, last year I asked about the source of PCBs that apparently fall out in the pastures of western Ontario. The concentration, as shown in the milk of cows, is greater the nearer you get to Windsor and is less as you get towards London. You told me last year you would try to get me a report on the source of these PCBs. As yet it hasn't come across my desk. I wanted to ask about it again.

Hon. W. Newman: I took a commitment last year to do what?

Mr. Burr: To give me a report on this question of the PCBs in southwestern Ontario. Why is it that the closer you get to Windsor or Detroit the greater the fallout of PCBs in the pastures, as indicated by the tests of PCBs in milk?

Hon. W. Newman: I would think one of the reasons is the industrial paints and oils and various things it comes from.

Mr. Burr: That seems to be—

Hon. W. Newman: Perhaps what I should do is have our technical expert in that field get in touch with you directly.

Mr. Burr: There must be some plant putting these PCBs into the air. PCBs are supposed to have been confined to closed systems because of their danger to the environment, which was discovered a few years ago. In the reports which came out a couple of years ago there was still this concentration in the milk analysed. Maybe the situation has improved. Maybe the PCBs are being contained in closed systems; but that is what I would like to know and that is what you were going to look into last year.

Hon. W. Newman: No, we have a list of all plants which would be handling PCBs. Maybe Gerry Ronan could give us some information.

Mr. G. Ronan (Director, Laboratory Services Branch): Mr. Chairman, the ministry has a list of all the known users from controlled sources. There are some indications of PCBs becoming used as constituents in other manufacturing processes which were not detailed and right now this is under investigation by

the environmental health advisers to this ministry. They have been alerted by the American authorities to review this matter. The ministry does have a list of all the controlled sources of use in this province, that information is available from the industrial waste people.

Mr. Burr: Could I have a copy of that, please?

Hon. W. Newman: A copy of the list?

Mr. Ronan: There has been a catalogue of all the known users in the province and I think it is available.

Hon. W. Newman: Did you want a list of these various companies?

Mr. Burr: Yes, and if you have any interim report on the study I would appreciate that, too.

Hon. W. Newman: Okay. We would be glad to give you a list of the plants.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): I might ask the minister about a gravel pit at Cedar Springs. They put an asphalt paving plant in the bottom of this gravel pit, as a result of which there was an uproar from the fruit growers. It's quite a fruit-growing area. Of course, the council did give a permit for this asphalt paving plant to set up there. The owner of the paving plant spent a considerable amount of money and then there was the uproar by the community, the fruit growers, who protested tremendously about this asphalt plant being set up there. This was before the blossoms on the fruit trees had come out; and they said it would destroy their fruit-growing area.

Of course tremendous resentment grew up in that area. I understand they still have the right to continue with this asphalt paving plant, but as they said the smoke would come out of the gravel pit and go right along the fruit, the open blossoms, which would destroy the fruit growing this year.

Hon. W. Newman: We do have emission standards for asphalt paving plants. I don't know this particular one; I assume it has been brought to our region's attention.

Mr. Spence: Your department was involved and, of course, there was going to be some kind of a hearing or meeting in regard to this, which I wasn't invited to. Would you know if it would affect the fruit in that area, this pollution?

Hon. W. Newman: It would depend on the type of emissions coming out—whether it was

SO₂ or whatever kind of emissions they were. I would have to ask Mr. Pearson; are you familiar with this particular one?

Mr. R. G. Pearson (Agricultural Specialist, Phytotoxicology Section): We were asked by Mr. Durham, the regional chap in charge of this, to comment on it. We have looked at asphalt plants around the province and we have never seen any type of injury from them. The way we left it was we will investigate after they start and if there is any effect they will be notified.

Mr. Spence: But it will be too late for the fruit growers this year.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, if there has been damage done to the fruit growers, and it can be proven it has been done by the plant, then they have recourse. We would also lend our technical people and any data we have on it.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 1902 carry?

Vote 1902 agreed to.

On vote 1903:

Mr. Chairman: Item 1, programme administration? Carried.

Item 2, industrial abatement. **Mr. Ruston.**

Mr. Ruston: Industrial abatement has to do with all industry, I assume, Mr. Minister. What number of a staff do you have in this area?

Hon. W. Newman: I will tell you in a moment. You went so fast that you lost me. I will find item 2 and give you the exact number.

Mr. Ruston: I am sorry about that.

Hon. W. Newman: Here we are. We have a total complement in 1975-1976 of 274, and in 1974-1975 we had 282, for a complement reduction of eight. I believe you have the other sheets with vote 1903 on it, I believe.

Mr. Ruston: Yes. I'm just looking at that now.

Hon. W. Newman: As you know, the Pollution Abatement Incentive Act was amended in the House to take it forward for another year. We also have a regional breakdown of our abatement programmes.

Mr. Ruston: This is pollution abatement, item 2. This is everything to do with industrial, I assume, or has it to do with air and everything?

Hon. W. Newman: Well, we are really talking about industrial abatement in this item.

Mr. Ruston: Air, water, sewage and everything?

Hon. W. Newman: Right.

Mr. Ruston: How many machines do you have in Windsor testing the samples of air pollution?

Hon. W. Newman: How many machines do we have in Windsor?

Mr. Ruston: Yes, in the Windsor area.

Hon. W. Newman: We have a list of them all here somewhere.

Mr. Ruston: Do you have any outside the city of Windsor proper?

Hon. W. Newman: I will ask Lou Shenfeld. I am not exactly sure how many we have down there, because we are adding new monitors on a regular basis in various areas. Maybe he could give you the number and tell you if there are any outside of the city. Is there any specific area you want to know where they are?

Mr. L. Shenfeld (Supervisor, Air Quality and Meteorology Section): In Windsor we have a total of 85 sensors measuring air quality in meteorological parameters. If you are including outside Windsor, if you want to talk about Amherstburg, we have 16 monitors. We are monitoring in areas where there is pollution; where there are industrial sources of pollution, we have monitors surrounding them.

Mr. Ruston: Do you have any—well, it is Mr. Burr's area, but it comes out into the county too—in La Salle?

Mr. Shenfeld: In La Salle? Yes, actually that was included in the Windsor area count.

Mr. Ruston: I see.

Mr. Burr: There are 85 in Windsor and 16 in Amherstburg. Is there anything else in Essex county?

Mr. Shenfeld: Chatham—I don't know if that's in Essex county; my geography isn't what it should be.

Mr. Burr: How many in Chatham?

Mr. Shenfeld: Well, I can give you a listing of the southwestern Ontario region: Amherstburg, 16; Beachville, 8; Chatham, 1; Inverhuron, 4; London, 12; Sarnia, 43; and Windsor, 85. In naming these, it is actually the Sarnia area, not Sarnia city; it is the entire area around the industrial complex.

Mr. Burr: And only one in Chatham?

Mr. Shenfeld: Yes, I guess there is not very much industry there to monitor.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence.

Mr. Spence: Could I speak on sewage plants in the Province of Ontario?

Hon. W. Newman: Well, actually items 3 and 4 would deal with municipal utility and plant development and construction, which is a big vote. Item 4 under 1903 is our big vote.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, under item 2, is this the time to inquire about the Etobicoke Furnace Co. being fined \$3,000 for refusing to allow an inspector into the plant? The minister told me yesterday he might have somebody here today.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, maybe somebody is here today. I remember you were asking about that. Is there somebody here who can give us an answer on that? We haven't got the information?

Mr. Barr: No.

Hon. W. Newman: You were concerned that the company was fined \$3,000, and nobody went into the plant for the next year.

Mr. Burr: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: I thought we would have that. We don't have that?

Mr. Barr: No.

Hon. W. Newman: We were unable to get that material for you, but certainly we will have it. Let's say that we will allow you to come back to that item, okay?

Mr. Burr: On Monday maybe?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, we will have it.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 2 carry? Carried.
On item 3, municipal and private abatement.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, in regard to sewage systems in villages and towns, how many sewage systems have you installed in the Province of Ontario up to now?

Hon. W. Newman: You are talking about sewage disposal plants and systems—

Mr. Spence: That's right.

Hon. W. Newman: —how many have we built; how many have the municipalities built—and who's operating them?

Mr. Spence: Yes. You haven't got that with you?

Hon. W. Newman: I made a speech the other day and I had it all there. I can't remember the exact details, but I can give you a pretty good idea. In 1974 there were 260 municipalities in Ontario supplied with sewage plants. Of these, 136 were by ministry. There were 440 municipalities serviced by water works plants, of which 71 are ministry plants. So a lot of them are municipal plants.

Now there can be some confusion here, because we have built and operated plants. But we are now telling municipalities they can operate them if they want to. But this is what we were doing at that time. Actually, we could have built a lot more plants, but now they're being operated by the—

Mr. Spence: Municipality.

Hon. W. Newman: By the municipality, they have the option. In some areas they like us to do it and in some areas they like to do it on their own; and some are thinking about making some changes.

Mr. Chairman: Any further discussion on item 3?

Mr. Ruston: Yes. I think, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Riddell asked yesterday about having an answer either today or Monday with regard to sewage charges in Vanastra, up in his area. I was looking in the Instant Hansard and he asked a question about that yesterday.

Mr. E. Biggs (Deputy Minister): No, it was in a former air force base. Isn't that the name of the place?

Mr. Ruston: Do you have that now?

Hon. W. Newman: I think the deputy or somebody has that information. I think there was some problem when it was first purchased. I believe there was some misapprehension at that time by the developers.

Mr. Biggs: John Barr has the information. There was a straight lack of communication between the original purchaser and the Crown Assets Corp.

Mr. Barr: How far do you want to go back—right to 1971?

Mr. Ruston: I think, Mr. Minister, that he would like to have details on it now so we don't have to come back next week on it. Just give us a capsule comment on it.

Mr. Barr: Okay, back in 1971 we had discussions with Crown Assets Corp. about disposing of the sewage plant. It was the only involvement we had directly; and with the township as well. We have an operating agree-

ment to operate that plant on behalf of Tucker-smith township, just the sewage treatment plant. They are also served by water from the town of Clinton PUC.

The original plant was designed for 500,000 gal. per day. At the time of takeover, when National Defence was turning it over to Crown Assets, we limited the capacity to 100,000 gal. a day because of a good fishery downstream. It was made known to the township and to the developers who were interested in the property at that time, that the limit of the discharge would be 100,000 gal. per day; not the 500,000 gal. for which the plant was originally designed and at which it had served for the air force people. When the developer took over—and we operate the plant for the township—we found that we had much higher flow rates in the subdivision with some of the existing buildings; much higher rates without the full development of the subdivision occurring. We found we had flows over the 100,000 gal. which was set as a restriction on the discharge. For this reason we suggested restrictions on further development until such time as those flows were brought down. Really, we seemed to have twice as much flow reaching that plant as there should have been for the people who were there.

This is an old sewer system that was built back in the 1940s and probably leaks a fair bit. This is the reason we are getting infiltration water rather than sewage from the population there. At the moment the plant is running well, other than that it has more flow than we want to see going into the stream. The effluent quality is good, but at the moment there are restrictions on further development on that site.

Mr. Ruston: Their rates apparently had gone up 150 per cent or something for the local people.

Mr. Barr: Yes, maybe I could comment a little bit on that. It is more from a news item rather than from field data of our own. As I say, our only involvement is in the operation of the plant and our budget went up about \$5,000 in the year. Our budget this year is in the order of \$35,000 and in the previous year it was \$30,000, whereas the water budget which has nothing to do with us, but with the township—changed from \$15,000 to \$22,000. It shows that the mill rate changed from 54 mills to 120 mills. This still comes out, apparently, to an average rate based on an average assessment of about \$192 a year for water and sewage services which, as one of the councillors said, isn't particularly high in comparison to other costs.

Mr. Ruston: I understood you to say the sewage system has a capacity of 500,000 gal, but then because of the river or creek it was going into it, you cut it down to 100,000. In other words, when you were putting 500,000 into it I assume it wasn't getting proper treatment.

Mr. Barr: Not directly. It got good treatment, but it was not so much the quality but the quantity and the effect on the stream—the combination of the quantity and quality or the problem to the fishery downstream.

This was a federal institution before. We really didn't have a great deal of jurisdiction at that time. When the transfer was being made this was when we set the criterion that we want to restrict it to the 100,000. This was explained to everyone at that time. I think the base could be developed well within that limit if we can rid it of the infiltration water which is just really costing them in development and wasting money.

Mr. Ruston: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Wiseman.

Mr. Wiseman: Mr. Chairman, the village of Lanark has been thinking about putting in some sort of sewer system and water system. Of course, it doesn't have the money to do it itself. I know some of the villages around our area are getting them. There is a maximum charge if we go ahead and do it. Do we do all the work and then charge the municipality back so much over a period of years?

Hon. W. Newman: How it is usually done is that if the village wanted to put in water and sewers it would make an application to us and we would look at it, discuss it with them and decide whether they really needed the sewage disposal plant or water facilities, because now we have to have a pretty close look at them because of the limitations of our budget. If it was found that they needed a sewage disposal plant or a lagoon-type of system, we would actually do an engineering report on it, go back with some preliminary estimates to the municipality, and tell them there would be X number of subsidy dollars from the province and what it would cost them as a municipality. There is a maximum rate of \$110 for water and \$130 per homeowner for sewers, but sometimes the costs exceed these particular figures even with our 75 per cent subsidy. The excess would have to be borne by the municipality or the village involved at that time.

Was Belle River in your riding?

Mr. Ruston: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: It would have exceeded that.

Mr. Wiseman: We go as high as 75 per cent.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, on a subsidy basis for this sort of programme.

Mr. Wiseman: And the most it could cost would be \$240 plus the hookup?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes. Of course, I am just talking basic homeowner charges. Well, no, it could cost you more and I think I should be fair in saying that—that we will use up to a 75 per cent subsidy to bring it down within that range. But in one case I am thinking of now it was going to cost the average homeowner about \$350, even with our 75 per cent subsidy. This is only one case that I know in the province where it was going to cost approximately \$350 just for the sewers only.

Mr. Wiseman: In the case of this municipality, if it cost \$1 million, they would have to raise \$250,000 themselves. Is that so?

Hon. W. Newman: Well, no, because it is a formula that has to be worked out. For instance, it may be that the municipality, say it was \$1 million, may be paying \$500,000 because our subsidy rate would say that they must pay a half and we would pay a half because we can't give a subsidy to bring the rates down below \$130 and \$110. It is only to bring the maximum rate down to that, which is when we start paying the subsidy.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Burr followed by Mr. Spence.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, in these communities where the installation of some kind of sewage disposal system is desirable, are there situations in which one of these home sewage treatment systems—I have in mind the Waltec—

Hon. W. Newman: The Aquarobic system.

Mr. Burr: —the one made at Wallaceburg—would be cheaper and just as satisfactory in its results, or where the Swedish device, the Clivus Multrum—would answer much more cheaply and just as effectively? Are you recommending alternate devices in any of these communities where the economics indicate it?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't like to put the trade name on it that you mentioned because it looks as if I am promoting one company and I am not. The Aquarobic system is acceptable. There is only one small problem in that until we get the health unit staff fully familiar with

the Aquarobic system, it is mainly being approved by our ministry staff. As the health units in charge get to know the Aquarobic system they will be able to approve them. The Aquarobic system is more costly than a standard system but in many cases is the only kind of system that would basically work. We are looking at the Swedish system. That's the burning system, is it not, that you are talking of?

Mr. Burr: No.

Hon. W. Newman: I have just forgotten.

Mr. Burr: This is the Clivus Multrum system where you have a kind of basement compost heap, I suppose. You put the garbage from the kitchen and the wastes from the bathroom in. Apparently there is no odour, although if there is an odour, you put in a small fan and take care of that just as you do in bathrooms nowadays. After a year or so you have some garden fertilizer which is very good and the whole system is self-contained. What I am getting at is you were very cagey about mentioning a particular company but you do recommend a sewage treatment system for a whole community. That's a certain kind of system that you recommend and I don't see that you should be backward about recommending one of these Aquarobic systems.

Hon. W. Newman: I have never said that I haven't. As a matter of fact, I have used the word Waltec on many occasions if you would check Hansard. Because there are other Aquarobic systems that will be coming on to the market, I just say the Aquarobic system. I have been to their plant. I have seen their operation. I have seen some of these Aquarobic tanks in place and certainly they are a great step forward in many areas. I think what you are asking is, could the whole subdivision run on the Aquarobic system? We don't really recommend it on a massive basis. If you have got a major subdivision, we like to see underground sewers, a sewage disposal system or a lagoon type of system. Certainly we are encouraging many people to use the Aquarobic system where other systems are just not practical.

Mr. Burr: It seems to me that there must be certain communities of a certain size where a sewage treatment system for the whole community would be absolutely out of the question economically because they just couldn't finance it, and where these systems might be the answer.

Mr. Laughren: What about Gogama? Wouldn't it be a good idea for Gogama?

Hon. W. Newman: The trouble is the Aquarobic system installed would cost you close to \$3,000 per unit. There is an annual service charge fee on top of that. In many areas that's very reasonable because there is no other system. We're looking right now at a particular situation in a particular town which has a particular problem of trying to do something regarding using Aquarobic or holding tanks, where the costs would be completely excessive. At this point in time we are also looking at the possibility—and this is only in the planning stages now—of saying to a municipality, "You're going to put a new subdivision in here. We might approve the Aquarobic system in that subdivision provided we know that you're going to put in the internal services and be hooking up to proper full sewage plant within a period of time.

But having Aquarobic, like any other septic tank system, is just like having the small sewage disposal plants all upstream; eventually they get overloaded and they get overcharged over a period of many years. Certainly, we feel we should go over to major trunk sewers and sewage disposal plants although they're a little more expensive. In isolated areas, in smaller areas, or even in growing areas there is no reason we can't be talking about the Aquarobic system. We'll leave it there for a year until a plant is built then we'll move on and let them take them out and move to another subdivision somewhere else.

Mr. Burr: When Mr. Chairman and I were visiting the Waltec plant, it seems to me the prices they gave us then—which was some two or three years ago—were in the neighbourhood of \$1,700 or \$1,800 and now they're up around \$3,000.

Hon. W. Newman: I must make it very clear. It depends on the—I can't give the exact figure but it depends on where you're located and it depends on where you're putting it. It costs about \$3,000 fully installed. There's an installation charge because there are only certain people who are able to install them and they're getting more and more agents of course. I use the word Aquarobic but there are several other Aquarobic systems which we're having a look at. The only one that has been used in any quantity in Ontario is Waltec, which has been running a very heavy advertising campaign recently.

Mr. Burr: If the price is around \$3,000, of course, that would probably make it not an economical—

Mr. Laughren: It pays their advertising.

Mr. Burr: It wouldn't make them as competitive as they seemed to be a couple of years ago.

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know. Some of the other conventional beds are getting to be very expensive now with construction costs and other things required.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, we have a number of villages in favour of sewage systems and water. They need sewers and they need water. But actually, with their economic position they just can't afford them. There must be something—you must be planning or have plans or policy in regard to these areas because something will have to be done or they'll have to move out of the villages. They're certainly in need of it.

Some of them are on a lake and a sewage system is certainly needed and, of course, the water is not good. The council of every village is in favour of it but they say they just can't afford—I suppose they have some debenture debt or something—to add sewer and water costs in these municipalities. There are many places like that.

Hon. W. Newman: As I said, I have already outlined the programme yesterday and again today to some degree. We do have a subsidy programme for municipalities for water and sewage. The whole programme was basically designed to cover the smaller municipalities. I realize it can be costly but by at the same token I looked at the water supplies we have in the Province of Ontario and we want to keep them clean. The water doesn't really belong to us.

Mr. Spence: That's right.

Hon. W. Newman: We've got to take good care of it and it does cost money. We're aware of that and we are aware of the fact that when we give municipalities an estimated cost as to what the rates are going to be, sure they're upset. That's the reason for our programme.

We're looking at our overall programme as I mentioned yesterday. We're reviewing it and we'll continue to review it because we may have to work out a new formula, I don't know, because of increasing costs. But, by the same token, we are somewhat limited in the amount of funds we have to spend at the provincial level. I'd like to say yes to everybody, let's go ahead and do it, but it's just not that simple.

Mr. Spence: But there are many municipalities which are in such a condition that they just can't afford sewage or water facilities, and

they must have them or move away from there. I think there must be some other policy for those municipalities which are in a difficult and desperate position. If they don't get water and sewage facilities then they will never develop any more. That is all there is to it.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, I am aware of the costs that are involved.

Mr. Spence: I know you are.

Hon. W. Newman: And I am concerned about the situation that these municipalities are faced with, and I am also concerned about the limitation on funding that we have too. I would like to say yes to everybody—like that, tomorrow—but we just have some restrictions on that.

Mr. Spence: You just can't do it. I think there has to be some kind of a policy for those municipalities which just can't afford it. That's what I think.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, we try. For instance, we have a municipality now in northern Ontario, where we have got a major problem. We are trying to work with TEIGA in trying to resolve this problem.

Mr. Laughren: What is the name of that town?

Hon. W. Newman: I knew I shouldn't have said anything.

Mr. Laughren: How many people live in that town? Would it be 600 people?

Hon. W. Newman: There are particular problems faced by municipalities. They have additional costs, we have additional costs, and I realize it is difficult for them.

Mr. Spence: I know you must meet this situation practically every day, and every one of them wishes sewage and water facilities but when you get it on paper and look at it you just can't do it, that's all there is to it. I would expect most of the municipalities that haven't got facilities, or are in the process of arranging for sewerage or water, will have to do something if we are going to cope with the pollution problem in this province.

Hon. W. Newman: You see, two years ago, when our 75 per cent subsidy programme first came in, it would have covered practically all the municipalities in the province except on very rare occasions. Now, because inflation and costs have just skyrocketed, it doesn't.

Mr. Spence: It's staggering.

Hon. W. Newman: This is the problem we are all faced with.

Mr. Spence: I know you have a situation but I know they have a situation too.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes. All I can say is that we are constantly reviewing our programmes and policies on this.

Mr. Chairman. Mr. Ruston.

Mr. Ruston: I think this is a pretty wide open field here and there are a number of things I would like to talk on, Mr. Chairman. When applications are made—and we are talking again about towns and so forth, which are asking you to construct these sewage disposal systems or water systems—I noted the time it takes, and I mentioned this before, and I am wondering just where we can pinpoint the time it takes from the day of an application until we get down to construction.

This concerns me quite a bit. I suppose if prices were going down year by year, we probably wouldn't be so worried. But with inflation the way it's been for the last four or five years, and it's taking four or five years to get final approvals and go-aheads on these projects, the prices on a number of occasions have more than doubled.

You mentioned yourself a few moments ago, with regard to the town of Belle River, the time involved from their original application—which probably Mr. Root recalls—to the day of the hearing. They were putting the treatment plant into another municipality and they had a hearing, I think, in 1968. Construction started in March of 1975. An engineer came in about 1970, if I look back at my records, and said that the proposed cost was going to be \$1 million or \$1.5 million. If I remember correctly, I think it was \$1.5 million for the total project of the town.

I think at that time the town then made application to annex about 400 acres from the adjoining township of Rochester, which had no objections, because it was more or less an ideal situation to annex, because of railroad locations and so forth. I understand that these types of changes do cause delays. I'm not sure where all the delays are or the time they take. Sometimes I wonder if the consulting engineers are responsible for the delays. I know they make a preliminary report and when the municipality gets approval to go ahead, then the engineers are notified to make a complete report and lay out all the mains and so forth for more or less what you would call a construction report so that you can call tenders from it.

In that length of time quite a few months go by. Then there are the Ontario Municipal Board approvals and so forth. This has really been one of the problems in the cost of these over the past five or six years. In some of them the ministry in certain years ran out of funds or was waiting for a new agreement with Ottawa as to funding some of these projects or portions of them.

Probably it is a combination of a number of things that causes these delays but they certainly have made the costs spiral something fierce. Just lately too in water main projects over a period of 2½ years the costs have doubled.

It seems to me that this is where we should be concentrating. When a municipality makes an application for either a sewage system or a water system, there has to be a quicker and better way whether it's engineering-wise or whether it's Ontario Municipal Board approvals.

I know that that is out of your jurisdiction but it is still a part of the government. Really, the biggest concern to me is the spiralling costs each year as time goes on in getting these things done. Knowing engineers, I'm sure they like to get the job done, but I also realize they have an awful lot of paper work with the municipal level, the provincial level and the Ontario Municipal Board. Then in some regards you are dealing with the federal government through Central Mortgage and Housing which supplies 25 per cent of the cost of sewage systems, if I am correct.

This is really the thing that concerns me and I have spoken about it before. The first thing I would be doing, if I was in your position, is I would want to know why there isn't a quicker way of having these done. This, in turn, would save not only the people who are taxpayers in the local municipality but also you too as a government. If the costs double in three or four years, most of that money then has to come from you because of the involvement of the 75 per cent, whereas at the original price I suppose the local municipality would have paid the whole shot because they would have been within that \$125 or \$130 ceiling.

I don't want to dwell on this but I know that it is really a concern to me and that is something I think we are lacking someplace just in the time it takes to get these on their way.

Hon. W. Newman: I have to be sympathetic with what you are saying because I know of some of the delays. We have doubled our number of projects. We haven't increased our staff. We have some problems right within our

own ministry as far as staff are concerned with engineers and with checking reports. If we let consultants get involved and the engineering firms do it all, it would cost the municipalities even more money. We are looking for ways to streamline the situation. We discussed this last year. I think we have streamlined a little bit. As a matter of fact, I have an outside group now looking at the best way to streamline it. I don't think it's going to solve the problems completely, because even if we streamline it we are not going to have the money to catch up with the streamlining of the situation.

There are many reasons for delays. For instance, you might have a sewage project in one of your towns where they decide half-way through in the process that they want to extend it a little further up some more streets. It takes correspondence and Ontario Municipal Board time, engineering final designs, etc.

I can ask one of our staff to go over and tell you exactly step by step how long it normally takes on each one without getting into any specific problems. It does take a long time. We are looking at it. I am not saying that next year whoever is looking after the Ministry of the Environment's estimates is going to say we've got a perfect answer. But we are certainly trying to streamline the whole process.

I guess our biggest problem is that we just don't have the staff to process many of these as fast as we would like to. I know many of our staff are working overtime at nights in trying to process this as fast as they can.

Mr. Ruston: I would agree. In dealing with your staff on these projects, or if I happen to visit them, I find them very co-operative. There is one place that had sewers put in—it is actually a police village, but I think they were given some right for incorporation; anyway, it is in the township of Tilbury West—and that project went ahead faster than any one I've ever seen.

I wonder if somebody in your ministry might be able to look at the whole procedure of that little village—it's about 10 miles from where I live in my riding—from the day they made their application until the day they started construction. The contractors went ahead very quickly too; they had very little problem. But I would say that project was twice as fast as any other project I'm aware of in our area.

Hon. W. Newman: Is that a provincial or municipal project?

Mr. Ruston: Provincial. I would like someone to look at that from the day it was started until it was completed, because I'm positive that that was the quickest one I've ever heard

of in western Ontario—and I don't know why. It would be interesting to find out, because I know it went twice as fast as the ones in Belle River, Wheatley or anywhere else I'm aware of.

Hon. W. Newman: There are many factors in each case; there are deliberations back and forth. But if you want us to look at this specific one and give you a chronological order of what happened, okay.

Mr. Ruston: I think it would be interesting; it might help you to know the procedure they went through, because it certainly was much quicker than any of the rest I know. But I do know it was in the local village; and I'm sure they never added anything, which of course would throw you off. I realize if you add on another 200 acres, then you've got to change your mains and so forth out to there—

Hon. W. Newman: The design and everything.

Mr. Ruston: —yes—the subdivider will put it in, but you have to change your feeder mains and so forth; I realize that. In this particular area I don't think they changed anything. They made the application for a certain size of village, but I'm really sure that that one went quicker than any one I ever seen. It was at least a year and a half quicker than any of the other ones.

Hon. W. Newman: We could have a look at the time frame on that one, but sometimes we do have problems with agreements. For instance, I was meeting with some lawyers the other day, and I mean no disrespect to the legal profession, but sometimes they disagree with each other on agreements and it does take time to sort out some of these problems. That's what they are there for, I guess—

Mr. Ruston: I am well aware of that.

Hon. W. Newman: There are many reasons for delays. Sometimes when the estimate comes through, the council members want to have some time to look at it to see if they really want to go ahead. It may take several months or they might call some more public meetings.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root, followed by Mr. Spence.

Mr. Root: Mr. Chairman, on the point that Mr. Ruston has raised, I think the major problems are local autonomy and public participation.

I have two municipalities in my own riding—and I won't name them—and in one case the

local board of trustees asked the OWRC for help in 1966, but the sewers are still not in. The council asked the OWRC to make a proposition, which they did. They hired an engineer and the OWRC held a hearing; there was no serious objection and we approved of it.

When they got the rates, then the public participation started. They flew an airplane over the town and bombed the town with thousands of pamphlets, saying it was going to bankrupt them. They got everybody all uptight. They invited me to go up at 11 o'clock in the morning for a meeting at 7; when I went there, the hall was packed and people were standing out in the street. People who didn't even live in the town were the ones who stirred this up. They thought that Rockwood was going to pollute their stream, and so they raised hell—well, I should say that; I was never there—

Mr. Ruston: Strike that last word.

Mr. Laughren: Withdraw that.

Mr. Root: Anyway they used every device known to man to block that system, and they talked about all these new devices that you are talking about.

When the council finally got up enough nerve to go against these people and passed the resolutions, then these people appealed it to the OMB and sweated it out. The OMB made a decision and approved it, then these people appealed to the cabinet and through time the cabinet approved it. By the time all that was finished and tenders were called, the bids were about 50 per cent above what the OMB had approved. "Now what do we do?" they said. The same people who fought the thing came to me and asked, "Can you not get some more provincial money to bail us out?" And they were the ones who blocked it. Now that's an experience I had myself, and the sewers are still not in. That's local autonomy for you. The present council are wrestling with it, but they don't know what to do; one of the original objectors is now the deputy reeve.

I have another one that was approved by the OWRC at the same time another municipality in my area was approved and that municipality has sewers in; it has subdivisions on their way in. I got a letter from the other one and I sent it to the minister yesterday. When are they going to get sewers? What are you doing about it?

They changed the council. The council there wanted to move ahead so they had a public meeting and they got the people all excited and concerned. The reeve lost the election by three votes and they're still sitting, and the

people write to me, "What are you going to do?" I know what you're up against. If you're going to have local autonomy and public participation you're going to run into this.

Mr. Laughren: What's your position on local autonomy?

Mr. Root: On local autonomy? I believe in local autonomy but I don't believe in polluting my neighbours to have local autonomy. I said it at Red Lake with 600 people in a hall; with the water at \$3 a 1,000 gallons and sewage at \$2 and they applauded. It actually figured out to 14 cents per capita a day for water and nine cents for sewage. I said 23 cents wouldn't buy a loaf of bread; it wouldn't buy a quart of milk; and for anybody who drinks it wouldn't buy a pint of beer, and they applauded. They went for sewers and they got them. That was the start of the subsidy programme. My conscience kind of bothered me after I got back.

The thing is, if you're going to have local autonomy—and we all pay lip service to it—and you're going to have public participation, at times you'll have a municipality—I'll bet in the one which went ahead there was none of this objection and they just moved right along.

Mr. Ruston: No objection in the other one either.

Mr. Root: I know I have had that experience and I'm sitting on two bomb-shells right at home. The new council now wants to know what you're going to do.

Mr. Spence: You're lucky you're here.

Mr. Root: I may be around for a little while yet.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence.

Mr. Root: To collect that big salary which bothers Floyd Laughren.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, I ask the minister in regard to building these sewage systems in these towns and villages. Your department is the one that hires the contractors?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, we call the tenders.

Mr. Spence: You call the tenders. I know of one which went broke on the job.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, that does happen.

Mr. Spence: I never had any complaints from the council but I do hear complaints from different businessmen in the town, who thought they should have been paid for this or paid for that and, of course, they never got paid for it.

They have brought this to my attention. It does disrupt the whole operation and delays it for another year, in general. Have you changed your procedure in regard to letting contracts, that they have to put up surety bonds, or have you made any changes?

Hon. W. Newman: They have always had to post bonds. Every contractor on every job has to post a bond. There are times with the subs and the subs down the line—we have the Public Works Creditors Payment Act now which we work under.

I don't know what specifics you have but we have had cases where contractors have gone broke; several cases. They get into a job; they bid it but they get into trouble when they're on the job and they wind up going broke. But they're bonded and we have a holdback within the ministry, of course. I think it comes in an order of priority. I think the wages come first—do they not—as far as paying the employees is concerned and then the sub people.

The sub sub people may have bought some things at the local hardware store or something like that and left the bill there because they're not being paid by the person on top. I don't know what specific case you're talking about, but we have—I don't say quite a few but a few—cases in the province in which we do get involved. We try to help resolve these differences and get the money to these people.

We have just finished a situation in eastern Ontario which we have pretty well got sorted out. We do have one or two cases. One case I can think of right now is that the main contractor went broke and the bonding company and the major sub can't come to an agreement on who owes who how much. Sometimes it does take a little time to sort that out.

Mr. Spence: Do you have a hearing in the town or village or wherever it was?

Hon. W. Newman: That's right.

Mr. Spence: And those who have debts or money owing to them from this contractor—of course, some of them are turned down but it's a very fine line.

Hon. W. Newman: I'll tell you what happens. Sometimes a sub will come into a local hardware store and start getting things and building up a bill. He thinks, "It's no problem; it's a government project." We try to make it clear that this is a contract, they are doing a job and they have a certain responsibility. Some of the local business people do not let it just get completely out of hand, but we try and work and help them whenever we can under the Public Works Creditors Payment Act.

Mr. Spence: But you hear complaints from businessmen in the town, such as, "I should not have paid for this. I sold some gasoline to this sub-contractor, and they said, "You can't prove that he used this in his equipment, on the job, in his machines," and so on.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, there always will be some problems on any bankruptcy—I don't care whether it is personal, or company, or contract or whatever it is—but we do have a bond on them and we do have hold-backs and we do our best, but I can't guarantee that the fellow in the hardware store is going to get paid for all the items.

Mr. Spence: You have somebody come in from some place, I don't know where—

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, they come in and they have a hearing.

Mr. Spence: That's right. And they have to argue out the points, and when there is an account in dispute he either loses it or he either gets paid. You can please some of them and others you can't. It's a very fine line.

Hon. W. Newman: I know it is a fine line and I know it can be difficult. I don't know how else we can do it. We are living within the law.

Mr. Spence: That's right, but I just wondered if there was any change in your policy in regard to contractors that they must be strong enough financially to carry out—

Hon. W. Newman: There is some legislation, and I am not sure what stage it is at so I really can't comment on it here now. I was trying to find out. There is some legislation coming forward now. I don't want to comment, because I am not sure where it stands at this moment in time. But we are looking at ways and means of changing the Public Works Creditors Payment Act.

Mr. Chairman. Mr. Ruston.

Mr. Ruston: On these private sewage systems that you had mentioned, the one that was made in Wallaceburg, is one of the problems the service that they need each year? This is probably of concern to you people, I would think, and it would be of concern to people in the municipality, as to the proper servicing of them. I understand if they do get out of kilter and if the owner of the property doesn't look after the servicing of them, they could really defeat their purpose. Is this part of the problem that you are really concerned with?

Hon. W. Newman: With the Aquarobic system you mean?

Mr. Ruston: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: No, because there is a 10-year contract that goes with each one that goes out. It is serviced by the company, or its agent, and if anything goes wrong you just call them and they come and fix it. I think it is an \$80 or \$90 a year contract, and they are completely responsible for the servicing of the Aquarobic system for 10 years.

Mr. Ruston: That is interesting. When you think of the service contract and you figure the initial cost, really, it is almost more expensive than putting in a sewage system. If you figure it costs \$3,000 to put it in, that money is worth today 9½ or 10 per cent, so you can put that money out at 10 per cent interest and have \$300 a year income off it, which would probably pay more than what your sewer system might cost you, plus your \$80-a-year service. I would say that was more expensive than putting in a sewer system; unless it is just an individual case, an individual lot here and there. Looking at that, I think they are more expensive than sewer systems.

Hon. W. Newman: If you are blasting through solid rock they are not; and these are the sort of situations where an individual's septic tank problems cannot be resolved with any other system.

Mr. Ruston: No, not where there is solid rock, but as far as using them in an area such as our own, where digging is no problem, I would think they would be far more suitable.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, but in many cases they could be used on a temporary basis and moved to another area.

Mr. Ruston: I suppose this is where you set up your guidelines for private sewage systems—which are tile beds and so forth?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, right.

Mr. Ruston: I see you are now lengthening out the size of the systems. I had a fellow the other day tell me that an inspector came in after it had been raining for two days in a row. He had originally told the man it would take 420 ft of tile in the bed, but when he came to test the soil it had been raining for two days, and of course when he punched a hole in the ground, or whatever he does, the water wouldn't go away very fast because of the heavy downpour. Then he said: "You will have to put in 490 ft." He didn't mind the extra 50 ft; the only problem was that it took

out a beautiful oak tree that he wanted to keep in his yard. That was the biggest problem to him; he didn't worry too much about the extra 40 ft. I think in the past they have run anywhere from 300 to 350 ft depending on the bathrooms in the house. I think you now make the trenches six ft apart; but it used to be 4 ft, as I recall.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, they vary.

Mr. Ruston: Depends on different types of soils.

Hon. W. Newman: We have had a few changes and we were asking the MOH and the senior inspector to use the powers they have under section 59 of the Environment Protection Act, but to use common sense in some of these situations. Talking about the fellow coming in after a rain, we do have what we call a percolation test. Even if it is as dry as dry as dry, we pour water in first to make sure the ground is saturated. Then we test the time it takes for the water to run away. So it wouldn't matter if it been raining, unless they actually went down and hit the water table—or something like that—then it could have some bearing on it. But if the water table was that close to the surface, they would have to do something about it anyway.

Mr. Ruston: You recall I asked a question one day about the case in Wheatley, where the town had quite a time. They are going ahead with a sewer system and they have been wanting to get a few approvals for infilling of lots; not new subdivisions but just lots that have been in existence for a number of years. Your people had set up a system that was satisfactory, and then the Kent county MOH turned it down. I am not sure where he or his inspectors learned their trade, but in my humble opinion I don't think very highly of their opinion as far as sewage systems is concerned. I have only been around 35 or 40 years myself, and installed a number of them—but I think they have a lot to learn. I thought my opinion was strengthened when your people came up with an approved system for a lot there—and yet the MOH rejected it.

I have come to the conclusion that it is in the wrong ministry, when I see what the MOH is doing. I don't know where he came from, or who he is. I don't know him personally, but I have come to the conclusion that he doesn't know what he is doing. I think you people have the expertise in this. I couldn't really understand that particular situation.

Hon. W. Newman: If the MOH at any time wishes to consult with our people, all he has

to do is ask. We try not to interfere with their operation.

Mr. Ruston: Well, he interfered with your operation in this case.

Hon. W. Newman: That is a switch.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the minister about the construction of a municipal sewage system and what it does to the local roads, particularly if construction extends into a second season. Visitors actually avoid the community during the construction period. A town or village can't exist without some dust control—sodium chloride or something on the streets. Is it up to your ministry, when you enter into an agreement with a municipality to construct a sewage system to check on the conditions of the roads?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, it is up to the contractor who takes the job on. Unfortunately, sometimes they get busy or they get several days of rain, and there can be problems. We do get complaints; I get them myself. We ask the contractor to try to keep the roads in the best shape possible. It is not always that easy when they are digging massive trenches down the roads. They must be restored to their original form after they are finished.

I think, really, our regional offices and our staff are trying to make sure that they produce as little inconvenience to the people as possible. I spoke to the Sewer and Watermain Contractors Association at its annual meeting. I told them it is important for their public image to do a good job in municipalities by keeping this the least inconvenient to people as possible.

Mr. Spence: It is a fair road to travel in on. When you break the front end of your car—I am telling you that summer the customers never went into some towns and it leaves a bad feeling, a nasty feeling, because they talk for years about it. They remember the condition of the roads when they were putting in the sewage system in this town or that village. It was talked about for a year or two afterward because of conditions they left the roads in.

I don't know whose fault it is but I think it should be brought to the attention of the minister. It should be figured in the contract that the roads be kept in fair condition for the travelling public.

Hon. W. Newman: It is, but there are circumstances sometimes; also there are some contractors—and we keep an eye on them—about whom the complaints come in.

Mr. Spence: It was brought to my attention. Is this the way they operate? I just wanted to know. This is why I ask the question here, who do you contact?

Mr. Ruston: I think they have done some public relations in this area. In the last couple of areas which have given contracts they have a committee set up of town officials; and I think there were some other names there, contractors and so forth.

I notice in one town in our area they have ads in the weekly paper, and if you have any problems Bell Telephone even has an all-night line you can call. One particular serviceman is to look after any problems with regard to construction in the area. I know the town of Belle River has meetings with this group and they are to look after all complaints; and this has helped. I don't think this has been going on for too long but it's a kind of a public relations committee which is supposed to look after any complaints during construction.

Hon. W. Newman: I think it is getting better all the time. I think the contractors are realizing it; so are the municipalities. I have had problems in my own riding and I know we have had joint meetings to discuss the situation.

Mr. Ruston: The biggest problem we had was when a contractor broke a 12-inch main and cut off the water to everybody for half a day. That was a serious thing, something like that. It is amazing how they could hit a 12-inch main and not have a map of it. I don't know how they do that.

Hon. W. Newman: They cut Bell's main line to Montreal one time out my way, so I have some idea.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Allan.

Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the minister would mind outlining the research done to determine or to set up the standards whereby you won't permit an ordinary tile bed but require a raised tile bed.

Hon. W. Newman: I can give you a lot of the details; but generally speaking a raised bed, as opposed to an inground bed, depends on the percolation of the soil.

Mr. Allan: I know, but how did you determine that?

Hon. W. Newman: How did we determine the percolation test?

Mr. Allan: How do you know your standards are correct?

Hon. W. Newman: I would have to ask our technicians to give you the details on it, but certainly—

Mr. Allan: What procedure was followed to determine the standards?

Hon. W. Newman: You must have 5 ft of of permeable soil.

Mr. Allan: Yes, you decide that is the standard—but how did you determine that was the proper standard?

Hon. W. Newman: How did we determine that was the proper standard? I guess after many years of experience and working with these tile beds.

Mr. Allan: But did you check any of the other tile beds which had been put in in the other way as part of your procedure?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, I can take you over to a place, not too far from your area, and show you where we have very high readings in all the ditches and all the water courses and everything from tile leakage.

Mr. Allan: From tile beds put in under proper conditions?

Hon. W. Newman: Under proper conditions; under normal conditions.

Mr. Allan: Are you sure of that?

Hon. W. Newman: We can give you the—

Mr. Allan: Because your medical health officer doesn't agree with you.

Hon. W. Newman: I am talking about another county where the medical officer of health does agree with us. In your particular case I think it is a case—for instance, I was saying here earlier, you have a built-up area and you have smaller lots; you needed a raised bed. That is fine. I would say, again—you were talking to me about it the other day—if you are somebody out in the country who has 25 acres—

Mr. Allan: The part I can't accept is that of the tile beds which have been put in in the last five years, let's say—or since you have had a medical health officer and an inspector oversee them to see they are done properly—no one can seem to find any malfunction of those tile beds.

Hon. W. Newman: No, it's not necessarily a malfunction in the tile beds except if you are digging a hole in clay like this and putting in a septic tank, and if you are running a tile bed out there with some gravel right into the clay,

after a while you have your action; but you really have just got a big well, when it fills up it is going to spill over unless you have got some way to dissipate—

Mr. Allan: They haven't spilled over.

Hon. W. Newman: Again, I come back to the MOHs and the discretionary powers they are given. By the way, we have a working committee of some chief sanitary inspectors, MOHs and our own staff so they can sit down and discuss the regulations.

There may be a need for changing some of the regulations. We are aware of that; that's why we have asked the MOHs to use a lot of discretion this year until we get a chance to make sure the regulations are working properly and sorted out. We had a few problems last year, but I think it has been much better this year, except in the odd area. Certainly, though, we have an ongoing committee of these people that does meet.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ruston.

Mr. Ruston: Have you ever had any testing done? I know you have some testing facilities, but what I am wondering about is the overflow that comes out of these weeping beds; we know that some comes out. I know where I live there are 17 homes in a row, and the overflow comes out there. I wonder how much treatment it would actually take to bring that water up to some kind of a standard that would be suitable for release. I suppose it will get worse as the years go by. As you say, maybe the beds fill up. But has there ever been any research done into what treatment it takes after it comes out of a septic tank and a bed?

Hon. W. Newman: Most of our septic tanks have two cells. I can't tell you the time frame; it depends on the amount of effluent. Maybe John could tell us.

Mr. Barr: You are talking only of a septic tank system, and not the Aquarobic we were talking about?

Mr. Ruston: That's right; just the septic tank.

Mr. Barr: Most of the action in the tank itself is just the removal of material that will

float, like the scums and greases, and the stuff that will settle, which is solid material. That is about all the tank does. The tile bed is really the one that looks after the liquid portion, which is relatively free of solids but still has a very high oxygen demand, which is BOD, and is very high in bacteria. There is little reduction in bacteria through the tank at all. The important part is really the filter bed or the tile bed itself; this is the reason for keeping it self-contained or on the property, so that it doesn't underflow to ground water contamination or come above into ditches and this type of thing.

Mr. Ruston: That group of homes is bound to have an overflow from the weeping beds, and I would be interested to know how much treatment it would take to bring that sewage up to par to release it into the water. It does get out now to a certain extent, but not for much. I am just wondering in small populated areas whether there isn't—I would sure like to experiment myself—

Hon. W. Newman: In some cases chlorinators can be used for final chlorination of the final effluent.

Mr. Ruston: I would really like to see something done about it, because I think there is a possibility that it might work out. However, I have a couple of more things on this vote, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. W. Newman: Dick, you were asking me about this company. I can give you a report on that after we adjourn, if you like, unless you want it on the record.

Mr. Ruston: Which one is that?

Hon. W. Newman: Sorry, I think it was Fred who asked about that.

Mr. Biggs: The \$3,000 fine has been paid.

Hon. W. Newman: That doesn't conclude item 3.

Mr. Chairman: No, we will be on item 3 on Monday after the question period.

The committee adjourned at 1:05 o'clock, p.m.

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Ontario. Legislative Assembly

Legislature of Ontario Debates

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Standing Resources Development Committee
Chairman: Mr. R. K. McNeil

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, June 23, 1975

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1975

The committee met at 3:10 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT (concluded)

On vote 1903:

Mr. Chairman: Item 3. Mr. Good.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): First on the municipal sewage systems. Have you got anywhere with standardizing the amount of industrial pollutants allowed into municipal systems? It now varies from one municipality to the other. Remember we talked last year about standardizing it so that it doesn't create the problem of an industry locating in a municipality with limits that are greater than another? Why are those limits allowed to be set by the municipality?

Hon. W. Newman (Minister of the Environment): Some municipalities allow a higher percentage rate to go in than others. I suppose a lot of it has to do with the form of treatment.

Mr. Good: Especially from plating firms.

Hon. W. Newman: I don't believe we have standardized that at this point in time.

Mr. Good: Is the minister making any efforts to standardize?

Hon. W. Newman: Part of the problem is that it varies from municipality to municipality, depending on the degree of treatment they have. If they go into heavy secondary treatment they can handle more.

I would have to ask John Barr—have we done anything about standardizing that situation?

Mr. J. R. Barr (Assistant Deputy Minister, Regional Operations): The only recent information we have is the updating of our municipal industrial waste bylaw which is not mandatory by legislation yet. We would hope certain materials such as heavy metals would be standardized from our standpoint—in other words that limits would be the same in any one municipality. They don't change appreciably in the sewer system.

The passing of the bylaw is still voluntary with persuasion by ourselves that they should pass one. But we are contemplating no mandatory legislation at the moment.

Mr. Good: You are not, eh? Last year I had some pretty good examples. As I remember, the parts per million of aluminum allowed in Kitchener is only half of what is allowed in Toronto. It is pretty tough to entice industry to a certain area when other areas have looser controls over the heavy metals going into the municipal systems. In those municipalities where more is allowed into the municipal system, could the minister tell me whether those heavy metals can be treated, or do they pass through the effluent?

Hon. W. Newman: Many of them come out, of course, and this is one of the problems in treating the sludge for compost—it depends on the amount of heavy metals that are in it.

Mr. Good: Okay, so the discharge from the municipal systems is controlled by you—at least if it is going into a water course it is.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, it is.

Mr. Good: And if it is going on to the land, it would be too, wouldn't it?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, if it is going on the land.

Mr. Good: As I understand it, the treatment of heavy metals is almost impossible, so that it shows up in the effluent. Do you then have any control over the effluent in those areas where they allow larger concentrations into the municipal system?

Hon. W. Newman: Most of the heavy metals are picked up at the sewage disposal plant in the treatment process. As already said, we have guidelines, but we don't have specific legislation that says the city of Kitchener must have only so much effluent going into its plant, and the city of Toronto can have more. I think this is what's concerning the member, right?

Mr. Good: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: We don't have any specific legislation on that at this point in time.

Mr. Good: So the minister hasn't done anything from last year when we discussed the problem.

Hon. W. Newman: Except updating our guidelines.

Mr. Good: Which nobody has to use unless they so wish?

Hon. W. Newman: That's right.

Mr. Good: I see. What are your guidelines, for instance, for chromium?

Hon. W. Newman: The specific amount of discharge of chromium from a particular plant?

Mr. Good: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: I can't tell you.

Mr. Good: Well then, the parts per million. Then you run into the problem of how one can put more water with it because it is all going out with the waste water. When you use more water, you have fewer parts per million going into it. They have dip holes outside the plants where the municipality dips in the sewage to get out its sample. If you have enough water going with it, how can you tell how many parts per million? Could someone explain to me how that operation works?

Hon. W. Newman: The number of parts per million that we allow, using chromates for an example? Maybe Dennis could give us the details and the exact parts per million, or somebody could give us parts per million?

Mr. Good: Yes, we discussed it last year.

Mr. D. P. Caplice (Director, Environmental Approvals): I think the model bylaw revisions call for a range of two to five parts per million on chromium.

Mr. Good: Two to five?

Mr. Caplice: That's a valid question that you raised. I think you have to relate ultimately the parts per million to the flow in order to quantify the total amount that is coming out of any plant. It's in the best interests of these industries not to use excessive amounts of chromium and these types of chemicals, because the price of those has gone up. There has been a great effort made on the part of this industry over the last couple of years to come to grips with recycling and recovering materials prior to emitting them to the sewer system of any municipality. I think the industry is heading very much in this direction, with the increasing cost to go to total recycling—reverse

osmosis and other types of treatment are being put in now by a number of plants.

Mr. Good: And is it to the point where it could conceivably pay them to recapture the materials?

Mr. Caplice: Yes, if you are solely chrome-plating with a fairly large throughput, square footage of material, it is in your best interests these days to look at recovery almost entirely as the best method of handling your waste problem—that is recovery of your lost chrome. The industry has a history of being rather careless and not that efficient, particularly the small operators.

Mr. Good: I understood in Metro—maybe it was in the city of Toronto—the rate was 10 parts per million as against five parts per million.

Mr. Caplice: Right. I believe the Metro bylaw is up for a revision right now; it is being considered by the area municipalities that make up Metropolitan Toronto. They are looking at this model bylaw that Mr. Barr talked about. It is also before the Municipal Engineers' Association here in Ontario.

Mr. Good: The only other thing I want to do is to ask if you have a report, or what follow-up have you done, in the last year since you knew regulations came out under part VII—the private sewage treatment—as to uniformity across the province.

I still feel there are reports coming in from various members that there still isn't uniformity when, for example, you go to put in a septic-tank system across the province. The member for Rainy River (Mr. Reid), I think, drew to your attention the situation up in his area where it's so costly, almost in the \$5,000 price range. In other areas it varies considerably. Could you report on how it is working, or whether you feel that those municipalities to whom you have delegated the responsibility are all doing a good job, or do you put any checks on them at all once you have signed the agreement with the municipality? How does that work?

Hon. W. Newman: We don't put any specific check on them when the specific instances come to our attention. We have signed agreements, I believe, with all the health units in the province but two—I think with all but two, and it looks as if one of those will sign before very long.

What we have done is set up a working committee of some MOHs and some chief sanitary inspectors who are meeting on an

ongoing basis to discuss the regulations and suggest changes that they might want to make in the regulations. And we have instructed the MOHs that under section 59 of the Environmental Protection Act there is a certain amount of leeway for the MOH to work within, as far as the installation of tanks is concerned. I think I gave the member for Rainy River some examples the other day.

Mr. Good: In spite of your regulations?

Hon. W. Newman: In spite of our regulations. Our regulations are there, but there is a certain amount of leeway with the MOH.

For instance as I said the other day, if you have got a buildup of lots within a buildup area and you have got a septic system, you might demand much higher standards than you would by moving out into the country on a 100-acre farm.

I think this is where the discretionary powers in the MOH come into it. We have had this working committee and we have had several suggestions as to how the regulations could be changed. We want to let it run this year, of course. We have already provided a grant structure this year for every tank that is installed that has signed an agreement with the ministry on the septic-tank installation. The grant calls for \$25 per septic tank installation, and we are also going to do a much better breakout on the health units on their actual costs in operating under part VII—the septic tank systems—as opposed to the health aspects of the health units. So we have an ongoing process.

Mr. Good: You may be interested in what happened to me. I had a septic tank system put in at my summer place. I paid my fee twice because the first one had expired. They said that was your fault. They changed the rules after my first permit was issued last spring. That was all right. I paid the second fee.

They arrived at my place last Friday and said they had to dig it up and put another 50 ft of tile in. It's an 800-ft tank with 300 ft of tile. I said, "What's the cause of this?" They said, "Granted, we did inspect it first, and it was passed, and the contractor closed it in."

After it was closed in they found the contractor had counted the closures or headers on the end of the runs as part of the 300 ft. This evidently has been practised all along. Nothing was ever said that this practice wasn't used because it evidently has been. The contractor putting it in explained that a 300-ft tile bed was five lengths of 50 ft plus 25 at each end, making a total of 300 ft of tile.

Suddenly, somewhere along the line they

said, "No, you can't count the two ends. You've got to dig it up and add 10 ft on each run." They arrived last weekend, dug it up, and put on two heads. That's a poor way of doing business.

Hon. W. Newman: This is what we're talking about in section 59 of the Environmental Protection Act, where we use a little bit of discretion. This is where they have that discretionary power. I suppose you can interpret the regulations verbatim as they come in the book, and they say you've got to have X number of feet of tile so long. I don't know of this particular one, but I'd be glad to look into it for you.

Mr. Good: There's no need to look into it. It's just the matter that somebody along the line said, "No, you're doing it wrong." Whether it was locally or from you people, I don't know.

Hon. W. Newman: I'd like to make very clear what we do as far as the installation is concerned. I went through some of this the other day. We leave it with the MOH, the health unit and their inspectors except when you come into the Aquarobic systems. They have to be approved by our people, until such time as the health unit staff becomes familiar with the Aquarobic system.

Mr. Good: I know all the contractors in the area were called in a year ago when the new regulations came out. I was told, "Yes, the man you have doing yours is a good, reliable fellow. There's no problem. If we know the contractor there's no problem." They put it in, and this is evidently the way they have been putting it in, and suddenly someone decided that you need another 50 ft. Why they ever gave it approval to close it in, and they did, and then decide it had to be dug up, seems a pretty loose way of doing business.

Hon. W. Newman: Again, I think that is where one uses discretion. I don't know the specific details of yours. You just explained to me why it had to be opened up again. Most of the inspectors are reasonable fellows. There are times when they do call on us for advice. Of course, there is an appeal process which is rarely used. Basically it's there if somebody feels the health unit has dealt harshly with them.

Mr. Good: You feel there is uniformity except for discretion? You're right back to where you were two years ago when the ministry freely admitted there were problems.

Hon. W. Newman: Not necessarily because of the regulations we have. In the built up areas, cottage country, and waterways, we're

extremely conscious of the need to be tight on the regulations. The MOH still has some discretionary power under section 59 of the Act. I believe there's a handbook provided to the MOH as a guideline.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Maeck, followed by Mr. Riddell.

Mr. L. Maeck (Parry Sound): Mr. Chairman, I have one question and it follows the same lines as Mr. Good's. I'm interested in areas, Mr. Minister, where there is a public health unit who are supervising weeping beds, septic tanks, and so on. What I'd like to know is if someone is complaining about the installation of a weeping bed and septic tank that has been inspected by the health unit, who has final authority? What about the people in your ministry? Do they have any overriding authority, over and above the health unit, if the health unit fails to act on these things?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes. I would have to feel if there is a major pollution problem, although we have an agreement, they will carry out part VII of the Environmental Protection Act and, as I said, they have discretionary power. But if somebody, an individual, feels a tank has been improperly installed and they contacted the health unit and they are convinced it wasn't properly done and something is wrong, I suggest it would be appropriate to contact us.

Mr. Maeck: What are the regulations on the distance between a weeping bed and a well?

Hon. W. Newman: I think it's been changed from 50 to 100 ft. I'd have to recheck that. Is that not correct, John?

Mr. Barr: Fifty feet.

Hon. W. Newman: Fifty feet from a well and 100 ft from a body of water, is it not?

Mr. Maeck: Fifty feet from a well?

Hon. W. Newman: Fifty feet from a well and 100 ft from a river or body of water.

Mr. Maeck: Fine, thank you, Mr. Minister.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Don't get the well up or downstream.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Riddell.

Mr. J. Riddell (Huron): Following on Mr. Good's comments and in accordance with what Mr. Reid had to say to you in the House the other day, are the regulations quite stringent in northern Ontario, stringent to the point where they actually interfere with housing development? I was checking with Mr. Reid

on this. He indicated a sewage disposal area had to comprise an area of around 24 by 50 ft—he was going by memory; I don't know if these are accurate—and filled to a depth of 5 ft with gravel. The cost for this construction varied from \$3,000 to \$5,000. He said where housing is already in short supply, there is just no way it's adding any incentive to try to build houses now. Is there any relaxation of the regulations if they are this stringent?

Hon. W. Newman: No. In his particular area, if he is talking \$3,000 to \$5,000 installation costs, maybe he should be looking at another kind of a system to put in. I don't know why it would cost \$5,000 to put a septic tank in.

Mr. Good: That's the cost of 5 ft of gravel, Mr. Reid says.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, depending where it has to be brought from.

Mr. Good: But why do you need 5 ft of gravel?

Hon. W. Newman: You need 5 ft of gravel to allow proper dissipation within the septic system.

Mr. Good: What, in rock?

Mr. Maeck: It could be rock or clay.

Hon. W. Newman: You mean—

Mr. Maeck: I mean that's the reason for the 5 ft of gravel.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes. If it is a clay bottom or rock bottom all you are building is basically a large cesspool. That's why you need this for evaporation and for proper filtration of the effluent coming through the tank.

I'm not going to argue with those figures but I have some idea of what it costs to put a tank in and those figures seem extremely high, unless they have to take it all in—

Mr. Riddell: Mr. Maeck said in clay; surely to goodness a lot of farmers are constructing septic tanks and weeping tile in clay land and to my knowledge they don't have to put in this amount of gravel, do they?

Hon. W. Newman: In clay soil?

Mr. Riddell: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, it all depends on the percolation tests. As I said, this is where the discretionary powers come in with the MOH. If you are putting a septic tank system in the middle of a 100-acre farm or putting it into a

subdivision or a builtup area, it's a different situation.

Mr. Riddell: Okay.

Hon. W. Newman: Sorry; may I correct one thing? I told you 50 ft from a well and 100 ft from the water. It's 50 ft from either one, I'm sorry.

Mr. Maeck: It's 50 from either one?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, I'm sorry I gave you that.

Mr. Good: Just 50 ft from a lake? That means it wouldn't even be as far back as the marine allowance.

Hon. W. Newman: Depending on the lake, of course.

Mr. Riddell: On Thursday last—I'm sorry I wasn't able to be here on Friday—I asked you a question pertaining to the proposed lagoon to handle the sewage from the village of Grand Bend and what the minister is doing, considering the number of objections he's been receiving from the people in the surrounding areas. Where does the town stand on this? Is the town in agreement with a sewage treatment plant?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know, but I would think if I was in a town—and I am only going by memory here—in most cases a lagoon system is much cheaper to operate. The operating cost of a lagoon is less than half of what it is to operate a treatment plant. As far as Grand Bend is concerned maybe somebody—we have some staff here; do you want some details? Do you want somebody to give you some details on Grand Bend?

Mr. Riddell: Yes, because I understand that the river which will be discharging the liquid in the spring and fall varies tremendously in height, and I was told that it even changes direction, depending on whether it is high water or low water. They simply say that this isn't going to function properly, this lagoon, if it is constructed. There was a farmer who even offered to give land to the minister if the ministry would consider a sewage treatment plant, or recommend a sewage treatment plant.

Hon. W. Newman: I am aware of the fact that somebody was offering it, but the thing is, the location of the land that was offered for the sewage treatment plant, and I'm just going by memory, would have put the sewage treatment plant in the wrong spot for the proper flow of the sewage system throughout the municipality. I believe that is correct.

To give you details on Grand Bend, I can't tell you exactly how the town feels, but in most instances the municipalities much prefer a lagoon because it's a twice-a-year discharge, the operating costs are minimal and their treatment by the lagoons is much more practical for them. In many cases if they go to a full treatment plant or with secondary treatment, that can put the costs for the municipalities out of all proportion. But I could ask John Timko if you want some details on the Grand Bend one.

Mr. Riddell: Is he here now?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, John, are you here?

Mr. J. Timko (Project Manager, Southwestern Region): Regarding your concern about the river and the water levels and so forth, one of the reasons we have gone to a lagoon is specifically to take advantage of the flows in the river. The lagoons will be designed to discharge only when the flows are there and when they are going in the right direction. As well, we have worked out an agreement with the conservation authority handling the dam at Park Hill to discharge their water when we are ready to discharge, so that assimilation capacity is available to handle the effluent from the lagoon. So we are specifically making use of the characteristics of the river and the dam to ensure that no problems are caused.

Mr. Riddell: Why have thumbs been turned down on a sewage treatment plant which is what the town was willing to go along with, provided the surrounding municipalities would help to fund it?

Mr. Timko: The essential reason was very high cost. A sewage treatment plant is much more expensive to construct. It has a daily effluent which we felt would have to have a very long outfall to keep the effluent off the beaches. This item alone is about \$100,000 to \$150,000 extra cost. A sewage treatment plant costs about three times as much to operate as a lagoon. In fact, the operating costs estimated for the treatment plant at Grand Bend would work out at around \$60 to \$80 per typical home. So when you are aiming at \$130 cost you can see the operating cost alone being very high.

Mr. Riddell: But if we were to project our thinking over a period of 20 to 30 years or more, and consider the amount of production that we could get off the 106 acres of land that you are taking for this lagoon—and I understand it's some of the best land in the area—would this maybe not justify the additional immediate costs for a sewage treatment plant?

Mr. Timko: I haven't gone into that type of economical analysis, but when you look at the cost of a treatment plant against the lagoon, it's just so high at this time that it is not practical to build a project, even with our maximum subsidy. With these very high operating costs and the very high costs we would be encountering, we just can't afford to build it.

Mr. Riddell: I understand the townships are appealing this, and they say they are going to bring to a meeting an engineer from one of the universities—it escapes my mind where it is—to prove to the ministry officials that a sewage treatment plant would not be that more costly. As a matter of fact, I understand there was an engineer at one of the first meetings. He came with the intention of talking about sewage treatment plants. I don't know who got talking to him before the meeting, but it was my understanding that at the meeting he refused to get up to say anything about sewage treatment plants. I do know that the ministry officials here are strongly in favour of lagoons, and for some reason seem to turn thumbs down on sewage treatment plants. This was evident apparently at the meeting, according to the information I am given. Can you enlighten me on that? Who was there and why?

Mr. Timko: I believe that was Ken Hyde, who was the engineer. I was at that meeting. He didn't refuse to talk about it, but I don't think he gave the questioners the answers they were looking for. They were trying, I think, to trap him into making rather sweeping statements to corroborate what their thinking was and he was giving typical qualified engineering answers. He was being very careful in cost estimates and so forth, and he did indicate that it was expensive. At least that was my reading of being at that meeting.

Hon. W. Newman: I expect to make one thing very clear. We don't favour lagoons over sewage disposal plants. We look at the overall practicality of the situation and I think it has just been outlined to you that the costs are a factor per municipality. I don't know where you get the idea that we favour lagoons over sewage treatment plants or primary or secondary or even tertiary treatment plants. Each circumstance is looked at on its own merit.

Mr. Riddell: Where does this stand now? Is the lagoon definitely going ahead or is there an appeal? What is it going to be?

Hon. W. Newman: Did the board recommend it to go ahead?

Mr. Timko: The board approved the lagoon sites. We are going to the Ontario Municipal

Board now with a rate proposal and that is, I think, being advertised right now.

Mr. Riddell: I understand there will be an appeal before the board so these objectors will have a chance to put their objections.

Hon. W. Newman: At the Ontario Municipal Board, yes.

Mr. Riddell: Okay. In connection with the other matter that I mentioned regarding the high rates that property owners in Vanastra are paying for water and sewage, you indicated you would make some kind of a statement. Perhaps you did on Friday, and if that is the case I won't have you go over it again. I can read the rough copy of Hansard.

Hon. W. Newman: It is in Hansard. Here we are talking about high rates and we are talking about lagoons and sewage disposal plants. I touched on it, I believe, in Friday's Hansard. If you want us to go into it again, it is up to the chairman to say.

Mr. Riddell: If you gave a fairly complete answer on Friday I will look at the answer you gave in Hansard.

There are two other matters that I want to talk about, and I think they fall in this vote. One is the handling of this ministry in connection with the Nappan Island housing project and the Lake Nobsbong housing development, and it all has to do with sewage.

As you well know, in connection with the Nappan Island housing project, a 250-lot cottage subdivision was given draft plan approval at Queen's Park. The cottage, I understand, will handle its sewage in holding tanks, and this sewage will have to be removed, hauled away and disposed of on a nearby farm. The conditions attached to the draft plan approval called for Troon Holdings Ltd. to assess the environmental impact of the subdivision for five years after the cottages are built. But there is no requirement for an environmental impact study before construction, which, to me, is another after-the-fact situation which for some reason seems to symbolize the ministries within this government.

The government's own Ministry of Natural Resources completed a study in 1972 indicating that the number of cottages and boats in the area had reached its maximum limit. A 1970 study by the Ministry of Energy and Resources Management also concluded that development of Nappan Island should be prohibited because of the ecologically fragile nearby marshes. The Lower Trent River Conservation Authority also opposes the develop-

ment, citing large numbers of waterfowl and wildlife near the island.

The plan for subdivision includes dredging in one channel of the river that serves as a fish migration route. The local township council, which also opposed the project, was not told of the approval until several months after approval was given at Queen's Park in October, 1972.

After three separate studies have suggested that the housing division on Nappan Island should not be developed, has the minister advised the Ministry of Housing against the development, or is the old-fashioned game of politics still being played? Does the minister not take into consideration the fact his own biologists have stated the proposals for the 250 holding tanks are completely unacceptable and against all principles of the Ministry of the Environment's sewage disposal guidelines? What are you doing to convince the Minister of Housing (Mr. Irvine)?

Hon. W. Newman: Are you talking about Nappan Island?

Mr. Riddell: I'm talking about Nappan Island.

Hon. W. Newman: And Nappan Island, as far as we're concerned, and the Ministry of the Environment is concerned, has not had any major environmental impact maybe because there is no legislation to cover that at this point in time. But may I say this, we would not permit, in any particular area, whether it's Nappan Island or Lake Nobsong. Is the one you're talking about near North Bay?

Mr. Riddell: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: No development would be approved by our ministry unless we were absolutely convinced the effluent discharge could be contained. If you're talking about holding tanks, and methods of handling the effluent from holding tanks, then there is no environmental discharge at all to the water. I don't know what you're talking about.

Mr. Riddell: They have to get rid of the stuff somehow.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right. If they've got holding tanks, and they're not creating a pollution problem in the lake, and they certainly won't if they have holding tanks because they have to be pumped out on a regular basis and taken away, I see nothing wrong environmentally.

Mr. Riddell: What's the concern, then, of all

these people who have studied it—the conservation authority and your own biologists?

Hon. W. Newman: Our biologists—or the Ministry of Natural Resources biologists, it doesn't really matter—as far as we're concerned, and as far as the environment is concerned, if somebody wants to build a cottage on Nappan Island they must meet our requirements. One of our requirements calls for holding tanks.

Mr. Riddell: You sure can't convince the people up there, I'll tell you. I've been personally contacted about Lake Nobsong housing development. They're up in arms in that part of the country, and the situation is similar at Nappan Island housing development.

A draft plan approval was given for, I believe in this case, a 100-acre summer cottage subdivision on the north peninsula of Lake Nobsong. In this case, the Ministry of the Environment is studying the effect this project would have on the environment.

An OMB hearing is scheduled for June 23 before the Ministry of the Environment's studies are available. Hopes that more thorough studies would influence the OMB's ruling at the hearing have been quashed by the words of Mr. Palmer, the OMB chairman, to the effect the hearing will not concern itself with the question of environmental impact.

Why is a study being done by your ministry if the OMB is going to disregard the results of the study in favour of other matters which may be relevant such as the uses, population density, and other matters of planning significance such as access, adequacy of services, etc.?

Hon. W. Newman: I believe you asked a question in the House some time ago on this, or someone did, and at that time I think I indicated our study would be completed and our people would be making representation at the Ontario Municipal Board. Our people will be prepared for the OMB hearing on June 23.

Mr. Riddell: Is your study complete then?

Hon. W. Newman: It's completed far enough for our people to use.

Mr. Riddell: Is it completely completed?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes.

Mr. J. A. Taylor (Prince Edward-Lennox): It's today, June 23.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, they're there today then. If it's June 23 they're there.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: I question whether the chairman of the Ontario Municipal Board would make a statement like that in advance.

Mr. Riddell: He made the statement. I get sick and tired of listening to you expound on something which you probably don't know too much about. This came from good authority.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: I know a heck of a lot more about it than you do, so don't be so cheeky.

Mr. Chairman: Order. Address your remarks to the Chair.

Mr. Riddell: I would hesitate to say you knew anything about it.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: I have had a lot of experience before the Ontario Municipal Board. The chairman of the Ontario Municipal Board would never make a statement like that. I don't think it's appropriate for you to comment on it at a hearing like this.

Mr. Riddell: I happened to get it from good authority that he made that statement.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: I don't care where you heard it.

Mr. Riddell: I have a letter from the Ministry of the Environment to the Save Lake Nottawasaga Ratepayers' Association indicating: "Because of the urgent need for information by the middle of June, we will schedule as much of our sampling as possible for an early start." Where's the urgency? Why is there such a rush to get the assessment completed? Is it a foregone conclusion this development is going to go ahead despite the impact it may have on the environment?

Hon. W. Newman: No. I said we would move forward in order to get our studies done so we could go before the OMB, and be prepared for June 23. I said we would move along with it because the OMB meeting had been set up.

Mr. Riddell: Is there any big rush on an OMB hearing for June 23? Why couldn't they wait until your assessment was completed?

Hon. W. Newman: Our assessment, I am told, is complete. Our people will be at the hearing today. Today is June 23, isn't it?

Mr. Riddell: The Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. Bernier) apparently instructed his northeastern regional office to seek a delay in the hearing until such time as the results of the Ministry of the Environment studies are available. If they are available and complete, it's fine and dandy.

Subsequently, the regional director wrote the OMB chairman, Mr. W. H. Palmer, seeking a delay. Mr. Palmer replied saying that a delay would not be possible. Now, who in the heck is running the show? Is it an appointed person who runs the show, or are we, as elected officials, or are you as an elected official and Minister of the Environment? Do you not have any say in this?

Hon. W. Newman: If the Ontario Municipal Board has set a date for a hearing and we were not prepared to go ahead on that particular date, we would probably ask for an adjournment of the hearing, under the proper and legal procedure, which would be today.

Mr. Riddell: My last question is, are you concerned over reported comments of the OMB chairman that the hearing will not concern itself at all with the question of environmental impact?

Hon. W. Newman: All I can say is that I have every confidence in the chairman of the Ontario Municipal Board to listen to everyone. I have been at hearings—I go as a layman sometimes—and I have never yet found them not willing to listen to anyone who has something to say about a particular case or matter.

Mr. Riddell: Just to satisfy the member from Prince Edward, I will send you a copy of the information that I have in connection with Mr. Palmer's statement.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: All relevant evidence has been heard by the Ontario Municipal Board and always has been in my experience and that goes back a good many years. If it's environmental it will be heard. There's no closure on that.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): Mr. Chairman, I brought this to the attention of the minister the other day, where one municipality in my area is building their own sewage system. I discussed this the other day with you. They would like you to complete construction. They are at the end of phase two. You informed them, I believe, that you were short of money at this time. This leaves that municipality in a very awkward position. They would like to know, if you are short of money, and they can't continue and complete this third phase, if you as you indicated if I remember correctly, might change your policy this fall or at the beginning of the year. Would they qualify if they completed their sewage system on their own and carried the finances over to next year or whenever there is money available? Would this be considered in the policy when you change it?

Hon. W. Newman: The policy, of course, would not be retroactive. If they were to proceed with phase three I don't know how much is involved, whether they have an agreement with us, whether there has been a consulting engineer put on the job, how far they are along with it, whether they are talking about rates and expansion, I don't know the details of it. I believe you met with one of our people the other day regarding this particular situation.

Mr. Spence: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: All I've got to say at this point in time is that I do know that as far as funding is concerned, we are over our limit in commitments.

Mr. Spence: True.

Hon. W. Newman: Maybe if the municipality—and I don't know the circumstances—wants to go ahead and do its own financing for the next two years, then maybe something could be worked out in detail with our people. But we have no funding at this point in time. When the new policy is developed, and I hope that we can have it worked out by this fall or earlier if possible, when the new policy comes into being, then we will also need funding for that policy which will mean the normal procedure in government for getting additional funding. With the kind of problems we are faced with, I don't know how much money we are going to get.

Mr. Spence: That's right. But if they complete it, would they be considered in this new policy?

Hon. W. Newman: I think they would have to have an agreement with us on the overall situation.

Mr. Spence: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Gilbertson.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): Mr. Minister, up in the area where I come from—I don't know whether you consider it northwestern Ontario, but it's just around there—we have three water and sewer projects on the go. I can name them, Hornepayne and Bruce Mines. And now White River is going ahead—but they are not that far advanced. One thing that concerns the municipality of Hornepayne is the time factor. The seasons are pretty short. You can work only so late in the fall, then the frost comes and you are through until next spring—and sometimes spring comes pretty late in the area.

I hope your ministry will take into consideration the fact that the seasons are short, and that people are all enthused and waiting and the town is all torn up. You know what it is like when you have a water and sewer project going—everything is in a real mess. The people of Hornepayne are very anxious that everything possible be done to get this project completed as soon as possible. Bruce Mines is in the same boat, in a sense, although they are a little farther advanced, I believe. It's not as big a town.

I have been in communication with your ministry, trying to keep up to date. I hope you, as the minister, and your ministry will show us northerners some special consideration on account of the weather conditions so that the project will get expedited.

In closing, I remember a gentleman got up at this particular meeting and he said, "I came up here from down east in Nova Scotia. When I came up to the north, all I had was a pack and a path. Today I am quite proud. Today I have a home and a bath."

Hon. W. Newman: Well, may I just say that in some cases we are running behind. We have just so many engineers within the ministry. We are on a complement staff cut, as I have outlined. We are trying to move ahead with every possible expediency with all our programmes. And we do keep in mind the fact that you have a shorter season in the central north than we below your area do.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 3 carry?

Mr. Riddell: The member for Prince Edward-Lennox kind of diverted my attention, and I failed to ask what—

Mr. Chairman: Maybe a clash of colours.

Mr. Riddell: Really I'm a man of few words, Mr. Minister. When I went to university I had to defend myself the hard way—the same as your deputy minister. He was a renowned boxer when he went to university—I'll bet you didn't know that.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, I did, as a matter of fact, we both went to the same university.

Mr. Riddell: Is that right?

Hon. W. Newman: How about that?

Mr. Riddell: Are you a graduate from Guelph?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes. That's right.

Mr. Riddell: Goodness gracious. I am too.

Hon. W. Newman: Are you too? You seem to have an interest in it.

Mr. Riddell: I worked my way through university by boxing too, you know.

Hon. W. Newman: Is that right?

Mr. Riddell: I get a little short-reined once in a while, particularly when somebody starts interjecting in things they know very little about.

Would you mind telling me what these studies reveal? You say your studies are completed at Lake Nosbonsing—does it look as if they can go ahead and build these cottages. Or is there going to be some environmental impact which is not too favourable?

Hon. W. Newman: Let me ask if anybody here can answer that question—or are they all at the hearings? Ralph, can you give us just some rough idea of what our recommendations are going to be to the OMB? Ralph Moore, our regional director from Sudbury.

Mr. R. Moore (Director, Northeastern Region): In the last two weeks the finalization of the studies done this spring indicate that the phosphorous output from this type of system is really going to contribute very little, that the lake is categorized as a class 1 lake, an oligotrophic lake which is in reasonably good shape. In fact, it's one of the better lakes in terms of the environmental aspects of it. The parameters that are put on the development would be satisfactory in terms of not allowing more pollution than it could tolerate.

Mr. Riddell: So it would appear then that the development could go ahead on the basis of—

Mr. Moore: From our environmental standpoints, yes.

Mr. Riddell: Well, Lake Erie was pretty clean at one time too, but they allowed development there.

Hon. W. Newman: It is coming back all the time.

Mr. Riddell: Well, we might be in the same boat here. We'll allow a development to take place in Lake Nosbonsing and then have to spend all kinds of money to bring it back to life.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Yes. You answered the one question I wanted to ask a while ago. You talked in regard to septic tanks

about the difference between a body of water and a well, and I won't go into that.

But the other one I wanted to ask was what about septic tanks which are on fissured rock—we'll say something like Rockwood where there are people carrying their drinking water, and the septic tanks seep into the wells. How do you resolve that? I know we discussed that the other day, and offered to put in a system some years ago, but a lot of local people who had good wells were able to discourage the local councillors. What do you prove when you are on fissured rock?

Hon. W. Newman: Well, when you get into fissures and rocks where the water flowing through them creates a contamination problem we would not recommend the normal septic tank. The answer there is probably the Aquarobic type of system where you don't have the fluid getting down through. It would depend on the circumstances.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 3 carry? Carried. Item 4 carried?

Mr. Riddell: No, no. I just have a few comments here on item 4. I trust under this item we can talk about disposable and non-disposable containers, can we?

Hon. W. Newman: Oh no, this is utility plant development and construction. This is the water and sewage disposal plants. I would assume in vote 1904, resource recovery, is where that will come. We'll be dealing with resource recovery—that will cover that whole field in vote 1904.

Mr. Riddell: We are on vote 1904 now.

Hon. W. Newman: I wish we were but we are on 1903, item 4.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 1903, Item 4.

Mr. Riddell: Oh, my humble apologies.

Mr. Chairman: Item 4 carried? Carried. Shall item 5 carry?

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): What does this involve, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. W. Newman: This involves the new plant operations, the people we need and the cost of operating these plants. As more plants come on stream, it requires more funds to operate them. It's as simple as that.

Mr. Ruston: We are winding up to the total vote now on this 1903, so the total expenditure you've got is \$188 million.

Hon. W. Newman: Right.

Mr. Ruston: Is this the total payout your ministry will be making, and then how much of this money will you recover? Do you know exactly how much you will recover from the federal government under CMHC?

Hon. W. Newman: The only place we are getting money back basically, from the federal government, will be under item 4, 1903, and only for that portion which covers sewage construction. And of the total vote of \$149 million—I could be a little wrong in my figures, I'll get the details for you—I think it's about some \$34 million from the "feds" under CMHC.

Could somebody give me the exact figure—what we are anticipating getting from the federal government on vote 1903, item 4? Maybe you can give me the rough figures, the total there is approximately \$150 million. We get no CMHC money on water systems, just on the sewage systems. But I believe it's somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$33 million or \$30 million? It's \$30 million.

Mr. Good: Twenty-five per cent?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, but you see this is broken down in total water and sewer. We only get into sewage. It's about \$30 million.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Which are loans to municipalities, Mr. Minister, with 25 per cent forgiven?

Hon. W. Newman: Right.

Mr. Maack: Mr. Minister, this item 4 again—I guess we are still talking about that one—but what about the payments that are made by the consumers back to the ministry. Is that deducted before this item is put in here?

Hon. W. Newman: No, no. All the money that is paid by the consumer goes back to the general revenue fund, is that right? All the money that's taken in on the water and sewer plants goes back to general revenue because our funds come out of the general revenue fund.

Mr. Spence: I wish it did. Did I understand you to say that 25 per cent is forgiven?

Hon. W. Newman: No, no, we were just talking about the Central Mortgage and Housing Corp. on their portion of the sewage costs.

Mr. Spence: But there is no forgiveness.

Hon. W. Newman: Oh yes. Some of the federal money is forgiven; 25 per cent of their total input.

Mr. Spence: But none from the province?

Hon. W. Newman: We have a whole grant structure.

Mr. Spence: Oh, I see.

Hon. W. Newman: It's up to 75 per cent on water and sewage depending on costs, and we have 15 per cent for oversizing in other areas, so we have a much more elaborate—I don't want to get too political here—but we have a much more elaborate and flexible system on behalf of the people of this province.

Mr. Good: But you still can't afford it.

Mr. Spence: The public in general ask that question many, many times.

Hon. W. Newman: I know.

Mr. Spence: They ask if there is any forgiveness or how much is forgiven. You pay 75 per cent?

Hon. W. Newman: We pay up to 75 per cent in some programmes, we pay up to 40 per cent in others, up to 30 per cent in others, nothing in the larger municipalities except maybe in a regional municipality you get 15 per cent allowable as an oversizing grant toward their systems. This whole programme has to be flexible to be able to deal with various levels of municipal government, those who can afford it and those who can't afford as much.

Mr. Good: Is it still \$110 and \$130 for water in the rate structure?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, that's the way it is at this point in time.

Mr. Good: That's the maximum that householders are paying?

Hon. W. Newman: That's the maximum you should pay, but even bringing in our full 75 per cent grant, as I explained the other day, it can run over. Belle River is a good example where it does run over.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Burr.

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): I was just wondering, Mr. Chairman, whether the official from the area in which Etobicoke is situated has turned up today to answer my question about the Gorbel Heat Treat Co. that refused permission to an inspector to enter.

Mr. E. Biggs (Deputy Minister): We gave that to you on Friday.

Mr. Burr: No, it was not sufficient.

Mr. Biggs: I handed it to you personally.

Mr. Burr: Oh yes, at the end of the time. The man refused permission to the inspector to enter the premises on May 3, 1974. Almost a year later you have a court case and the man is fined \$3,000 for his offence. After the court case, a spokesman for the ministry said an inspector will return in an effort to determine the cause of the emission. Presumably, if the president of the company said, "No, you can't come in," this refusal to be inspected could go on year after year and cost the man just the \$3,000 fine.

There is something wrong there and that's what I want to find out. Is it the legislation that's at fault? Just what is it that's at fault here?

Hon. W. Newman: In this specific case I think you've got a report. What you're concerned about is that when one of our inspectors goes to the plant and they refuse to let him in and a charge is laid then why is it so long before he goes back? There is no reason why he can't go back in. I don't know what was the delay time on that. I didn't get a chance to find out.

Mr. Biggs: May until October.

Hon. W. Newman: May until October?

Mr. Burr: October?

Hon. W. Newman: They refused entry in May, is that correct?

Mr. Burr: But in April 1975, after the court case—

Mr. Barr: They laid the charge in October.

Mr. Burr: Yes, the charge was laid in October, but it came to court in April, 1975, that's 11 months later. After the court case a Ministry of the Environment spokesman, according to the Toronto Star said: "An inspector will return in an effort to determine the cause of the emission."

Hon. W. Newman: May I say this? I really have to believe that after that fine, which was quite significant as far as I'm concerned, as far as co-operation with our ministry is concerned, I don't think you'll find many plants not open up their doors to our inspectors in the future.

Mr. Burr: I hope not, but has the inspector returned and has he got in?

Hon. W. Newman: Oh yes, and I am sure the company has been quite co-operative with us, as you have read since then. They were

back in yes, and have been working out a very extensive programme with the company.

Mr. Burr: Well, supposing this happens to somebody else again, this refusal occurs. Have you no better way of getting to them than you took this time, taking 11 months?

Hon. W. Newman: I can't answer that because I don't know how many adjournments might be asked in the court. I assume we laid the charge and I assume there may have been adjournments and this is the way our judicial system works. If the lawyers want to ask for an adjournment and they have a hearing, this is one of the things we can't avoid.

Mr. Burr: What I am concerned about is that pollution could go on for a whole year, as this one did presumably, without you being able to move in.

Hon. W. Newman: I would have to come down to the legal aspects, I'm quite sure that we can go into a plant even though we've laid a charge for not allowing us to enter. I would like to get more details on this particular plant because I think what you are really concerned about is not about the report, but what has happened.

Mr. Burr: No, not that plant, just the procedure.

Hon. W. Newman: Just the general procedure.

Mr. Burr: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know if we have any lawyers here who can answer that for me, but I certainly feel we would have the right to go back in.

Mr. Burr: Do you think you could have one of your legal people take a look at this and see if there is some better way of doing it, and perhaps give me a report on what you see as an improved method?

Hon. W. Newman: I will ask Mr. Barr to see that you get a report on it.

Mr. Burr: That's fine. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 1903 carry?

Mr. Good: How many projects do you have under review?

Mr. Chairman: Oh I'm sorry, Mr. Good.

Hon. W. Newman: Projects? The province? In the mix, on the go, on construction, just finalizing; or you mean the total perspective of what we're working on?

Mr. Good: A breakdown of how many you have on the go now.

Hon. W. Newman: I think we gave it to you last week.

Mr. Good: Oh, I'm sorry.

Hon. W. Newman: I think you will find it in Hansard. Did I not give him that?

Mr. Good: I will check Hansard.

Hon. W. Newman: About 485 projects altogether.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Tremendous programmes.

Hon. W. Newman: I think it's one of the finest in the world.

Mr. Maeck: You should be commended, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Good: There are that many places that don't have sewer and water, that is amazing.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. Root: Is there a lot of legal work in connection with CMHC financing?

Hon. W. Newman: Pardon me?

Mr. Root: Is there a lot of legal work in connection with CMHC financing? The reason I ask the question, I saw a report of a question in Ottawa. It was a federal member in his riding and I think he said there were 9 or 19 lawyers in Guelph, but only one in Waterloo. Is there a lot of legal work or very little?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know how much legal work is involved. I know we could always use more money.

Mr. Root: I beg your pardon.

Hon. W. Newman: I know we could always use more money from Ottawa if they would give it to us for projects.

Mr. Root: I wonder why one area would have a whole battery of lawyers and another would only have one.

Mr. Ruston: I think the Premier (Mr. Davis) said they should practise restraint in Ottawa.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, I think there should be restraint, but I must say there are certain projects which I think have priority, one of which is housing, and you can't have houses without services.

Mr. McIlveen: Better not say that in the budget tonight.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 1903 carry?

Vote 1903 agreed to.

On vote 1904, Mr. Riddell?

Mr. Chairman: Item 1, waste utilization.

Mr. Riddell: There were some comments made when we started these estimates last week on disposable containers, and this is a pet peeve of mine. I just can't understand why the minister is dragging his feet about doing something right away on this, rather than give the consumer a choice. I believe is the way he worded it. He knows full well that in Oregon they have done away with non-disposable containers and have had great success with their programme. I believe they have also banned the non-disposable containers in two or three of the western provinces here in Canada. I've done quite a bit of study and work on this matter, and I would just like to review some of the facts I have here.

On Dec. 19, 1974, the three volume report of the Environment Ministry's solid waste task force was tabled in the Legislature by yourself, Mr. Minister, and the main subject of the detailed report centred on the problem of just how much waste is caused by throw-away bottles and cans, and what can be done to encourage the use of returnable bottles.

While the facts in the report made clear the need for a ban on non-refillable bottles and cans, no strong recommendations were made because of the greater number of industry representatives—over consumer and environmental representatives—on the task force.

The provincial task force was formed back in the fall of 1972 to look at the problems of solid waste, and the then Minister of the Environment (Mr. Auld) asked that it concentrate on the packaging of milk, carbonated soft drinks and alcoholic and other beverages—these problems were seen as the most pressing solid waste problems in the province at the time. Two sub groups, the beverage packaging working group and the milk packaging working group, were formed to study these issues. However, half of the members of the solid waste task force were representatives of the interested industries; and the industry representatives further outnumbered consumer and environmental group representatives on the two working groups by two to one.

Hon. W. Newman: Pardon me, Jack. That's not my statement is it?

Mr. Riddell: No, no.

Hon. W. Newman: Sorry, I wanted that clear.

Mr. Riddell: I talked to somebody who served on one of these groups, and they said every vote—every vote—ended up 10 to seven. In other words, there were 10 industrial representatives on the committee and there were seven representing the consumer interests.

Mr. Good: The minister set it up that way.

Mr. Riddell: Every vote ended up 10 to seven. The representation on these groups did nothing more than polarize the industry and consumer interests. Since the business of the task force and the working groups were decided by majority vote, the opposition on the groups was very significant. In fact, the beverage packaging group, which contained seven representatives from related beverage industries and three consumer representatives, were unable to agree on anything except that the 16 recommendations it did offer would be inadequate in themselves to produce a substantial improvement in the availability of returnable bottles. However, an approach was made toward making returnable bottles more available to the public.

What the findings of the report do show is that non-refillable containers are environmentally harmful, and that any switch from the use of non-refillable soft drink bottles and cans to refillable bottles is beneficial to the environment. The solid waste task force recommended adoption of the working groups' reports.

The report of the milk packaging working group was tabled in the Legislature months ago. The report of the beverage packaging working group produced 16 recommendations, of which the government has accepted 14. The first recommendation of the group was that where soft drinks were sold they must be available in refillable containers as well as throw-away containers. This would make sure that consumers had a fair choice—and you brought to our attention in your opening remarks—since it is extremely difficult today to find a retail outlet that stocks returnable bottles. This was a key recommendation when compared to the others, but one which was rejected by yourself.

Also rejected was the recommendation that the deposit price for beer containers be increased from the present two cents to encourage an even greater return of the bottles. And, thank goodness, the brewing industry themselves brought in a greater increase. Now, why—

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, no. You don't give credit to anybody in this government, do you? Let's not kid ourselves, I was very much involved in that.

Mr. Good: Especially when you don't do anything.

Mr. Ruston: We can't give you any credit if you don't do it.

Mr. Riddell: Well it was a recommendation that you turned down, for goodness sake.

Hon. W. Newman: No, it was not. I just think you have to give the government credit now and again for doing something; and there was a lot of consultation with the brewing industry before this came in.

Mr. Good: The only reason you recommended the zip-top cans was because the can companies had already developed a new pull-tab top.

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, that's a lot of garbage too; and you know it. You know the route we're going is the right route and your route is the wrong route.

Mr. Good: We'll see, we'll see.

Hon. W. Newman: This happens to be my favourite topic.

Mr. Ruston: The minister is not doing very well on it.

Mr. Riddell: The one recommendation adopted which requires response from the beverage industry is that the pull-tab on cans be phased out over the next 12 months. The cans themselves, however, would not be banned. The fact that this was the only recommendation which required any action from the beverage industry is even more significant when one considers the fact that industry was already working on this question.

On Dec. 22, only three days after the task force report was made public, the Continental Can Co. of Canada Ltd. announced a new type of flip-top can that is opened by a foil strip that remains attached to the can.

Also recommended and adopted was that a waste management advisory board be established to provide a permanent group to look at the broader issues which had escaped the work of the solid waste task force. The other adopted recommendation dealt merely with urging or encouraging soft drink companies to promote the sale of refillable containers. These recommendations will do nothing to encourage the use of returnable bottles, but will merely force the vendor who now does sell returnables to be more regulated than before.

In effect, while the Conservative government themselves have defined non-returnable containers as a problem, they have not taken any action to deal with the problem in the last

four years. It was back in 1970 that George Kerr, the then Minister of the Environment, promised legislation to reduce the use of non-returnable pop containers. In March, 1973, Environment Minister James Auld stated that the province had a very definite commitment to hold the line on the increase in the amount of garbage.

"Strong leadership will be taken in this field so that we can cut down as much as possible on one-way disposable cartons that will include cans, bottles and plastic containers." That was a comment by the then minister James Auld.

Today, this so-called strong leadership has sparked Environment Minister William Newman to merely ban the flip-top on non-returnable cans along with sitting down with industry to encourage them to use refillable containers.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: That's a milestone.

Mr. Good: A millstone, you mean.

Mr. Riddell: Listen to this now. Solid waste in Ontario now exceeds eight million tons per year; garbage disposal costs the taxpayers of the province \$100 million per year. In 1972, the composite beverage industry generated an estimated 241,846 tons of waste at a cost to the taxpayer of \$3,869,000. The estimated waste amounted to 6.76 per cent of the estimated 3,575,000 tons of solid waste collected by municipalities in that year.

Further, different surveys show beverage containers to make up between nine per cent and 33 per cent of total litter in Ontario, at an estimated cost for collection anywhere from \$834,000 to \$13,168,000.

In 1972, the total energy consumption connected with the manufacturer and disposal of primary containers amounted to 3.233 billion kilowatt hours. This energy is sufficient to heat 25,500 average-sized Ontario homes for a year and this degree of energy consumption would be valued at \$32.3 million.

The ideal environmental solution would be to eliminate waste at its source, that is to get rid of things that we do not really use, such as excess packaging; and replace things that are discarded after one use with things that can be reused many times over.

A switch from the throw-away can and bottle to the returnable container would provide an excellent example.

In its inability to act on the question of non-returnable containers for the last five years the government has done nothing more than intensify the problem. It has created the situation

which would result in employment disruptions and make a ban more difficult.

The solid waste task force has also studied this question of employment disruption by a ban on non-returnable bottles, and while the container industry has estimated that 1,749 jobs would be lost by a ban, the analysis of the task force shows that a ban on the use of disposable containers would, in effect, result in employment for 2,435 people, a net increase in employment of 645 jobs. We sure can't use that as a red herring.

A return of the system of refillable containers would save the consumer over \$7 million, produce over 600 new jobs and have significant environmental effects. However, the environment has once more been sacrificed by the inability of the government to come to grips with this issue and provide any meaningful recommendation.

If the government has been unable to deal with this clear-cut issue in a meaningful way in five years, what solutions can we expect from them to more complex problems? Positive steps must be taken now for the elimination of non-returnable containers through a gradual ban in favour of reusable containers. There's all kinds of information here. You probably read the Conservation News. There's a write-up on the Oregon bottle bill by which they've banned the non-returnable containers and what have you. A very successful programme.

Hon. W. Newman: No, they haven't done that at all.

Mr. Riddell: Pardon?

Hon. W. Newman: They haven't banned them at all.

Mr. Riddell: What have they done?

Hon. W. Newman: They have gone to a deposit refund system in Oregon.

Mr. Riddell: Well what is the difference if you take a container back and get a deposit on it?

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Tell us about Flush-a-Byes.

Mr. Ruston: Is that what you use, Jim?

Hon. W. Newman: I am sorry, go ahead. You finish off your speech.

Mr. Riddell: Why do you feel you have to give the consumer a choice of refillable and non-refillable containers when, as I have indicated, the programme of banning the non-refillables in Oregon has worked well? It is my understanding they put the same programme

into effect in two or three provinces in western Canada. It is working very well; it is not costing jobs and it is saving the industry money.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Hon. W. Newman: I am just going to try and sum up what you said. As far as dragging our feet, I am just going to give you some time-frames of what we have done.

Mr. Good: Go back to George Kerr.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. W. Newman: Nonsense. That's a lot of nonsense.

Mr. Good: George Kerr stated four years ago what an important issue it was. You have done nothing; and you've gone through three ministers.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Hon. W. Newman: That is not true and you know it. You know it is not true; and because we are taking some action now you don't like it. You get upset about it.

All right, to answer your question. On Dec. 22, I think it was, I tabled the solid waste task force report on the beverage packaging working group. In March of this year I met with the industry, the total industry—cans, bottles, returnables, the store people—and told them; sorry, prior to that I set up a solid waste advisory board. It was set up as an independent board to monitor programmes of this sort. The original board was not quite as top heavy as you say it was, but I am not going to go into that. I am talking about the present solid waste advisory board which we have today.

We have no vested interests on it to my knowledge. They are a completely independent group working very hard. The only person, you might say, that has a vested interest, and I don't think he really has, is the chairman. He used to work for Brewers' Retail, but I think they have got a pretty enviable record. He still does, I guess, but he is on part time loan to us. I think they have got a pretty tidy operation.

When I met with the industry on March 12, I believe it was of this year—and I was looking for copies of my statement which I don't have here, but I think I can pretty well outline to you what we said. In effect we said to the industry: "Get on with the job of putting back into the stores a consumer choice. I want the consumer to have the right of choice and I don't want you just to put the returnable

bottles back in the back corner, I want them where they are available for the public, to give a real, true consumer choice."

I said I wanted a firm, fixed deposit on returnable bottles so that you don't pick them up at the store, pay five cents and you take them back there and somebody gives you two cents. We want money-back bottles.

The industry, and that includes the total industry, has worked very hard since March 12. They have had many meetings with our solid waste advisory board. They had put forward proposals, I understand, but I have not seen these proposals because the solid waste advisory board is the monitoring group.

I said that if in six months if the industry did not take some firm action, and the retail outlets did not take some firm action and come forward with some firm proposals, then I was prepared to do just that.

Now I really believe the industry is trying to co-operate. They say: "Why do you single us out?" I say: "Because we have to start somewhere." The solid waste created by the soft drink industry, I believe, is about two and a half to three per cent of the total solid waste in this province. We also have advised the solid waste advisory board that I want them to get on with the job of dealing with liquor and wine bottles.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Now you are talking.

Hon. W. Newman: I have asked for a report on that as soon as possible. But the first job is to deal with the carbonated soft drink industry.

You say: "There will be jobs created." Yes, there will be jobs created; there will be new trucks bought. But these people who are working will be moved to different kinds of jobs, other than the ones they have now. We did take into consideration the general economy of the province and the country.

What we are saying to the people of this province is there it is, it is on the shelf, you have a choice. We are also saying we don't want to have a price differential in favour of the non-returnables. The price differential should be in favour of the returnables. I did say to the industry that what is available in non-returnables should be made available in returnables for the public. I agree in many of our chain stores today they are not available, but the proposals have been put forward to the solid waste advisory board.

As I say, we have a very capable group there. We are really saying, in effect, that we want the consumer to have a choice. We have said for a long time that environmentally a

returnable bottle might be more desirable; but there are also problems too for certain groups of people and certain individuals, as far as the returnable is concerned. We used to live with the returnable and we expect to have it back on the shelf.

I said, I think to Pollution Probe when they presented me with 5,000 nickels they had collected around this province: "Take your money back and use it for a good purpose, if a good purpose would be to get people to use the returnable bottle." We are saying at this point in time we want consumer choice and we want some firm decisions in six months. Six months from March 12 puts us to Sept. 12, if my figuring is correct.

Mr. Good: During the election campaign.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, it is too bad. I would have made it eight months if I had thought about it. I don't know when it is going to be.

We are giving them six months and I really think they are making an effort.

I have talked to the industry people. I think I have talked to the president of every pop company and I have talked to many of the retailers. I really believe they are making an effort to come forward with a good programme.

Let me just finish. There are good programmes; one in Manitoba, where they have done it on a voluntary basis; and another one in Chicago, where they worked it out on a voluntary basis too. The deposit refund system in Saskatchewan is great, but there is nobody there producing non-returnables and metal containers. There are no jobs to be worried about as far as that is concerned. In BC they have changed their deposit refund system just recently. I can't tell you the details of it, but they are working on it. It did create some disruption in employment and there were other factors also.

I really believe we are moving in the right direction. The solid waste advisory board we have working for us is an excellent board and they are working very well together. There are representatives from all walks of life on it, but nobody to my knowledge has a vested interest on this solid waste advisory board.

Mr. Riddell: What percentage of the consumers of Ontario are environmentally conscious such as you and I might be? You say you are going to give the consumer a choice, regardless of whether it is going to cost the consumer more money to buy the particular item in a non-disposable container. I have a feeling they are going to continue to purchase that particular product in the non-returnable

container, regardless of whether you have the returnable containers sitting on the shelf.

Take young people, and let's use the old beer can for example. It didn't matter whether it would cost more to buy a case of beer in cans, they would still buy it and go to a party. Then it was just a case of throwing the case of cans away. You are assuming in giving the consumer a choice that the majority of the consumers of Ontario are environmentally conscious, and I am not too sure they are.

Mr. McIlveen: I think you have said the wrong thing in your mention of the young people. I think they are much more environmentally conscious than your age group is for instance.

Hon. W. Newman: That's a proven fact.

Mr. McIlveen: I think you are totally and completely wrong. If you look at the ones who are throwing away beer cans and other cans, it isn't the young, it is our age group.

Mr. Riddell: I am thinking back in the days when I was a young lad.

An hon. member: Now be careful.

Mr. McIlveen: That's so long ago. They didn't have cans in those days. They had pewter mugs.

Mr. Riddell: In my particular profession, apart from politics, I have occasion to travel the sides of the roads a good many times with my tractor, getting from one farm to another. Believe me, when you see the items that are thrown in the ditch, it is just unbelievable. I just don't feel there is enough awareness on the part of the consumers of Ontario of the damage they are doing.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: But these aren't cans. These are beer bottles.

Mr. McIlveen: That's an education process; that isn't a process of saying you will do this. I don't like to see it myself.

Mr. Riddell: I think it would be a matter of simply going back to refillable containers and doing away with non-refillables. Why do we have to have non-refillable containers?

Mr. J. A. Taylor: It is the refillable containers we have most trouble with; the beer bottles in the ditches along the farm fences in my—

Mr. Good: There's a 96 per cent return on beer bottles.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes; but one per cent in 20 million bottles. It mounts up.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: You can give us all the figures you like. I looked at the corner of my field just the other day and there were 12 empty whisky bottles within 50 ft, I'll bet you, in either direction; just thrown over there.

Mr. Riddell: Whisky bottles? Sure, you don't get a refund on whisky bottles.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Now the ministry is—

Hon. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, may I get in this, too?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Just a minute, before you respond; would you also consider what incentive you are going to give to the merchant to accept the bottles back, that is the returnable bottles? You end up with cartons of bottles they don't want back. Some of them say: "You have to buy something here in order to get your money back."

There are all kinds of gimmicks. There are chain stores which may be introducing a new line of product and there is a deposit; that deposit may be refunded within a certain period of time. If you don't bring it back within that time and they don't carry that line, you don't get it back.

I am wondering what types of inducements you are going to give to the merchant, through your ministry or some other ministry, to see that the people can get their money back on these bottles.

Hon. W. Newman: If you are talking about the people getting their money back or even some compensation to the store which has to take them back—

Mr. J. A. Taylor: The fact that the bottles can be taken back to the store and the person who takes them back can get the deposit back.

Mr. Riddell: You do have some good advice at times, Jim.

Hon. W. Newman: We will be insisting that there be some sort of a stamp or label on the bottle saying "Money-back Bottle" or "Deposit Bottle" or whatever it may be. On the returnable bottles we will set standards; I am waiting for the industry to come forward. It may be five cents on everything under a 10 oz. bottle, and 10 cents over; it might be 10 or 20 cents. They need a higher trippage rate on the returnable bottles, because they are actually losing money on them today.

Mr. Good: What if the store said: "I don't care if you bought it here; we won't take returnable bottles"?

Hon. W. Newman: The thing is this, we are telling them that if it is a money-back bottle it must go back. That is why we have also asked them, as we move into the metric system, to get into standardization on a five-year basis, a lot more than we have now so you won't have those sorts of particular problems.

I am talking right now about the things I have asked the industry to do. They have a report. I wouldn't want to influence what they are discussing now with our solid waste advisory board, but I will tell you I really think they are going to come up with a programme which is going to be satisfactory to all. I could be wrong because I haven't really talked to them in detail, except to the chairman of the solid waste advisory board.

I have been reluctant, as I get these questions in the House, to say exactly what I think they should be doing because I have told them what I want them to do. I have laid out 16 points to them and I have suggested what I think they should do. I expect an answer back within six months; I know they have had a lot of meetings and I know they are really trying to make it work.

Mr. Good: What about the member's question about how you are going to make the stores take bottles back because many won't now?

Hon. W. Newman: I think maybe we start with the larger stores. I think, in all fairness, they will. I have to say I think they are going to act in good faith and good conscience to do just this. I think going beyond that point, if they don't at the end of the six-month period I will take the necessary action; but I really think they are trying to make this work as far as it concerns the return of bottles, standardization, non-returnables, returnables. I think they are really going to try to make it work.

I am a little reluctant to answer your question as directly as I would like because I don't want to interfere with the work the solid waste advisory board is carrying on at this moment in time.

Mr. Good: But you do agree the whole operation will depend on the voluntary co-operation of the stores to accept bottles?

Hon. W. Newman: Absolutely.

Mr. Good: If they don't, the system won't work.

Hon. W. Newman: Absolutely. It won't work unless they do.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Is there any progress being made in terms of returning whisky bottles or liquor bottles?

Hon. W. Newman: I must say that because the solid waste advisory board comes from all parts of the Province of Ontario—they are also working people; they don't sit on a regular basis. The chairman is supposed to work about two days a week; I think he is working every day of the week—I am very anxious to see that we stay on target with the carbonated soft drink industry and that we have this done at the end of the six month period.

They are doing some preliminary work, some preliminary investigation at this point in time, on wine and liquor bottles. I don't know that much about wine bottles but these off-shore wines have to be corked or bottled, or whatever they do to them. Quite obviously I am not a wine connoisseur. They have to come in from off-shore already bottled, and this could create some problems.

As for the liquor and the wine industries, they are looking at it, but I don't expect an immediate report on that, because I want this carbonated soft drink thing sorted out. It's been around for a little while and I want to see it sorted out as quickly as possible. I don't know what they're doing. Their staff are getting statistical data and information together. I don't know what else they're getting, but certainly they're getting a lot of information pulled together on this.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: I don't see too many jam bottles or ketchup bottles in the ditches, but I see a lot of beer bottles and a lot of whisky bottles and wine bottles.

Mr. Good: You recognize those quicker, eh?

Mr. J. A. Taylor: I can discriminate to that degree. I can distinguish the difference.

Mr. Good: I'm sorry, are you finished on that subject?

Mr. Riddell: Yes, I am; thank you.

Mr. Good: On this derelict motor vehicle cleanup; Mr. Auld ran that thing through twice and now you've run it through twice, so that's four times.

Hon. W. Newman: Now just a minute, let's get the record straight again. Let's put it in Hansard the way it is. He did an experimental pilot project. We did another one last year, and this year we're into a fairly comprehensive programme within the limitation of funds

within our ministry. Don't tell me that we're bogged down on it; the programme is moving ahead.

Mr. Good: Within limitations, okay. Four times you've had big releases on this saying you're going to get all the cars cleaned up.

Hon. W. Newman: You say there were four releases? That's a lot of nonsense too. There was one release and I happened to speak on it on three other occasions. I mentioned it in speeches to various groups.

Mr. Good: You had big public announcements four times that I can recall—

Hon. W. Newman: No I did not. I may have eight more speech references as we do the areas, too.

Mr. Good: —and I still don't see any difference as I drive the highways in Ontario.

Hon. W. Newman: Is that right?

Mr. Good: No, I don't. Now will you give us the latest report of what you're doing and what you've done?

Hon. W. Newman: All right, we'll give you an update of exactly where we're doing it, what areas we're doing it in and what ones have signed agreements with us.

Mr. Good: This operating by headlines gets nauseating at times.

Mr. McIlveen: It's working down in my riding.

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Landark): We have one in Lanark and they're really happy with it.

Hon. W. Newman: We have a programme in Lanark and they're quite happy about it.

Mr. Ruston: One in four years, he says.

Mr. Riddell: Where is Lanark, by the way, Mr. Minister?

Mr. McIlveen: It just goes to show the member doesn't know where eastern Ontario is.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Mr. Minister.

Hon. W. Newman: We were allocated approximately \$800,000 for the 1975-1976 fiscal year. Here's how the programme works, in case you didn't know from one of my news releases: The municipality or agent will administer the local programme, locate hulks and obtain releases for them, be responsible for the collecting of the hulks and provide suitable data to the minister for programme assessment.

The idea is that they will act as our agent. We will pay the municipality to get them to a central area, and we will subsidize the municipality. They will then sell the derelict motor vehicles to whatever scrap company they want to sell them to, and we hope this will generate enough money and enough interest within some of these municipalities to keep up an ongoing programme, where it won't cost us as much and we can expand our programme.

I can give you a list of the areas we're working in right now, or planning to work in this summer. I don't know how many agreements we've signed. We have to have agreements with the municipalities, or the counties, or the regions, or whoever we're doing it with, in order to move on this programme. The one for 1974-1975 is being carried on in Haileybury-New Liskeard, but this is the first year we really had any funding.

Mr. Good: The first year? There will be lots of wrecks up there. This is the first year you've had this amount of money to put into it?

Hon. W. Newman: That's right. And we've got—

Mr. Good: I think Thunder Bay was one of the experimental areas, wasn't it?

Hon. W. Newman: No, it was Renfrew county, wasn't it?

Mr. Good: You did surveys.

Hon. W. Newman: We did a lot of surveys, but basically the first major programme we got going was this year in Haileybury-New Liskeard. What was the total cost of that programme? Just tell me the total cost of that programme for Haileybury-New Liskeard?

Mr. K. Symons (Director, Pollution Control Planning): We estimate \$100,000, and this is New Liskeard and Englehart, covering the general area.

Mr. Good: And how many wrecks has it cleaned up?

Hon. W. Newman: The programme is just under way, is it not?

Mr. Symons: That's right. The contracts are just now signed. I think they've located about 2,000 hulks in the area; and they will shortly be calling for tenders for the contractors to bring these in.

Mr. Good: So let's say about \$50 a car—

Hon. W. Newman: No, there are certain administrative costs and other costs involved, too.

Mr. Good: All right, these are administrative costs. Now the recovery money is kept by the municipality, is that right?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, by agreement with the municipalities that this money can't be used for general purpose funds. Either it would be used for an ongoing programme or else the money would come back to us.

Mr. Wiseman: Mr. Minister, that \$50 per car is wrong, isn't it? Isn't it \$15 or \$20 a car?

Hon. W. Newman: Well it varies from area to area. I didn't get the total figure. Was it \$100,000 and 2,000 cars?

Mr. Good: That is \$50 a car.

Mr. Wiseman: I think down home we are talking about \$15 or \$20 a car.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right. We are talking about \$15 or \$20. But this total programme last year was \$100,000, including our staff, who have been getting lined up for this year, for instance.

Mr. Good: It is still costing money.

Hon. W. Newman: No, it is not costing \$50 a car. I think you are misinterpreting it, because we have a whole massive programme laid out this year, with our people working on it; and part of that \$100,000 was staff costs.

Mr. Good: I am just using the figures of the Haileybury programme. You said it was \$100,000 and that the survey showed there were 2,000 wrecks up there to clean up.

Hon. W. Newman: Just a minute. How much are we paying per car up there?

Mr. Symons: The tenders are just now being called for bringing in the hulks in the Timiskaming area; we do not have anything firm on what the individual cost will be per hulk. We have assigned \$100,000 to this area. Our costs may indeed be less than this. The \$100,000 will include the amount of money that goes into the fixing up of the derelict motor vehicle site and into some other aspects of clean-up in the area. But we anticipate that the individual cost will be less than \$20 per vehicle. We had estimated there would be more vehicles in the area, and indeed there may be more vehicles located, but at the present time it runs in the neighbourhood of 2,000 vehicles.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: Why did you choose that particular area for your pilot project?

Hon. W. Newman: We were just working in northern Ontario, and many of the problems are in northern Ontario—

Mr. J. A. Taylor: It seems to be that way.

Hon. W. Newman: May I suggest, sir, that we have some in eastern Ontario this year too? As you know, Lanark—I could give you a list of all of the areas that are included.

Mr. Good: Are there any in central western Ontario?

Mr. J. A. Taylor: I am developing a persecution complex, Mr. Minister, because we hear so often the reference to the north and its needs. I was just wondering about the logic of proceeding with your pilot project in northern Ontario, that was all.

Hon. W. Newman: Maybe I had better not read the list to you then.

Mr. Good: Read it, please.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: If you read it, they will accuse you of Conservative propaganda.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right, but one of the things that we are concerned about is that there are more hulks in northern Ontario. The trouble is that the problem is not in greater Metro Toronto or the larger areas. There are cars, I know, but there is not nearly the problem there is in the more remote areas, because those cars are accessible, the transportation is cheaper and they are nearer to markets.

For instance, to give you a good example, in a place that I own, there were a couple of old cars on the property; I never gave anybody permission, but a month ago I noticed they were gone. Somebody figured it was worthwhile to come in and take them—and that is within 50 miles of Toronto. This is why you don't see as many.

Mr. Riddell: That is the least costly method.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, it certainly is the least costly method, but the problem is where you have these hulks in eastern Ontario, in northern Ontario and in other areas where it is not practical to haul them. That is why we have to get involved in those areas.

Mr. Good: Mr. Minister, I have no objection if it is going to cost money to clean them up in the areas where it is not economically feasible. But where does our legislation fit into this thing, the Environmental Protection Act and the section dealing with the matter of it being illegal to have more than two unlicensed or unusable vehicles on a property? What about all the elaborate legislation we passed? Have the regulations been passed under that legislation and is that now law? If it is, why is it not being enforced?

Hon. W. Newman: I am going to ask John Barr, but I am not sure the regulations are in place on this. Are they?

Mr. Sharpe: They are. They are in place.

Hon. W. Newman: The regulations are in place.

Mr. Good: The regulations are in place, but there is no one enforcing that legislation.

Hon. W. Newman: Well it is a very complicated process. We are doing some work on it, there is no doubt about it; but there are some practical problems. For instance, if you leave your car on the side of Highway 401 for two days when it breaks down, is that a derelict motor vehicle? Is that an abandoned motor vehicle? Can it go to the scrap yard?

Mr. Good: You know the legislation. It can't go to the scrap yard right then. In the legislation that was passed is there protection for the owner? This is what I want to know. You never hear anything about the legislation being rigid, just the pilot projects you are doing here and there, and pouring in a lot of money to do them.

I want to know what good is the legislation we passed, because that was great fanfare at the time under Mr. Auld. It was going to be the be all and end all. You were doing surveys to see where they exist. You now have legislation to make it illegal to have abandoned motor vehicles on these properties. I haven't heard anything from anybody.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes they have. I believe that if they have more than two or three—is it three or two vehicles on the property?

Mr. K. H. Sharpe (Assistant Deputy Minister, Environmental Assessment and Planning Division): Three.

Hon. W. Newman: If they have any more than three on their property they come under the regulation. It is all very well to say, "That is an unfortunate regulation," but as long as one of them will run, it is not an abandoned or derelict motor vehicle.

Mr. Good: You really are not using the legislation at all to get rid of derelict cars?

Hon. W. Newman: We are in some areas, but we are trying to work with municipalities basically. Occasionally, we get particular situations brought to our attention and we go in.

Mr. Good: Who enforces that, the environmental officers?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, in some cases because of the limited staff we have. I don't know how many staff we have on this. We have very little staff on this particular programme.

Mr. Good: This is what I mean. As I say, this programme has been brought to public attention four times in my short time in this House. As far as I can see the legislation was just whitewash. Nothing is going to happen as a result of the legislation.

Hon. W. Newman: That is not quite true.

Mr. Good: We are putting \$800,000 into getting rid of these cars when we pass legislation which I thought at the time was supposed to clean these derelict cars from the landscape.

Hon. W. Newman: Sometimes it is not as easy to trace back the owners of the derelict cars as we think it is.

Mr. Good: Well, it is a funny way to run a store.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Burr, followed by Mr. Rushton.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me I heard of some jurisdiction in which a fee was charged when the car was sold to the first owner. This might have been, say, \$35 for example. When the car was finally taken out of use, the final owner collected the \$35 back from the scrap yard or from the government. It would really be from the collecting agency in the first place.

Have you any information about what jurisdiction this is, or was, and how it worked?

Hon. W. Newman: No, I don't know of any such jurisdiction. I have heard about the kind of programme where you are charged an initial fee when the car is bought, about \$25 or \$35. It is held in a trust fund until such time as the car winds up in the scrap heap.

Mr. Burr: Have you considered that for Ontario?

Hon. W. Newman: This is one of the ones that apparently was studied by Transportation and Communications.

Mr. Burr: With any favour?

Hon. W. Newman: I can't give you the details, to tell you the honest truth. I wasn't involved in those studies. Maybe the deputy can tell us.

Mr. Biggs: This was looked at with the idea of having a programme that was self-sup-

porting. It was decided that before we could really start that we should get the main mass of the hulk cleaned up, recycled, and what-have-you, and start from there. As the minister mentioned, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to identify a lot of these hulks that are laying around the province. It is the intention, when they get the things cleaned up, to start working from there. It will be fairer, we think, to everybody concerned.

Mr. Burr: Yes, I can see there will be some problems phasing in the programme, but are not most cars traceable through engine numbers?

Mr. Biggs: This is the approach. It may be feasible. Certainly that will likely be looked at after we get this job done. It would be nice to have this programme self-supporting and let the person who is concerned with the basic hulk have the responsibility. That was not considered seriously as policy, as yet.

Mr. Burr: How long do you think this programme is going to take?

Hon. W. Newman: I would like to see this programme operated for another two years before we really make any further evaluation—to see how effective it is. I think in fairness we should work this year and next year—1975-1976 and 1976-1977 are the two fiscal years.

Mr. Burr: In about three years' time you might consider this other programme?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, we would like to assist. We don't know how. This is a new programme. We are not sure how effective it is going to be, but we think it is going to be very effective and we are getting a great deal of co-operation from the municipalities we are dealing with.

Mr. Burr: Are the municipalities going to make a certain amount of money on this, do you think?

Hon. W. Newman: Any money they make will be from selling the hulks, and that money is supposed to be used for regenerative programmes, probably as an ongoing programme in their municipalities. I understand, if I am correct on this, that if they drop out of the programme—although we have no thoughts that they will drop out—the funds would have to be returned to us. Is that correct? Yes, they would have to be returned to us. It is to generate some self-interest by the municipalities in ongoing programmes.

Mr. McIlveen: What can the municipalities use those funds for? You say to generate a

programme. What sort of programme? Environmental?

Hon. W. Newman: No, no. They can only use it for the collection of derelict motor vehicles.

Mr. McIlveen: And they can't go out of the one thing they started?

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, no.

Mr. McIlveen: Have you ever thought of subsidizing the scrap?

Hon. W. Newman: Subsidizing scrap itself? When it gets to a certain price I am afraid of what the ultimate cost may be to the Province of Ontario. If we start subsidizing scrap with the million of tons that accumulate in certain yards over a certain period of time—say it was at \$90 a ton and we say we will subsidize it at \$40 a ton, then it goes down to \$30 a ton—we could be into a tremendously costly programme.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ruston.

Mr. Ruston: Mr. Chairman, I want to get on to another matter, one that has to do with sewage lagoons, not the lagoons that we are thinking of for regular sewage plants, but private lagoons that people are using for disposal of waste material from private septic tanks.

As you know, we have had some problems in Essex county, and I have read of other areas where they have had similar problems. I read some place where you are considering some new type of waste places for this material. Have you any plans at present on how you will handle these materials?

Hon. W. Newman: Well, there are several. At one of our plants they are using a heat-exchange process to deal with the sludge you are talking about.

Mr. Ruston: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: We are also rating an experimental plant we are building at Downsview. We actually have an experiment going on there regarding dealing with this sludge, turning it into a compost by using millions and millions of worms.

There is another chap doing some work some place else where we have given him a few dollars to do experimental work with the sludge. All disposal sites for sludge must be approved by the ministry. We feel that eventually there is going to be a tremendous market for this sludge. And we are trying to develop new means and new methods of marketing be-

cause we feel that the place for it is really back in the soil.

Mr. Ruston: Are we both on the same wavelength here? This is septic-tank sewage.

Hon. W. Newman: Septic tank? Oh, you are talking about pumping out septic tanks?

Mr. Ruston: Yes, and the discharging of that effluent.

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, well septic tanks. The haulers will probably start to be licensed by the end of this year. The reason we didn't license them this year is because we have had discussions with them and we want to make sure things are working out.

But the sites must be approved, and this is always a problem because if somebody is pumping out septic tanks and taking it out to somebody's farm to dump it there is always a little bit of that sweet-smelling stuff for a few hours anyway. And if there happen to be any residences nearby you get complaints. This is one of our problems—having proper places to dispose of septic-tank effluent.

Mr. Ruston: Have you any plans for something on the same basis, maybe, as our sanitary landfill sites which will be operated by a number of municipalities. In Essex county we have three land sites so the city of Windsor and the municipalities operate them in different areas. But I am wondering whether we shouldn't have something similar for septic tank sewage. We've had a couple of lagoons—and I'm thinking of one the medical officer of health ordered closed. They appealed it to the Ontario health facilities appeal board, which lifted the closure. They are now allowed to operate it.

Hon. W. Newman: Which site is this? I am sorry, I didn't—

Mr. Ruston: This particular one is in Tilbury North township. The medical officer of health or his assistant was quite disturbed that four laymen—two lawyers and two businessmen—and a doctor could override a decision of the medical officer of health on matters of public health.

Now, I realize that this is one of the things that came about from the Law Reform Commission report—that appeals must be available because of decisions. But apparently you don't have any plans at the present time for having something like this type of system publicly operated.

Hon. W. Newman: As far as I'm concerned, if the municipality wants to provide facilities for the private operators, or the municipality itself wants to get involved, certainly we have no objections at all. But right now it is mainly private haulers who are pumping these septic systems, and they are either taking the waste to a sewage disposal plant—where they make arrangements with the local sewage disposal plant—or they are taking it out and dumping it on places which have been approved by our people.

Mr. Ruston: Of course, they run into problems when places have not been approved. They were just private ponds and some of them were running into creeks and ditches. In this case, the appeal board did say that they would be allowed to reopen if a 4-ft fence was erected around it.

Hon. W. Newman: Was this the environmental appeal board?

Mr. Ruston: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: This was on a hearing.

Mr. Ruston: The Ontario health facilities appeal board.

Hon. W. Newman: Ontario health facilities—

Mr. Ruston: Did you ever hear of such a thing?

Hon. W. Newman: The environmental appeal board?

Mr. Ruston: I am just quoting out of the newspaper.

Hon. W. Newman: It is the Environmental Hearing Board. There is an appeal to the Environmental Hearing Board.

Mr. Ruston: Would your ministry or the medical officer of health have to approve the dumping sites? Apparently a medical officer of health closed this one, so I assume he must have the power.

Hon. W. Newman: He has certain powers; we usually license him. But I have to ask John Barr. We approve where they can go, but the MOH may come along and say there is a health problem. I suppose what you are asking is who has the authority to say whether they stay open or are closed.

Mr. Ruston: I just would like to see some kind of criteria right now.

Hon. W. Newman: These sites you were talking about were unapproved sites.

Mr. Ruston: I would assume so, yes.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, unapproved sites.

Mr. Ruston: In other words, a group of private operators in this business might come to you and say, "Listen, eight of us are willing to go together and set up a lagoon system to get rid of the septic tank sewage." You would approve the site if they were to build it to certain standards—is that correct?

Hon. W. Newman: They would probably have to go through an Environmental Hearing Board hearing. As a matter of law they would have to have a hearing on it. If it was approved then, and if it was hydrologically sound and safe, probably something could be worked out.

Mr. Ruston: Okay, fine.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this vote carry?

Mr. Ruston: One other thing, Mr. Chairman; I think the minister said it was in vote 1904. It was in regards to landfill sites and reclamation. You have the plans now, I think on a priority basis, for setting up six reclamation sites in the province?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes.

Mr. Ruston: And I think they are on a priority basis, and Windsor is No. 7.

Hon. W. Newman: No, I must say I didn't say which was No. 7, sir. I mustn't get caught.

Mr. Ruston: What is the basis of the priority?

Hon. W. Newman: May I say that we have allocated a certain amount of money? This year we picked out what we thought were the most critical areas. It is not always easy to pick out the most critical areas and we've allocated funds. We've been negotiating with the municipalities to get agreements signed on these primary reclamation plants. We were planning to go forward with six this year, if we can get agreements signed. We have agreements signed in Sudbury, London and Peel. Have we got Halton signed?

Mr. Biggs: No, but we're moving towards it.

Hon. W. Newman: No, we haven't quite got Halton signed. We've got Metro signed for one.

I'll show you how free-enterprising we are in this party, but I shouldn't be biased. The Kingston site was actually bid on by a private firm and the city of Kingston decided it wanted to go with that firm. I said so be it and good luck to them. So we are now looking for

another site in southeastern Ontario. We have the funds allocated for a site.

In that regard, we have studies going on throughout the province—and probably you know about them—in the various counties and regions which we fund on a 50-50 basis with the counties so that we eventually can get away from all the small sites as soon as possible and get into some centralized landfill sites. No matter where you go with landfill sites, people are going to object to it. I don't blame them if it's in their back yard. I've had them in my back yard, so I know.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: I would ask you to review Prince Edward county's proposal in that regard.

Hon. W. Newman: All right, we'll be glad to have a look at it. Take note of that, Mr. Williamson.

Mr. Riddell: For one thing, it's held by a Conservative member.

Hon. W. Newman: Just a minute, I'm not finished here yet.

Mr. Riddell: What about southwestern Ontario?

Hon. W. Newman: There is Sudbury. And we have an engineering study going on now with Hamilton over the SWARU plant. We're prepared to sit down with them. They're not all Tory members there. They will be after the next election.

Mr. Ruston: There won't be any left.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. Ruston: Just a minute, I'm not finished yet. I got interrupted here by a couple of hon. members—I said honourable.

Mr. J. A. Taylor: That's the kindest thing you've said all afternoon.

Mr. Maack: Get back to item 2 then.

Mr. Ruston: No, we're on waste utilization pretty well. In my own area, we have one of the larger landfill sites in Essex county. Windsor was proposing to buy some land adjoining the present landfill site. The township of Maidstone which is a partner in this landfill site has refused permission for them to purchase it. When I was down in that area the other day I was looking at this mountain of dirt and everything else piled up. We're going to have a whole concession there. Before too long we'll have a section of 600 acres of land which originally was good production land and would

produce 100 to 125 bushels of corn to the acre and all other crops.

I just think that we can't wait too much longer, when I can see what happens with a population of 300,000 in Windsor and Essex county. I can see what the possibilities are with areas like Metro. We've certainly got to open up all valves and get on with this business of cutting down excess garbage because, in my area, anyway, we're using up too much good valuable land.

Hon. W. Newman: I'm aware of the concerns in your area and other areas too. I may have given you some bad information there a minute ago and I think I should correct it.

Mr. Ruston: You shouldn't get over-zealous. The fellows key you up too much.

Hon. W. Newman: In resource recovery, I said it had been signed. I guess the terms of reference are for a preliminary designing consultant to be selected to carry out a study commencing in August. I just wanted to correct that.

Mr. Ruston: How many systems are there? Has Hamilton got a system of incinerating in now?

Hon. W. Newman: Hamilton has a different kind of system from what we're looking at. They have what is called the SWARU plant, which is a primary treatment plant. As garbage goes through the primary treatment plant, they separate the metal basically and the rest goes to incineration. They've had problems with that plant. I must say it's to our benefit in some respects because we've learned a great deal from that plant and other plants throughout the world where they've had start-up problems.

Mr. Ruston: What seems to be the problem with incineration?

Hon. W. Newman: There is no major problem with the incineration. I think the problem is with the primary treatment plant and sorting it out. They are just some engineering problems over the slope. If you've never been in the plant, it's the way the garbage goes up. They have to do some hand picking.

It was a very ambitious effort that was put forward when it was built. There are some engineering problems as there will be in any plant, but we're going to try to help them sort them out. We're concerned. That's why we're on a 15-year \$500 million programme. Of course, it's a matter of limitation of funds and how many plants are built.

Mr. Ruston: Well, that's something I think that we are all concerned about, but I think it is very urgent in some areas. There is probably some waste land in some areas that can be used for that purpose. I know there is concern in some areas where there are sand and gravel pits and they are using them for dumping. Whether seepage can ever get into the water supply at the rock wells and so forth is always a concern to people. So I think we really have to be very aware of the problem.

Mr. Spence: Gravel pits seem to be quite a concern in communities.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, there are a lot of gravel pits that are not satisfactory for garbage. Maybe for clean fill or inert material, yes, but not for garbage. It depends on the hydraulics of the area.

Mr. Ruston: In our area we have one gravel pit that was made into a nine hole golf course. It is a very beautiful looking site now.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. Root: Just one question. I have sat in on quite a number of hearings on sanitary land fill and I know some people object to having somebody else's garbage deposited in their municipality. You run into that. I have wondered, is there any thought that there should be a royalty or some kind of compensation to a municipality that accepts the waste from another municipality? Even if you get into incineration, you are still going to have some landfill, or at least that's the best to my knowledge. But is there any thought of that or is that—

Hon. W. Newman: Certainly not at the provincial level at this point in time, except that if we move into county schemes we are talking about some sort of a programme that would be worked out where if you take away a small local dump that maybe serves a couple of hundred people or less and replace it with a transfer station, which is just really a big box, then we would hope to get into some sort of subsidization programme to help with that. Is that what you were referring to?

Mr. Root: No. Maybe Metro is taking its garbage out—

Hon. W. Newman: I was afraid that's what you meant.

Mr. Root: All right, we won't say Metro, we will say Sudbury then, or Thunder Bay—any municipality. I wondered about that, because at one time there was thought of establishing an industrial waste disposal plant

in the area that I represent and the planning board of that township was quite willing to go along with it. Then local opposition developed and they said if there was some way that there was compensation for the municipality taking the waste from others—it has to go somewhere and people might as well realize that—they probably could reduce the assessment for the local people during the time that the facility was in operation. Then when you finished up, maybe you could turn the site into a ski slope in that flat country. But during the time the dump is in operation and the local people see these trucks coming, it upsets them.

I have often wondered if you have given this matter of compensation any thought. Maybe you haven't. I would like you to think about it. There is a possibility.

I had something come over my desk today suggesting that this could be called an indirect tax which is not under provincial jurisdiction. It is a federal matter, indirect tax. It seems to me it would be a lot easier to sell a landfill site in a municipality—or a commercial gravel operation which may have something to do with your environment too; that's a problem in my area—if that municipality could get some remuneration to compensate the people whom it adversely affects.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, you know it's a difficult situation to deal with. There is certainly no government policy, but certain municipalities have negotiated with other municipalities regarding landfill sites, certain things they are prepared to do in the way of fixing the site, doing some work on the site, maintaining the site. In some cases I believe there were negotiations, and I am not advocating this particularly, I am just pointing out there have been some cases of municipality to municipality offers to compensate at so much a ton for taking their material.

I am not sure that I think this is a good idea. I certainly think the whole thing would have to be studied in some depth. But I can appreciate the problem, because the thing could get completely out of hand. We as a province are not involved in these sort of negotiations at this time. We could say it's kind of a two-way street. It's not really a two-way street in some respects but the garbage has to go some place and, unfortunately, more and more, we are running into situations where nobody wants landfill sites. I guess that's one of the reasons we are moving into our programme and we also have the Watts from Waste programme.

Mr. Root: I think those are both good programmes but you are still going to have some

wastes. From the experience I have had sitting for days on hearings, with people objecting to taking somebody else's waste—we know it has to go somewhere—I wondered if there was a little compensation to municipalities to take other municipalities' wastes, wouldn't it be a lot easier to sell this programme?

Hon. W. Newman: All I can say in answering your question and your comments is that the one municipality which did take a few cents to take somebody else's garbage kind of got nailed to the wall, shall I say, in a very crude expression, by the ratepayers in the area when they found out about it. It happened to be my own municipality that I live in so—

Mr. Root: That's really amazing.

Mr. Spence: These incinerators are not working too satisfactorily.

Hon. W. Newman: Which ones?

Mr. Spence: The ones the towns and cities have constructed.

Hon. W. Newman: Some incinerators are not working satisfactorily. Some of them have closed down because they were so unsatisfactory they were causing too much in the way of pollutants. It was going to cost them too much so they are just closing them down.

Mr. Spence: The town of Dresden has an incinerator. Those I talked to seemed to be quite pleased with this operation when it started. I haven't heard anything of late but it seemed to be quite satisfactory to the members of the council.

Hon. W. Newman: I am not sure—is that the one we were talking about where the costs have escalated? No, that was another one, wasn't it? I have trouble keeping track of all of them. Incineration can be a bit of a waste unless you can use the byproduct of the heat for steam or something. That's the only thing, in the long run.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Riddell.

Mr. Riddell: Yes, Mr. Chairman, it would appear that we might complete the discussion on the estimates before 6 o'clock and I believe in giving credit where credit is due. I think the Ontario ministry has done a relatively good job in trying to control some of the pollution problems. I might say I was talking to Madame Sauve a while back and she intimated that the Ontario government is one government which is making some headway. I'll tell you that, sir.

Hon. W. Newman: Thank you.

Mr. Spence: We want to be fair.

Mr. Ruston: We are always fair.

Mr. Riddell: By the same token I don't say that with the hope you will relax your responsibilities in any way, shape or form.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Riddell: However, I'd like to end my remarks about—

Mr. Wiseman: You mustn't talk to him, Jack.

Mr. Riddell: —an ad that appeared in the *Globe and Mail*. It's a Ministry of the Environment advertisement:

Pre-designed Report for a Solid Waste Resource Recovery Plant, Regional Municipality of Niagara. Proposals are invited from consulting engineers qualified and experienced in the solid waste management field for the preparation of a pre-designed report, for a combined front-end resource recovery plant and transfer station to serve the regional municipality of Niagara in accordance with terms of reference available at . . ."

I received a letter from a representative of a consulting firm which, in turn, is part of a consortium proposing a solid waste reduction unit for Niagara which is mentioned in the advertisement I just read. He goes on to say:

Here is another situation where private enterprise is genuinely tooling up to cope with the problems of the human environment, in this case with the pressing issue of solid waste disposal, only to find itself in open competition with the government of Ontario and thwarted by them at every turn.

The private enterprises concerned here are in the forefront of solid waste disposal technology in the world. Their experience in the design and operation of the Hamilton SWARU—the Solid Waste Reduction Unit—and their subsequent professional awards are no illusion. One should reasonably expect encouragement from any government in the circumstances.

The fact is that the government of Ontario is putting these people out of business at the very moment when they have the most to offer in the field. Even if the consequences are less severe, if there is only lengthy delay in their potential accomplishments, the ultimate financial and social consequences

for the general public are simply frightening.

So, in summary, it would appear that private-enterprise consultants offered to do pre-engineering studies for the municipality free of charge. And representatives of the Ontario Ministry of the Environment insisted upon doing the same studies.

Now the ministry is advertising to hire private consultants to do those studies. And the same private enterprise consultants who made the initial offer now will respond to the ministry's proposal call. Presumably they are equally eligible to do that work for the usual professional fees. Now, what's going on here?

They said they would do it free of charge. Then you people got into the business. And now it's open for them to get into the business again, and they're now going to charge—

Hon. W. Newman: May I say that as far as I'm concerned, I welcome free enterprise into any sort of system here? As a matter of fact, I had a presentation in my office not long ago from somebody who was very upset that we were even looking at that area. He said, "I am looking after that, and this is the kind of programme I want to sell."

I said, "We will go into any municipality. We will give them the facts and the figures what we think is the best programme"—in Kingston this is exactly what happened. "If you want to deal with the private sector, we are not interfering with the private sector, we're saying by all means go ahead."

I'm not criticizing the private sector—well, maybe I am a bit—but until we announced this programme and got started into it, there was some work being done by the private sector, but it just wasn't being done soon enough and fast enough and large enough. If the private sector wants to come along tomorrow and do the whole thing in this province then I would have no objection at all.

Your question regarding Niagara, I'm going to ask Wes Williamson, our director of this programme, to tell exactly what's happening in this case because I can't tell you the specifics.

Mr. W. Williamson (Executive Co-ordinator, Resource Recovery Unit): The situation in the region of Niagara was that as soon as our own programme was announced, the region approached us to do some investigations there in connection with the programme, to determine whether a front-end plant could be constructed in Niagara. We agreed to carry out that systems study. In the meantime, a private company had made a proposal to the region which included building an incinerator which would take the region's garbage, at a price, and burn it to produce steam for a company in the area.

I attended the meeting at which both this company and the representatives of the region were present, and we suggested that they should go ahead and carry out the study—which they had proposed to do, by the way—to determine whether it was feasible. And at the same time the ministry and the region would carry out the separate study—which would have to be done in any event by the region—and we would liaise during the course of the study. At the end of it, the region would have all the information to make a decision.

This could be a combination of a front-end plant—which we're talking about—with the processed refuse going to this company to burn and produce steam. Or it could be a totally private enterprise. We're quite prepared to look at any combination.

Mr. Riddell: I see.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this vote carry?

Vote 1904 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: This concludes the estimates of the Ministry of the Environment.

The committee adjourned at 5:25 p.m.

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Ontario. Legislative Assembly

Legislature of Ontario Debates

ESTIMATES, MANAGEMENT BOARD OF CABINET

Standing Miscellaneous Estimates Committee
Chairman: Mr. T. A. Wardle

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, June 24, 1975

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1975

The committee met at 3:27 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MANAGEMENT BOARD OF CABINET

Mr. Chairman: Members of the committee, I think we can start our meeting this afternoon. We have certain substitutions which have been indicated to the chairman. Mr. Winkler, have you any opening statement before we start on the estimates themselves?

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): No, I don't have an opening statement. These are quite straightforward.

On vote 501:

Mr. Chairman: The first item is administration.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Mr. Chairman, in view of the allocation of funds to the entire programme, where does this new group of people who are not in government fit in? I'd like to know what function they have vis-à-vis the allocation of funds. We have been told they are going to function without any additional funding, but one would think that with a programme of this kind, and with the presumably sophisticated policy development programmes, analysis programmes and so on, this outside group really shouldn't be needed. Certainly one would have thought that if one were in such dire straits that one couldn't handle the situation, one could resort to the assembly for assistance. I would like a comment on that aspect of this activity.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, you were on the first item?

Mrs. Campbell: I am speaking generally as an opening statement.

Mr. Chairman: Generally, fine.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: My comment is simply that in the normal course of events the government goes through a complicated process to reach the conclusion of printing and production of estimates. All programmes are reviewed. In turn, as the estimates are

produced, they are, as you well know, submitted to the Legislature. That's what we are doing now, for comment and so on, in whatever programme or whatever detail is desired. The government has accepted the fact that perhaps another, different view, detached from the Legislature, from the government itself, would be worthwhile. This review is in progress.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, does this mean there is a policy input in this examination, or are they privy to material that is not available to the assembly as it goes? What are they specifically doing in this area?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: They are not privy to anything. As a matter of fact, they know possibly somewhat less than the Legislature. But they do use the estimates books; the estimates as they're drawn, and the programmes as they are outlined. They will report accordingly.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, are they reviewing the books which have been prepared, or are they reviewing estimates in advance of their publication for the next budget?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Just the ones that have been prepared.

Mrs. Campbell: I see, so they are going over them and they're going to make a report on what the policies outlined in the estimates, policies which have probably been adopted in certain measure, at least by the Legislature either through bills or other programmes? Or are they looking at the cost figures exclusively?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, I would say, covering all the points you have raised.

Mrs. Campbell: That's interesting. So we have non-elected people who are going to have policy input into the programming. In view of the fact that we've seen such dis-ordering of the business of this House, I wonder just how one justifies this kind of an input. How long are they going to take? Are they sitting now? If they are sitting now, how long are they going to be sitting before they bring in a report? To whom will they

report? Will the report be available to the Legislature? Those are some of the questions I have.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I must first not accept the point that you made regarding policy because I answered that question previously. On the other hand, they are in fact sitting. I won't say this very minute, but they certainly have been sitting and will sit. They will report to the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) who then will report on their behalf.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions? Mr. Reid.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Mr. Chairman. I wonder if the minister has the order in council appointing these people to this commission. Do you have that with you?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, I don't have it with me because it was done by the Treasurer.

Mr. Reid: It was done by the Treasurer. How often are these people going to meet?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I believe they are scheduled to meet at least once a week and then on call.

Mr. Reid: And I understand there is no remuneration?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: There is no remuneration, no.

Mr. Reid: Their expenses are being paid?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I'm not sure to what degree expenses are being paid because they are all local people.

Mr. Reid: Are they getting an honorarium?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No.

Mr. Reid: So they are just civic-minded citizens making a contribution to the province?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I think, if you will go over the list, that would be correct.

Mr. Reid: Well, I must commend those people although I fail to understand why they would allow themselves to be used in this way. Does the minister really believe that three citizens, eminent though they be, can sit down and, meeting once a week and being on call, whatever that means, really produce anything of any interest or use to the province?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, I think they can. I find on many occasions that an objective view

from outside is quite worthwhile. Any discussion in the formulation of any policy or any bills, is surely why we do certain things around here, such as sending bills to committee, etc., etc., so the public can bring—

Mrs. Campbell: Very rarely.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: —their view. In the case of the estimates, people are rarely ever consulted—I suppose, never.

Mr. Reid: Maybe I am overly sensitive about this, Mr. Chairman, but it seems to me that one of our functions and responsibilities as elected members, accountable and responsible to the public, is to do this on a day-to-day basis. We sit through these estimates committees, and we sit in the House. We are paid to do this job, and the government sees fit to come along and appoint a committee to do the work that the members were elected to do. We have something like 84 employees on the Management Board of Cabinet staff; we have literally thousands in Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. We have one of the largest cabinets in Canada at the provincial level—I think it's 25—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I should also say one of the best, while you are going through that.

Mr. Reid: Best what? Certainly not cabinet.

Mr. D. A. Evans (Simcoe Centre): One of the largest provinces too.

Mr. Reid: That's another thing that bothers me about Management Board of Cabinet. Although there are lots of weak ministers, you've probably got the weakest and most incompetent on the Management Board of Cabinet. What bothers me is the concept that we have all these people—I might throw in the public auditor—

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): That is not fair there.

Mr. Reid: —I might throw in the auditor in the public accounts committee. Quite frankly, Mr. Chairman, I consider it about as crass a political move—

Mr. Evans: You must have been out last night. You're still upset over last night.

Mr. Reid: —as cynical and as hypocritical as anything I have ever seen. When the government—within a month before making this suggestion of a three-person committee—can come down with a budget with a \$1.6 billion deficit, and then go crying to the public that it is concerned about waste in the

public sector and government spending, it's just—I think you underestimate the intelligence and rationality of the electorate, because I don't think they are going to swallow it.

The minister's office has a budget of \$151,000 this year, up from \$90,000 last year—that's certainly great fiscal restraint right there. I assume those are mostly from salaries. That's an increase of two-thirds. Can you tell us what the \$151,000 entails? Salaries is \$90,000—

Mr. Chairman: We are moving now onto item 1 then.

Mr. Reid: Oh, I'm sorry, I thought we were on item 1.

Mr. Chairman: I presume there is no more general discussion.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I have to make one remark before moving on to item 1. Following up the member's observations about Management Board—everyone is welcome to his own opinion, and I wouldn't expect any other opinion from him.

Mr. Evans: After last night he is feeling so bad.

Mr. Reid: I am probably the most objective member of the House, so we should be taken—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Objectionable or objection?

Mr. Reid: Objective.

Mrs. Campbell: No, he is not the most objectionable.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I can assure the hon. member that the largest part of the increase is indeed salaries.

Mr. Reid: Help me if you will. I am just a little confused as to what the Management Board actually does. The programmes and budgets come to Management Board, let's say, from the Ministry of Natural Resources. They come with their estimates all duly laid out, and with the programmes no doubt in greater detail. Is that right so far?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Right.

Mr. Reid: The cabinet ministers on the Management Board of Cabinet sit around a table similar to this, and say, "Today we are going to look at the Ministry of Natural Resources." I assume those people come in

and have to justify their programmes and the budgets related to them.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: At a certain time of the year that is correct, yes.

Mr. Reid: And then Management Board goes through a process similar to the process we are going through. What is this for? Do you really need that sort of thing?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We do a financial analysis of the programme and its delivery, to determine in a report to the government if indeed we consider it to be efficient, if it is being overfunded, or underfunded, and to recommend in either case what should occur.

Mr. Reid: And your recommendations go to cabinet?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Our recommendations, in the preparation of those books, go to the Treasurer for his purposes in delivering a budget.

Mr. Reid: So you have the power and responsibility either to increase, decrease or void any of these programmes?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Quite correct.

Mr. Reid: Do you in fact void any of them?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We certainly cut them down, and we have done one, that I can recall, on recommendation and analysis of the particular programme. This is an ongoing thing in the course of the year. If any programme needs an addition or, we feel, a deletion, we have a system whereby we monitor quite a number of programmes in the government and we keep in very close touch with them—some by the quarter, some by the half-year and some by the year.

Mr. Reid: Since I've been here I can't recall any programmes being done away with. Do you ever do away with any? Do you ever get a report from your people that, say—I am picking one out of the air—the Warble Fly Act administration is a complete waste of money and why don't we do away with it?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Oh, we might from time to time get such reports.

Mr. Reid: But you never act on those kinds?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Oh yes, we do.

Mr. Reid: All right. So then you pass this information on to the Treasurer. Is that the end of your function? Is that all you do?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Goodness, no.

Mr. Reid: You have to approve all expenditures before the cheques are written, is that not correct?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That is correct. Any additions or deletions or changes in programmes are done by the week. I don't know how many items we would deal with every week. Then those minutes are passed along to cabinet for approval.

Mr. Reid: Can you explain to me your relationship to the Provincial Auditor? Not personally, I don't want to get into your—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, because that is another thing.

Mr. Reid: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We have no relationship other than that of any other ministry, except, I suppose—and I would have to ask my deputy about this—that he uses our analytical services from time to time.

Mr. W. A. B. Anderson (Secretary, Management Board Secretariat): No, Mr. Chairman, he doesn't in that sense. Our only real relationship to the work of the Provincial Auditor is that we provide a co-ordinating service within the central apparatus of government to analyse the Provincial Auditor's annual report and ensure action is taken by the responsible ministries to carry out whatever changes are required by the report.

Mr. Reid: You say you monitor the auditor's report to see that his recommendations or, I would assume, the recommendations of the public accounts committee, are followed, or good reasons given why they shouldn't be. Is this correct? Did I misunderstand you?

Mr. Anderson: No, that's generally what I said and it applies as well, to the reports of the public accounts committee. We aren't responsible, as you could believe, for the ministries' answers; we are responsible for co-ordinating, in the sense of ensuring that answers are given by the responsible authorities.

Mr. Reid: But you're not necessarily responsible in seeing that action is taken? When you say "answers are given"—given to whom? Given to you? Given to Management Board?

Mr. Anderson: If action is required in any department or ministry of government by virtue of the auditor's report or the public accounts committee, it is the responsibility of the ministry itself to take the necessary action. The secretariat simply provides a secretarial clearing house to see that the necessary action is taken.

Mr. Reid: Supposing the committee, in 1973 public accounts, recommended that for special warrants and Management Board orders—that's not a good example but let's use that one for want of a better one at the moment—there should be some accountability to the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, we noted that and we are looking at it right now to see what other form—

Mr. Reid: I am trying to think of a better one than that. Let's say that the auditor or the committee recommends something the Ministry of Natural Resources should do and they don't do it; what happens then?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We looked at that very carefully. If it is within our competence and within the authority of our Act, and we feel it is justified under the guidelines for that given programme or for that expenditure, we certainly do act.

Mr. Reid: So you will get in touch with them and say, "Look, you'd better clean this up or you'd better follow the recommendations or—"

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Often. I am not going to get into specifics here. In certain instances we may even call a minister to report to us in a given situation.

Mr. Reid: I don't want to go to far afield. One of the problems with public accounts is that, at least as far as the committee is concerned, there isn't and hasn't been any active follow-up in the past that the committee is aware of. We make our report and our recommendations. Then it is laid in the Legislature. Until this past year, since I became chairman, there has been really no monitoring or reporting back. This is the first time, for instance, that I understood your ministry actually had a function in this. If it does, quite frankly, I am not sure it is doing the best possible job. We have got a list of recommendations in the past few years some of which, we realize, for fiscal reasons or other kind of management problems can't be followed. We never hear one way or the other. Certainly we haven't heard.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I might say, Mr. Chairman, and members, that we haven't had the requirement on Management Board, as such, to respond or reply to the points that have been raised. In other words, it hasn't been mandatory on us to do this. It is however, the very function that we are looking at right now. We are looking at it very carefully.

Mr. Reid: We should be coming up with a new Audit Act. I imagine that might even be part of the new Audit Act. Maybe your Act would have to be amended.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes. But we are acting regardless of any changes in the Audit Act. We are doing this on our own.

Mr. Reid: I would like to know about salaries. I have some information here. I had one of our researchers phone one of your employees. I think she is the executive assistant to the secretary of Management Board. She was, I gather, a little nervous or reluctant to answer the questions that were put.

If my information is correct, and I am not sure how they break down, in 1973-1974, as far as we can figure from the public accounts committee—27 of your then 71 employees were making a salary of over \$20,000. When I say over \$20,000, it was a fairly wide range. That is 38 per cent of your employees. I just wonder if your deputy can give us a breakdown of who these people are and what their function is. I don't necessarily want a list of their names with their salaries.

In these days of fiscal restraint it would be useful to know, for example, whether the minister's office went up 66½ per cent and the amount for the administration programme went up 33½. We have got all this high-priced help running around. That's why this three-person committee bothers me. We are paying all these fantastic salaries. Can you give me some idea?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I haven't got the breakdown but my deputy will probably be able to answer it.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, it is quite true that, man-for-man, the salary profile of the Management Board secretariat is probably among the highest in government.

Mr. Reid: Even woman-for-woman. Have you any women, incidentally?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We surely have.

Mr. Anderson: Yes, we have. The basic reason for this is that the review of the ministries' programmes requires a pretty high-quality person. He or she must be able to analyse what it is the ministries are coming up with and have sufficient background experience and maturity, to be able to make relevant observations. They must also be able to demand of the ministries, thorough explanations of their submissions.

We have done this with a complement of about 60 professionals—64, I think, is the precise number—and we have, frankly, a lot of chiefs and not too many Indians among the professionals. We are altogether differently structured from the Treasury Board secretariat in Ottawa, for example, where they have very large staffs that probe into the ministry programmes. We have deliberately tried to keep a number of senior and very well-qualified people in the secretariat and not go in for large numbers of staff.

The secretariat is organized, on the programme examination side, into four branches. One branch, with a branch director who is a senior programme executive, deals with each of the policy fields, and the fourth branch deals with the ministries of general government that aren't assigned to the policy fields. That constitutes the major element in the secretariat staff. The management policy division, as you will see when you come to this, is not concerned with the details of ministry programmes but rather with establishing service-wide management policy standards and guidelines for use by the ministries. There is a small operational review group.

The basic answer to your question as to why there seemed to be an undue proportion of people above any given bench-mark salary is that we are trying to do this general programme review over the whole government with very few, but very well-qualified people.

Mr. Reid: Thank you. I assume when you call them professionals that a large proportion of them would be accountants, for instance? Who are these people? Lawyers? Are they tax people? Are they—

Mr. Anderson: No, they are not. They shouldn't be regarded as people like lawyers or tax people or accountants. There are some with accounting backgrounds. They are mostly people, nearly all in their younger years, who are university graduates, with degrees in management science whose practical experience has been in programme management, either in government or outside it; line management and programme analysis. If you are looking for a specialist discipline it's the analytical capacity rather than the accounting capacity that we put emphasis on in the staff.

Mr. Reid: I gather that many of them have many years of experience, either in business or industry or in government itself.

Mr. Anderson: Yes, I think that would be generally true. There are some younger and

more junior people who are showing promise and who have been recruited into the secretariat.

Mr. Reid: Can you give me a salary range for these people? I just asked for salaries over \$20,000, I picked that figure arbitrarily. What would be the top and what would be the bottom?

Mr. Anderson: Are you talking about my salary for the top?

Mr. Reid: You are at deputy minister level, so I assume yours is around \$45,000.

Mr. Anderson: Yes, it is, it's more than that.

Mr. Reid: Good on you. Don't ever run for politics, you are much better off where you are. I assume that they would then be \$25,000—

Mr. Anderson: They still haven't been in the class structure of the Civil Service Commission redesignated. They are still called Treasury Board officers. For Treasury Board officers in that class series you would find their salaries between about \$15,000 and about \$30,000.

Mr. Reid: I assume most of them are around the \$30,000 level.

Mr. Anderson: No, that wouldn't be right.

Mr. Reid: No? That's interesting.

Mr. Anderson: But they would be in the middle twenties, higher twenties, some of them, and some in the thirties.

Mr. Reid: May I ask how many you have on contract? Do you have any?

Mr. Anderson: Yes, we have. I think we have four at the present time.

Mr. Reid: When were they hired?

Mr. Anderson: I presume you are talking about other than temporary help who—

Mr. Reid: Yes, right.

Mr. Anderson: —can be on contract work a couple of weeks while someone is away on holidays.

Mr. Reid: No, I am talking about—

Mr. Anderson: Three of them were hired a little over a year ago for the management-by-results programme.

Mr. Reid: Management by results?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The monitoring programme I referred to earlier.

Mr. Anderson: I am sorry about the jargon. It is variously known as management by results or management by objectives. You hear the two terms.

In any event, we have authority and have been trying hard to get the government's programmes spelled out in terms of the results that are expected from them, and to identify with the ministries what would be the indicators to show that results for the money appropriated are being achieved. You will doubtless know that this is a constant ambition of corporations in the private sector, and they achieve it to one degree or another with varying degrees of success.

Mr. Reid: And so you hire—

Mr. Anderson: We are trying to do this in the public sector, where by the very nature of the programmes, it is nothing like as easy—but the government is convinced that it is worth the try. The Committee on Government Productivity's report—the COGP report—made great emphasis of this. We have three people on contract who are working on this.

Mr. Reid: How long are their contracts for?

Mr. Anderson: Their initial contracts were for one year. I would have to ask one of my colleagues what the renewal for the contracts was.

Mr. R. D. Carman (Executive Director, Programmes and Estimates Division): Mr. Chairman, the contract renewal is for a single year. They have been on one year now, and some of the contracts are just up for renewal. However, when this project was originally presented to Management Board, the term of the developmental work to establish the performance measures was estimated to be four years in total. The feeling was that at the end of that time most of the measures for the programmes would have been developed—for those programmes that can be measured.

Mr. Reid: Can you give us a salary range for these people? What are they getting?

Mr. Carman: The salary ranges for these people go all the way from \$15,000 at the low end to about \$25,000.

Mr. Reid: I assume that these people had their contracts renewed for at least another year then—I gather that was the purport of your remarks.

Mr. Anderson: Yes.

Mr. Reid: And you have one other on contract who was hired just recently?

Mr. Anderson: He was hired in the management policy division—in the automatic data processing work because of his special knowledge.

Mr. Reid: Just recently?

Mr. Anderson: No. It's within the last year but it is the best part of a year.

Mr. Reid: To sum all this up, if I can, the people who are working within the secretariat drawing down these salaries are experienced, able, educated, mature people.

Mr. Anderson: Quite right.

Mr. Reid: That really brings me back full circle, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that you have a three-person committee meeting once a week, going to tell you something about government spending. I mean, Eric, how can you sit there and listen to this and take the whole thing seriously? It really is a farce.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It is not at all. I think I explained that to you earlier, and you've gone through quite a routine to go that full cycle. I said to you that they have been placed in a position to do this job with an objective view from outside the government.

Mr. Reid: You frighten me, then, because if what you are saying is an objective view, obviously the people who are working for the Management Board of Cabinet therefore have a subjective view, and they are not bringing their objective view to the analysis of programmes and policies put before them. That is what you are saying.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, that is what you are trying to—

Mr. Reid: No, that's just what you said.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The circumstance is not that at all. You know yourself, Patrick my boy, there are lots of times you go home on the weekend and you get a few views that don't quite coincide with your own. It's not bad to hear them once in a while.

Mr. Reid: I didn't go through all this routine just to come full circle, because I think it is obvious to anyone who knows what is going on that this committee is a political display. I don't think you answered Mrs. Campbell's question, or if you did, I would like to put it again because I missed it. When do you expect they are going to give you a report?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I can't answer that at the moment. I'm not even certain where they

stand in regard to their work. I think they will make that determination themselves, possibly as they finish with each policy field.

Mr. Reid: Will the reports be tabled in the Legislature or otherwise made public?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I am quite sure the Treasurer will report on their deliberations and recommendations.

Mr. Reid: That doesn't really answer the question either. Do you want to make a small bet that it isn't until after the election?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Well, we'll give it to you then.

Mr. Reid: No, we'll have it.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I follow through on this, because I'm not clear about the procedure? These three people are meeting once a week, or on call, I think you said. Let's say they are meeting this week, and you are also going to be meeting this week with policy ministries or with ministers of seven ministries. Now, will they meet with you at any time as you proceed through your discussions with the individual ministers?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I would think not.

Mrs. Campbell: I see. So you will make your decisions on the various ministries' programmes and objectives and the rest of it, separate and distinct from what they say, so they will not be having input into the next group of estimates as you see it now?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, I think that is not quite right. They will not have an input into the weekly function of Management Board as it is proceeding at this stage of this year. Their recommendations, I am quite sure, will be given consideration at the time the next estimates are considered.

Mrs. Campbell: Well then, my colleague has said that you, to his knowledge, had never really denied a ministry. When you have the Ministry of the Environment concerned about lead emissions; when you have the Ministry of Health, for example, asking a municipality to fund the production of certain witnesses before the board; when the ministry itself indicates to the municipality that obviously, since he requests it, there should be consideration given to assisting them in funding this particular programme of theirs; when they are under-funded—these of the other municipalities in that they have 25 per cent only of their board of health costs—

then this matter comes before Management Board.

Management Board—notwithstanding what would be, I would think, a commitment virtually of two ministries to a municipality—then decides that it will not permit that funding. Is that discussed with those two ministers? In this particular case, with the city of Toronto, the indication I had was that the Minister of Health, at least, was seriously embarrassed by the action of Management Board, vis-à-vis the city as a board of health of the city. When you come to that conclusion, is it discussed with the ministries prior to making that decision? Is it, in fact, the unilateral decision that is made, notwithstanding all of these steps which have been taken, or how do you function in this area?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We do not form policy. Management Board has nothing to do with the formation of policies.

Mrs. Campbell: No, but you form the policy in that you deny the funding.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That could be possible. However, we observe what the policy of the government is, in consideration of the programme within the given ministry, and act accordingly.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I think that's obviously not answering my question. I think my question was quite specific. Two ministries are concerned to track down this matter of lead pollution or lead emission. They have so stated. One of them feels that they cannot proceed without the co-operation of the city in producing witnesses. This is at a substantial cost because they are expert witnesses and not all of them, at least, are within the Dominion of Canada. They have asked that those people be there and that the city ensure they are there. What happened was this. The city was advised, by a deputy in the Health ministry, that obviously there would have to be co-operation in the funding, for this purpose, which was of mutual concern. The city went ahead and then asked for confirmation. They were down to about \$10,000. This was going to cost about \$60,000. The Minister of Health advised that he was recommending this. Subsequently, he advised that he had to take responsibility for the government's position but that, privately, Management Board had turned down his request for this kind of assistance to the municipality of the city of Toronto. When that is done, it seems to me, you are indeed affecting policy by refusing that funding. I'm asking again, if I may—since two ministries of this government are presumably and

openly concerned—what is your function vis-à-vis those two ministries? Do you tell them before you cut them off? Do you consult with them before you cut them off or is it unilateral?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I said before this is a possibility that could occur. If the policy is established and if it's a recommendation from a ministry, Management Board will rarely ever turn them down. I can tell you that. I have to dig into the minutes of our meetings to determine exactly what happened in that particular instance. I am quite sure it would not be too difficult for me to give you the exact answer, in that case.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I ask that I receive the exact answer?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I think I can make an effort to find that for you. I just simply say to you that, if a policy is established, we certainly do communicate with the ministries and the ministries certainly use our staffs, too, in analysing what goes on. If the minister has a programme within which he has funds, that decision is entirely up to the ministry. He doesn't have to come to Management Board for that sort of decision. It's only when the programme should be enriched, or if it's there for some other reason, that a decision such as that might be made. In that particular case, I can assure you that Management Board would not say no.

Mrs. Campbell: That leaves us very much up in the air because then it becomes a matter of credibility of other ministers who have indicated that they have to take responsibility for what the government does; that they are the key. One case, in fact, recommended this, and it was not approved. It's still up in the air. So perhaps there's something still that could be done.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It may be that it has not been placed before Management Board.

Mrs. Campbell: I would then feel very badly, because I think Frank Miller is a very honest and very frank man. It would disturb me greatly to find that would be the answer I would get.

But what policy would you look to as having been taken in this kind of situation?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: As I say, that's established by the ministry and the government.

Mrs. Campbell: But a policy to try to locate pollution and correct it? Would it be that kind of broad, general thing, or would it be the more limited and specific policy,

with reference to a municipality and the funding for it to be able to co-operate with the province?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It could be either.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, now that I have the assurance that I will have an answer, I have nothing further on that line.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further on this? Mr. Ruston.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Would we assume that this committee would be looking at spending programmes that the government may have instigated over the last two or three years? Would they look at them as to the benefit they are to society or to the province? It seems to me that if the committee were to do that—an outside committee—it might be of a great deal more service than if it just came in and looked at your spending as you set it up and then spend it.

We hear about LIP grants, Experience '75 and a number of different grants that come out for three, four or five months. Then they're cut off and they're finished. Then a new programme starts somewhere else.

If this committee were to do that type of thing, where it would look at different programmes that you have had over the past years, if they are still going on, and how much benefit they really are to the people of the province, it seems to me a committee like that, an outside committee, would be of some service because they could look at programme in a community setting and see what it's doing. As far as inside government goes, I can't see that they would be of that much benefit to you.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: You're absolutely right, Dick. That's the purpose.

Mr. Ruston: You say you expect these people will be looking at programmes in the community—their benefits and their disadvantages, and the ramifications of what real good they do for a community?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That's right.

Mr. Ruston: It seems to me this would be an area where a committee like this could be of great benefit to a government. But I doubt that, with the staff you have in Management Board, they could add much to you there. I doubt, though, that they're really going to do this out in the community, because I understand they're—

Mrs. Campbell: They're all from Toronto.

Mr. Ruston: They're all from the Toronto area, and you have to have, I would think, quite a local input from people in the communities where some of these programmes are held as to what people think of some of these programmes and how beneficial they are. These are ones that should be looked at. There are ever so many different programmes—I can think of our own area, Crossroads, or there is Hidden Valley in Elgin County—which get a large amount of funds from the Ministry of Education and Community and Social Services, and there are questions as to how beneficial they are. These could be looked at by someone outside; it certainly could add to controlling of government spending. Otherwise I have my doubts it would be much good when it comes to inside government.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I think it is fairly safe to say these are people with very broad experience and great knowledge. They are all from Toronto but their interests have taken them far, far beyond the perimeters of this city. That is precisely what they are there to do, and I think we will have a very good result from it.

Mrs. Campbell: Some governments, Mr. Chairman, find that if they listen to some of their back-benchers they can find out what people think about the programmes as they go. I think you would have a great deal of useful and very honest input from back-benchers that would give you a very good look right across this province at the—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I think you're quite right.

Mrs. Campbell: —efficacy of programmes.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I think you're quite right when you say that. You know, having had a little bit of experience, I don't know of any government which operates more democratically than this one.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 1 carry? Item 1 agreed to.

On item 2, main office.

Mr. Ruston: What was the total number of employees there—72, was it?

Mr. Anderson: In the main office?

Mr. Ruston: Yes.

Mr. Anderson: There are 35 in the Civil Service Commission staff and four in the Management Board secretariat.

Mr. Ruston: Thank you.

Mrs. Campbell: So that accounts for all of these salaries and wages?

Mr. Chairman: Item 2 agreed to.

On item 3, personnel. Item 3 agreed to.

Vote 501 agreed to.

On vote 502:

Mr. Chairman: Personnel policy.

Mr. Ruston: Mr. Chairman, just looking over what the programme description is—guidelines which will enable the ministries and designated boards, commissions and agencies to effectively use their resources to effectively use their resources to the public advantage—I am not sure whether my question should come under that one or the next one. In public accounts we found the spending of some of the boards and commissions which came before us since they are audited by the Provincial Auditor, didn't always coincide with the ministry's spending guidelines. In a number of cases these boards and commissions seem to spend very loosely in some areas. It will probably be coming in recommendations, but I am wondering if there is any plan that boards and commissions you have set up in government abide by the same spending guidelines as the ministry does; such as, if there is any travelling outside the country it must be approved by the deputy minister at that level, or other expenses must be approved by a director or somebody in charge. We have found that spending wasn't too well controlled in some of these areas.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We have looked at this very carefully. They have always acted under our guidelines, but we are pulling all those in tighter right now. We have a recommendation—I'm not too sure whether I've sent it along to cabinet yet, or not—dividing them, putting them in categories and making their guidelines very definite in accordance, I think, with what you're saying.

Mr. Ruston: Do you have the total number of employees in the personnel policy field?

Mr. Anderson: There are 35 complement and five contract.

Mr. Ruston: Five under contract, eh? What type of work would the contract employees be doing?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Copland is the chairman of that particular commission, and he might answer that.

Mr. H. Copland (Executive Director, Personnel Policy Division, Civil Service Commis-

sion): Mr. Chairman, I think the five contract employees there are summer internees—people who have been hired for the summer.

Mr. Ruston: Summer what?

Mrs. Campbell: Summer internees.

Mr. Ruston: Internees. Oh, I see. Okay.

Mrs. Campbell: What would their salaries be?

Mr. Copland: Less than \$20,000.

Mrs. Campbell: Less than \$20,000, for how long?

Mr. Copland: About all summer; \$20,000 per annum.

Mrs. Campbell: At the rate of \$20,000 per annum. But what would they receive as summer employees? What would be their term of service?

Mr. Copland: I would think about \$1,000 a month until about September.

Mrs. Campbell: From May or June?

Mr. Copland: From May I think, speaking from memory.

Mrs. Campbell: And what do they do?

Mr. Copland: They're working with the terms of service branch. This is the branch which is responsible for recommending to the government. They are working on the compensation plan, the classification plans and pay plans. These are the sort of things. We have one man, for example, who's working on the possible appeal processes that we would get into in a new salary administration plan.

Mrs. Campbell: What is their experience?

Mr. Copland: Most of them are people who have worked either in the field or in universities or have taken mathematical degrees in university.

Mrs. Campbell: Are they still at the university?

Mr. Copland: Some of them will be going back to university, yes. I can get you the exact details on that if you like.

Mrs. Campbell: Is there any supervisory capacity over these people? It seems to be a very large area of responsibility for people who haven't, presumably, had too much experience in the field. When you say they had it at the university, what do you mean by that?

Mr. Copland: We are working at the moment, on a new pay and classification plan, the broad banding plan. This demands people with analytical ability, who have had some experience in wage and salary administration. We have recruited a number of these people to help us over the summer. I think these are the contracts staff referred to here.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to belabour this, but I'm a little concerned that some of these people, at least, are students. What is their experience in this type of work?

Mr. Copland: I have to get you that precise information, Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Before you decide to hire these people, would you not have some idea of what you expected from them? You've got analysis by results or objectives. Could we not know what you had in mind for them—what you expected from them and what their experience was? What would entitle you to look to this group for this kind of input?

Mr. Copland: There are five. I don't constitute the whole group. They are working along with more senior officers. They are working along in task forces. We have a number of wage and salary people with a lot of experience and these people are being put on analytical work.

Mrs. Campbell: I take it what you are saying now is that they are put with experienced people. They are working along with them. You are not relying too heavily on their present expertise, but you might indeed hope to bring them along at some future time to a permanent position. Is that what you are saying?

Mr. Copland: The one man I have in mind, for example, was here with us last year and made a significant contribution to us in a feasibility study on appeal procedures in connection with a new pay and classification plan.

Mrs. Campbell: Perhaps you could get for me what their experience has been because that kind of allowance, if you like, the \$1,000, is reasonably substantial if they are students; but if they have some expertise it's a different matter and I would like to understand it better.

Mr. Copland: I would be happy to.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 1 carry? Item 1 carried.

Item 2, management policy.

Mrs. Campbell: What about staff there?

Mr. Anderson: There is a staff of 21 and that includes the one contract person that I mentioned when I was being asked about the contract.

Mrs. Campbell: That person is per year?

Mr. Anderson: That person is in his first year of contract. The initial contract is always by law for one year. The question of a renewal will have to come up.

Mrs. Campbell: What was the amount again of his salary?

Mr. Anderson: I didn't mention his salary. Mr. Carman in the other division was mentioning that the salaries for the three under contract were in the bracket between \$15,000 and \$25,000. I can't pinpoint this particular contract, this person's salary. I can get the information for you if you would like but it would be in that area.

Mrs. Campbell: It again seems to me that Management Board ought to be a little more precise in its information to this committee by reason of its very function in the government service.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions or comments? Shall item 2 carry? Item 2 carried.

Vote 502 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Now if we turn the page to G30, operational review—

Mr. Ruston: Wait a minute! What about the bottom of the page, vote 503, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Oh, I am sorry. I missed the bottom of the page.

Mr. Ruston: There's \$2,660,000 involved. We had better not just flip over without looking at what's there. I know we spend money pretty fast but we don't want to spend it quite that fast.

On vote 503:

Mr. Chairman: Programmes and estimates.

Mr. Ruston: I am interested, too, in the number of employees here and how many you have on contract since we have started on that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Anderson: This is the programmes and estimates division of the secretariat. There are 42 regular staff—that is, 33 professional

and nine clerical. This is the division where there were the three on contract for management by results.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions on item 1? Item 1 carried.

Item 2, personnel administration.

Mrs. Campbell: I have the same question.

Mr. Chairman: Do you have an answer to that, to the breakdown of administration, Mr. Copland?

Mr. Copland: The number of staff there, Mr. Chairman, is 56 regular, of which 28 are officers and the balance is support staff. There are 21 people on contract. Certain of those are administrative trainees under the administrative trainee programme whereby they are taken on contract before they eventually work into civil service jobs. Again, 19 are summer interns who have been hired for the summer and are working in the personnel administration division.

Mrs. Campbell: Are those 19 on the basis of \$20,000 a year too?

Mr. Copland: They are paid about \$10,000, according to my information. At the rate of \$10,000.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes. Well, about the officers.

Mr. Copland: The salary of the officers?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, the range.

Mr. Copland: They range from \$15,000 to about \$27,000.

Mrs. Campbell: What is their function?

Mr. Copland: They are concerned with the administration of the commission's duties under the Public Service Act. It's concerned with the staffing of the civil service, training and development programmes that go into the civil service training and development policies, and the pay and classification programmes. So you have people who have specialized in the staffing function, people who have specialized in the training function, people who have specialized in the pay and classification function.

Mrs. Campbell: I would like to have some information about the classification function. Is it this group that sets the classification in the public service?

Mr. Copland: The group that you dealt with previously in personnel policy are the ones who are responsible for developing the

system and the standards that are necessary to enable the classifications to be made. Under this vote in personnel administration we are concerned with the people who actually classify those jobs which have not been delegated to ministers to classify.

Mrs. Campbell: So these are the ones who essentially are responsible for the continuing discrimination in the civil service.

Mr. Copland: If there were continuing discrimination existing, they would be responsible for correcting it—but I deny that.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh! So we have corrected then the hairdressers and barbers and tailors and dressmakers, have we?

Mr. Copland: We have corrected it in accordance with the new provisions of the Employment Standards Act, as they came into force on Jan. 1.

Mrs. Campbell: So that you now don't have any of those discriminations existing. My information from the Minister of Labour (Mr. MacBeth) was that you had a great many problems in this area and that to his knowledge they weren't clarified as yet. Perhaps he isn't quite up to date with this. Is that right?

Mr. Copland: I'm not quite sure to what the Minister of Labour was referring, but a big milestone was passed in 1966 by the Ontario government when the salaries of nurses' aides in the psychiatric hospitals were equated with hospital attendants. That was the one big area where there was a difference in salaries for substantially the same sort of work. That was corrected way back in 1966. When the new provisions of the Employment Standards Act came into force on Jan. 1 of this year and talked about substantially equal work, we started to look at some of the things where this word substantial may apply.

Mrs. Campbell: Like lab technicians, for example?

Mr. Copland: Lab technicians is a classification under which men and women are paid—

Mrs. Campbell: Differently.

Mr. Copland: No, ma'am.

Mrs. Campbell: I would advise you to look into it, because that is my information. And it's certainly my information that the barbers and hairdressers have not been corrected—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Oh yes, we did that some time ago. I can assure you of that. That's right.

Mrs. Campbell: And the tailors and dress-makers?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. Campbell: All is fine—so that you think lab technicians have now been corrected?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I don't know about lab technicians. I know about the other categories.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Laughren, a question?

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): I wondered if the Chairman of the Management Board could tell us whether or not he has established a policy in the civil service and whether he intends to have equal pay for work of equal value?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I think that is part and parcel of what I was just saying.

Mr. Laughren: No, no. The previous question was talking about jobs being classified and situated; there is no discrimination. I'm talking about monitoring jobs so that you eliminate the practice of classifying jobs differently and therefore allowing an employer to pay different rates because they are classified differently, despite the fact that the value of the work being done may very well be equal. Do you follow me?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I follow you.

Mr. Laughren: I am wondering whether you have a policy on that and whether you are having anybody monitor it within the civil service?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, we have and we do.

Mr. Laughren: You do have a policy on that?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes.

Mr. Laughren: Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Right, sir.

Mr. Laughren: That is really incredible, Mr. Chairman. You have really blown my mind here this afternoon. The Minister of Labour—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Mr. Laughren has the floor.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you. You will make sure there are no interjections, won't you, Mr. Chairman?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Laughren: The Minister of Labour has consistently said the Province of Ontario is not ready for equal pay for work of equal value. It is very refreshing to know that the civil service is establishing a bench mark and a model he can follow. That's really remarkable.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): I think you should withdraw your statement.

Mr. Laughren: I think you'd better back off.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, I am not backing off.

Mr. Laughren: You had better because I am going to push you to the wall on it.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No. In general terms I can tell you that I am correct in what I said.

Mr. Laughren: That the Civil Service Commission has a policy of equal pay for work of equal value? Is that a policy in writing anywhere and, if so, could we have a copy of it?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I'll ask Mr. Copland on that.

Mr. Copland: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that our policy is to deal with equal pay for equal work.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, but would you tell the Chairman of Management Board what the difference is? I thought I had but he obviously didn't understand what I was saying. He doesn't look like a blazing revolutionary, and that is why I wondered. From his past actions I didn't think he was.

Mr. Copland: Perhaps to put it into perspective—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The emphasis is on that.

Mr. Laughren: Yes.

Mr. Copland: —I have a daughter who is a physiotherapist and can convince me that her work is of equal value. We have no way at all of determining whether work performance in one occupation is worth the same sort of money as work in another occupation. At the moment, although we are cognizant of the fact that it is a problem, we are not really studying it.

Mr. Laughren: No.

Mrs. Campbell: You are not even studying it?

Mr. Laughren: So it is not a policy then?

Mr. Copland: No. I think you would have to have some sort of controlled economy before you could get into that. Who is to judge whether the work of an MP is worth more than that of a doctor or worth the same as a doctor?

Mrs. Campbell: What we wonder about is if the work of an MP isn't worth as much as a civil servant in the higher echelons.

Mr. Chairman: That's another subject.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I think that is a question in several jurisdictions.

Mrs. Campbell: Right.

Mr. Chairman: Did you have anything further, Mr. Laughren?

Mr. Laughren: Yes, I do but I want to allow my colleague from Wentworth to say a word first.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Deans.

Mr. Deans: How can it be that you feel it impossible at this point to determine whether work is of equal work when you are currently in a position of determining whether work is of an essential nature? If you have two jobs which are essential, are you going to tell me they are of differing values?

Mr. Copland: Yes, sir.

Mr. Deans: How can you determine that?

Mr. Copland: By whatever the market is prepared to pay for the one skill against the other.

Mr. Deans: Oh.

Mr. Laughren: It is the marketplace again.

Mr. Deans: You are going to sit down at some point and we are going to talk in a few moments, I think—I am anyway; I don't know if anybody else is—about essential services. If you are prepared to state there are certain categories of employees whose services are essential, surely you are not telling me that, in making that designation, you can't determine whether or not their effort on behalf of their constituency or their effort on behalf of the people of Ontario is of equal value? It's no more difficult to make that determination, surely?

Mr. Copland: It may be of equal value but does that mean they are going to be compensated equally?

Mr. Deans: Surely that is exactly what it is going to mean. If two people in differing occupations are determined as being essential to the operation of the Province of Ontario surely it wouldn't be too difficult, having made that determination, to decide whether they should be paid on a reasonably equal basis because their work is of equal value. You can't say that they are essential to the province on the one hand and yet somehow or other one of them is worth more than the other—that he is more essential or she is more essential than the other person—I said "he or she" but we'll deal in "he" and assume it satisfies both sexes for a moment. The thing is if you are going to say a person's work is essential, then you're going to turn around and say that one person is more essential than another. That is what we are really talking about.

Then you come to the equal value part. If a job is determined to be absolutely necessary for the Province of Ontario to continue to operate and to provide for the welfare of the people, then how do you tell me you can't at the same time make the determination that the work is of equal value?

Mr. Copland: Mr. Chairman, may I say that in the hospitals, a nurse is, in my estimation, absolutely essential. So is a physician. But I am not prepared to say that the nurse should be paid the same as the physician.

Mr. Deans: I see. You are saying—

Mr. Copland: I certainly could not come to that determination.

Mr. Deans: How do you come to the determination, then, with regard to work of equal value? How do you begin to do it?

Mr. Copland: I have just said that there is, at present, no known method of determining this.

Mr. Deans: Have you ever given any thought to whether or not it might be a useful thing to know?

Mr. Copland: I have given a lot of thought to it.

Mr. Laughren: That is not so either.

Mr. Deans: Pardon?

Mr. Copland: Yes, we have given a lot of thought to it.

Mrs. Campbell: But is it not under study?

Mr. Laughren: It is not so, Mr. Chairman. I think, so that the record is straight and

the minister does not get himself in a bind on some future date because of statements in Hansard, that he should withdraw what he said a few minutes ago. You don't wish to withdraw?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I don't wish to withdraw, no.

Mr. Laughren: All right. You do recall that you said in the civil service there is a policy of equal pay for work of equal value? It is a policy and that you are monitoring it?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, to the best of our ability, that is correct.

Mr. Laughren: I see. Could you show us what your policy is? Do you have any policy statements on it? Do you have any brochures out to the people in the various ministries? Where is the evidence that this is a policy and that you are monitoring it?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We establish guidelines for the function of the different ministries and they are all within the function of Management Board. We don't publish them. We send them to the ministries.

Mr. Laughren: You have secret guidelines for the implementation of your policies in the civil service?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I wouldn't necessarily say they are secret.

Mr. Laughren: That's exactly what you are saying.

Mrs. Campbell: They are private.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further on this?

Mr. Laughren: Mr. Chairman, just hold the phone. We've got an issue of great principle at stake here, and I want to know a lot more about this policy the minister has implemented, and the guidelines that he sent forth to the various ministries. Could you tell us a little bit about the guidelines? At least sketch them in for us?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: As I said to you, in certain instances—not across the board, but in a number of categories—we have already done it. I think we are talking about two different things, and our minds aren't going to meet on that particular issue—

Mr. Laughren: I am not asking you—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I still think that as far as we are concerned, we do it when we see that we can accomplish exactly that goal.

Mr. Laughren: How do you explain the complete contradiction of what you have said and what—I'm sorry, I wasn't here when the gentleman was introduced before—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Copland.

Mr. Laughren: —Mr. Copland's response. How do you explain that contradiction?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I don't explain the contradiction because I don't consider it a contradiction.

Mr. Laughren: You said it is a policy and you are monitoring it, and Mr. Copland says it is not a policy and you are not monitoring it. You are not doing any research.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: When we have acted in certain instances, as I explained before, we have done it in a number of cases where—

Mr. Laughren: Name one.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We equalized all the things that Mrs. Campbell mentioned. For instance, we made it equal across the board. If you are going to get into services such as I think you are mentioning, there is quite a difference, in my view. As Mr. Copland said, you can't draw the line and say one person is worth another because there's a difference in output and there's a difference in the people concerned and they are all there by qualification.

Mr. Laughren: But you are already doing that.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: If the qualifications are equal, I think it would be safe for us to say that they do get equal pay.

Mr. Laughren: I am sure that allows you to sleep well at night. It doesn't allow the people, who are being discriminated against, any sense of security or justice.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I don't think they are being discriminated against.

Mr. Laughren: Well, I would sure like to pursue that a little further. It seems to me that you are telling us you have a system, within the civil service, of determining when somebody is being underpaid by comparing that job with the job somebody else is doing. That's what you are saying. You are doing it either by classification or your hiring policies. In other jurisdictions attempts have been made to monitor the value of work. I must say that in the civil service it is very difficult to do. It is very difficult to assess the value of jobs in the civil service. It is

much more difficult to do in the civil service than it is in the private sector, in most cases.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That's right.

Mr. Laughren: That's why I am really surprised to learn that you are doing this. I would like to know how you are doing it. Someday I may be sitting in your chair and I want to know how you went about it.

Down, boys, down.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Heaven forbid.

Mr. Laughren: After the performance by the Premier (Mr. Davis) today it won't be long until you are no longer there.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Can we get back to business?

Mr. Laughren: I am sitting on the edge of my seat waiting to hear how the minister accomplishes this amazing feat at which other jurisdictions have failed.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I simply said we do our best. I don't think it can be done in all categories. I said that before.

Mr. Laughren: Right, I agree with you.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Well, okay.

Mr. Laughren: Show us how you are doing it. How are you monitoring it in the categories where you are successful? I assume you are successful at it, in some way.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Copland, do you want to tell us about the—

Mr. Laughren: He says you are not doing it. Don't ask him.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, no.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Laughren: You are stonewalling me, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I am not.

Mr. Laughren: That is a polite word. You may have another one.

Mr. Copland: Mr. Chairman, if I may help with this.

Mr. Laughren: Don't contradict the minister now.

Mr. Copland: I won't.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Mr. Copland has the floor.

Mr. Laughren: I am just trying to help him out.

Mr. Copland: The occupations in the Ontario civil service are divided into occupational categories and occupational groups. The division is made on the basis of similar sorts of work. For example, all the clerical people are in one category; all the technical people are in another category; the medical people; the social people, the lawyers. They are all in the same category.

In looking at the pricing of the particular jobs, in these categories, reference is made: one, to the basic similarity of the job and two, the basic floor level qualifications and duties that are necessary to carry them out. On that basis a judgement call is made and various systems are used, as you are well aware. These are point rating systems and factor comparison systems. There is a grade description system. What you try to do is put the same sort of jobs together, then divide them into levels according to the degree of responsibility and degrees of difference, which you can identify. An attempt then is made to compare these jobs with jobs outside in the public sector so that the government will be seeing practically the same rates of pay as would apply elsewhere. This is the way it is done.

If you are talking about whether an engineer, whose work is essential to the operation of the Ontario government, is to be paid the same amount of cash as a doctor, who is an employee of the Ontario government and whose services also are essential, then I am saying that we are not looking at that sort of problem. The reason being that, to the best of my knowledge, this sort of controlled economy is not operative anywhere in the western world.

Mr. Laughren: That is a bit of a red herring. As a matter of fact, it may be totally a red herring. The problem, I think, Mr. Chairman, is not with the engineers and the doctors.

Mrs. Campbell: No.

Mr. Laughren: The problem is with the filing clerks and the dictatypists, and so forth, in the various offices of the various ministries. That's where the problem comes in. I am not worried about the engineer and the doctor; they can look after themselves because of market forces. But the people in the offices cannot.

After the minister's statements today, you may convince Laura Sabia to stay on for

another term; but you may force John MacBeth to resign. There's a trade-off.

Mr. Chairman: Is there anything else on this item? Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes. One of the real difficulties is where you have people in a category where there is no availability of comparison. I'm thinking of the private sector where the typist is, almost nine times out of 10, if not 10 times out of 10, a female.

When you are looking at your clerical grades, at what point do you introduce the element of supervisory capacity? Is that introduced in your schedule of clerical progression?

Mr. Copland: Yes, madam.

Mrs. Campbell: All right. When I went to the city this was a classification worked out, but women were never given the opportunity to supervise anything or to indicate that they had any supervisory capacity. What provision do you make to ensure they are given an equal opportunity in progression, for example?

Mr. Copland: Mr. Chairman, the opportunity exists in the fact that the merit principle is something the Civil Service Commission holds near and dear to its heart and does its utmost to enforce.

In the clerical series, which are labelled clerk 1 to 7, the first supervisory level is the clerk 4. The clerk 4 is a position available to either men or women. Every time a vacancy is caused either by promotion or by somebody leaving or moving to another job, a competition is held. Everybody is entitled to apply for it, men and women. In fact, all our advertisements, as you've probably seen, specify these vacancies are available equally to men and women. It's perfectly true that, in the past, and even in some people's minds now, there is a prejudice against women supervisors—

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. Copland: —but the programme being carried out by the executive co-ordinator of women's programmes attached to the Ministry of Labour, which has been endorsed by Management Board and by the Civil Service Commission, is an effort to overcome these prejudices.

Mrs. Campbell: How do you monitor this, since you have a monitoring programme?

Mr. Copland: The monitoring programme is covered in a later vote.

In the Civil Service Commission we have an audit group. The audit group are auditors who carry out the principles of operational audit in the personnel area. They go around to the ministries; they observe the practices and procedures carried out in the area of hiring, promoting, training development—the whole works. They are there to see that the policies of the Civil Service Commission which have been endorsed by Management Board and are being put into effect in the ministries are being put into effect as they were intended. That includes looking at the hiring practices and seeing if any sex discrimination exists.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: They also have the opportunity to take advantage of the government services in order to up their qualifications if they want to, in regard to advancement.

Mrs. Campbell: I have a case where women in labs were encouraged to take courses. They took the courses and then a male from some place outside was brought in over their heads. He hadn't even the same qualifications they had before they took the course. Wouldn't that be monitored and corrected?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I think that we would like to know.

Mrs. Campbell: I would be glad to give you the details on that.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That will be fine.

Mrs. Campbell: The other thing was that when we were discussing the clerk progression, which is not civil service, I recognize that one of the nice qualifications which was made for one of our clerks was that she was a magnificent hostess. I wonder what kind of pay she gets for that special qualification, or how you look at that kind of response from one of our officials in this government?

Mr. Chairman: I'm sorry. If there is further discussion we can continue this later, but I think we have to leave now. Shall this item carry?

Mrs. Campbell: No.

Mr. Chairman: All right, we'll have the vote and come down immediately after.

The committee recessed for a vote in the House at 5:05 o'clock, p.m., and reconvened at 5:11.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, you had something further on section 2?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I did. So far as I'm concerned with this vote, I have to say that I don't think that anyone who believes, as I believe, that we must support the principle of equal pay for work of equal value should be placed in the position of voting salaries for those who don't buy that concept and are not even prepared to study it.

Within the limitations of what an opposition can do, I suppose, it is very difficult to do anything other than go through an exercise. It's an insult to at least half the population of this province, when admittedly there are some problems with the public service—and we recognize that—to indicate that no start is even being made, that no study is ongoing is totally and utterly unacceptable to me and to those whom I represent.

I am appalled that we have senior officials who simply take their own personal position on this issue, without recognizing the very real concerns of people in the work force across this province. I don't know how that can be tolerated at this time, and I can't speak too strongly on this issue.

I had hoped at least that we would hear from someone that when we are paying out this kind of money, we were at least prepared to study the situation and try to come to grips with it and not be firm in concrete as to what any personal position would be as to any category within the civil service.

I suppose I'm not permitted even to move the deletion of all but \$1 in this particular vote, but I would certainly do so if it were open to me to do it, to express my complete contempt for those who are not even prepared to look at that problem as it is facing the people across this province today. I can't possibly say that this is an acceptable position as far as I'm concerned.

If there is any comment at all that can save this disgraceful situation I'd like to hear it.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Deans.

Mr. Deans: I think maybe we should ask him if he has an answer first. Answer Mrs. Campbell before I say what I was going to say.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: My answer to Mrs. Campbell's presentation is that we may not be doing the evaluation on the basis that she would want it done. I want to say to you that the work of evaluating the job goes on continually. If we are talking about the equality of it, I think we are talking about something else, but I want to assure you that as

far as the Civil Service Commission is concerned, this is an ongoing thing, like from week to week, in order to establish equality.

It may not be, as I say, in accordance with the way you want it or with the way another colleague suggested earlier, but I want to tell you that it does go on within the service. I don't think you can equate it, as has already been said, with the private marketplace and we don't try to do that because there is such a vast difference. Mind you, in some instances, we certainly do consult, but as for the evaluation programme of the government through the Civil Service Commission in regard to jobs, it is a continuing programme.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I recognize that. It's the matter of the premise upon which one functions, and it isn't, if I may say, what I would like to see. It's what people across this province, and basically women—because they are the ones who have been discriminated against for so long—are demanding. They were asking for it; now they are demanding and the demands will get more firm. If the minister were prepared to say, notwithstanding what has been said here, that there would in fact be an ongoing study of an evaluation programme, based not on equal pay for equal work but on equal pay for work of equal value, it would at least give me some feeling that there was a possibility of progressing in this study.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That's exactly what we attempt to achieve.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't have that confidence, in view of the discussion that we had earlier with one of your senior officials, who apparently is the one fixed with carrying it out.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Excepting that this is precisely what he does, and the play on words that has been going on has led to the—well, if you want to call it a misunderstanding as far as you are concerned, that's fine. But I can tell you that it's an ongoing thing as far as we are concerned and it involves precisely what you said, to give equal pay for work of equal value. There is no question about that. Am I right, Mr. Copland? Would you agree with that?

Mrs. Campbell: No.

Mr. Copland: Yes, sir, within the parameters within which we work, such as the collective bargaining situation, work which is similar to other work is appraised with the objective of paying all people equally and being in tune with the market.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, could I ask this? With each minister, you have secretaries; what are their classifications?

Mr. Copland: Mr. Chairman, they are secretaries. They are labelled secretaries. Their classifications are secretaries.

Mrs. Campbell: All right, and what is their position in the hierarchy of secretaries? Your top person would be grade 7 as opposed to a municipal grade 1? Is that correct?

Mr. Copland: No, madam. There are five levels of secretaries—secretaries 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5—and then four levels above that, senior secretary, secretary to a deputy minister, secretary to a minister and secretary to the Premier.

Mrs. Campbell: What is the function of the grade 5 secretaries?

Mr. Copland: That's a secretary to a branch director or a secretary to some senior official.

Mrs. Campbell: And you have a group above that?

Mr. Copland: Right.

Mrs. Campbell: And they have a progression too?

Mr. Copland: If I may elaborate on it.

Mrs. Campbell: Please.

Mr. Copland: In the secretaries 1 to 5 there are 1,344 incumbents. Their salaries range from a maximum of \$6,848 for the secretary 1 to the maximum of \$11,020 for the secretary 5.

Mrs. Campbell: Have you a breakdown as to male and female and in which ranges they are?

Mr. Copland: No, I haven't.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I get that?

Mr. Copland: Yes, you can.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you.

Mr. Copland: The classes of secretaries 1 to 5 have been formulated on the job evaluation principles. The nature of the job determines the level of work.

Mrs. Campbell: So you can do a job evaluation in these areas?

Mr. Copland: We do a job evaluation in all the civil service jobs.

The senior secretaries number 224 in the whole service. Their maximum salaries range from \$11,466 to \$13,919, which is the maximum of the secretary to the Premier.

Mrs. Campbell: And those breakdowns, male and female?

Mr. Copland: No, I don't know that. I can get them for you.

Mrs. Campbell: Again, there is no monitoring if one doesn't have the answers. There is no looking at those situations if one doesn't have the answers.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The data is all there I am sure.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I know from Mr. Copland what he calls monitoring in support of the minister?

Mr. Copland: Monitoring would be the hiring practices which a ministry engages in when it hires staff. We would monitor the practices of competitions held and how the selections are made. That is the sort of monitoring the personnel audit attends to.

Mrs. Campbell: There is no monitoring of the progression and how they arrived at promotions and things like that? It is only at the initial stage you monitor?

Mr. Copland: The monitoring is a fairly recent innovation, I must admit. We introduced the concept of personnel audit about five years ago. We have a staff and they attempt to see that all the policies of the commission are followed in the ministries.

Mrs. Campbell: After five years they haven't got around to looking at the way in which they will proceed on promotions?

Mr. Copland: Yes, I would say they have.

Mrs. Campbell: I guess I must be awfully dense but it seemed to me your first answer to my question was that you monitor at the hiring stage.

Mr. Copland: The hiring includes promotions.

Mrs. Campbell: I see.

Mr. Copland: When people move into a vacant position.

Mrs. Campbell: I see. So it is in transfers and all of this sort of thing that you monitor.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further on this point, Mrs. Campbell? Mr. Deans.

Mr. Deans: Yes, there are a number of things I would like to ask but I am almost reluctant.

In actual fact you started out on the wrong foot. You do have a system. It may not be adequate but you do have a system of determining equal pay for work of equal value.

It is not equal pay for equal work and I want to make this distinction between the two. It may not be a very good system and it may not work very well but the system you have is bending more toward establishment of equal pay for work of equal value than it is toward equal pay for equal work. It is in fact that for anyone who understands the distinction between the two. What you—

Mrs. Campbell: That's a union line as opposed to a women's line.

Mr. Deans: No, it isn't, because we're not talking about it in terms of male and female at this point. What we're talking about is whether you take a job classification and you establish regulations to govern the pay for that classification regardless of where that person works.

Mr. Copland: Certainly.

Mr. Deans: Okay, so what you've done is you haven't gone out and said: "The work done by Mrs. or Miss Mary Jones in one ministry is equal of the work done by Ellen Smith in another ministry." What you've said is "If you work for a person designated as branch head and you are doing something called secretarial work, then you will be paid the same amount for that work." Okay? Then you're determining that the work is of equal value, rather than that the work is equal. Is that right or not?

Mr. Copland: That is partially correct, sir, in that you are—

Mr. Deans: Let me put it to you another way. You don't go over and monitor to see whether Mary Smith turns out the same number of letters as Mary Jones. Or, you don't go over and determine whether Mary Smith takes as much shorthand as Mary Jones. You don't go over and determine any of those things. What you do is that you deem the position is of equal value. Don't you? I don't think you understand what you do; I really don't. I don't think you understand very well what goes on within your own ministry.

Mrs. Campbell: I'd like to hear the answer to that.

Mr. Copland: Well, I dispute that.

Mr. Deans: You dispute what? What part of it do you dispute?

Mr. Copland: I dispute it in that you said we don't know what we do.

Mr. Deans: All right then, we're going to spend a lot of time finding out then.

Mr. Chairman: Can we get the answer then to those questions, please?

Mr. Deans: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Did you wish to comment on them, Mr. Copland?

Mr. Copland: The work of every position in the civil service is covered in a job description.

Mr. Deans: Right. What makes up the job description?

Mr. Copland: The description of the duties performed by the individual.

Mr. Deans: Is it not rather a description of the parameters of the job? Rather than the duties performed, it is the parameters of the duties which may be performed.

Mr. Copland: The job description describes the purpose of the job; the typical duties that are performed in the job; the requirements of the job; the output required from the job.

Mr. Deans: The output? Stop and tell me about the output required. How do you measure that?

Mr. Copland: It's in descriptive terms.

Mr. Deans: Describe it to me.

Mr. Copland: The output might be to type so many words a minute.

Mr. Deans: No, no, that's the qualifications for getting the job. That's not the output. That's the qualification for getting the job in the first place. That's got nothing to do with the output. You don't have to type X number of words per minute while you're on the job. You would have to be able to do that to get it.

Mr. Copland: Take a job in the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, for instance. We'll describe the amount of grading that has to be done or the amount of surfacing that has to be done. That's the type of thing.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Winkler would like to make a comment.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I'm going to ask Mr. Anderson to respond, having been the chairman of the commission.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, I do think that we have got quite badly tangled up with words on this side of the table.

Mr. Deans: I think you have, right.

Mr. Anderson: It is a fundamental principle of job evaluation that what one is trying to do is determine the value of the output of the work being done in the job.

Mr. Deans: Thank you.

Mr. Anderson: And the value means the value to the programme which is attempting to deliver a service of some sort or another. That's an absolute fundamental.

People used to talk about measuring jobs. The emphasis in the Ontario public service, particularly since the utilization of human resources report of the Committee on Government Productivity, has been not to measure jobs but to measure the output of jobs, and then to apply compensation to the measurement of the output of the job, the compensation being determined by the value of the job.

It is perfectly correct to say that the whole purpose of the classification and compensation administration system of the government is based upon the value of work. The judgements to arrive at work of equal value are extremely hard to come by.

It has been said, I'm sure quite correctly, that for any employer, including the provincial government, the marketplace in our type of employment situation and economy is a rough and ready indicator of relative values. As an employer in the economy, the government couldn't, any more than anyone else, ignore the value judgements of the value of work determined in the marketplace. That's where we have to go and pay to recruit people. Equally, by its class job evaluation system and the classification of jobs as a result of their evaluation and then the compensation determination applied to the classification, the government does attempt to get internal relationships properly established.

A judgement that this job and this job constitute work of equal value, if that judgement can be arrived at, will result in equal pay for work of equal value. To say that we are simply comparing jobs is a very inadequate statement of what we are trying to do, because the jobs can be as dissimilar as night and day but they may indeed have equal value. The problem is to determine what the equal value is or whether there is equal value or not.

I don't know, Mr. Chairman, whether I've shed more light than heat on the question. I do know that I am expressing to the best of my ability the philosophy of the utilization of human resources report and the philosophy which the government's classification and compensation administration is based upon. To

say that individual judgements in the multitude of the whole spectrum of jobs involved in the delivery of programmes in a government complex—the government of Ontario—are all evaluated adequately would be a gross exaggeration.

The difficulties of doing it are known to any employer. The bigger the spectrum of work force the greater the complexity of the different jobs, the more difficult it is to make sure you've got it right. So some fairly rough and ready rules are no doubt used.

First of all, we do try in the classification system to get jobs that are similar—they may not be of equal value, but they are similar in the kind of work that is done—grouped together. Some judgements of value in that kind of categorization are possible. In jobs of a totally dissimilar nature to be sure you've got the evaluation right is an extremely difficult thing. One can only say that the whole system must be kept striving to try to achieve this, and it does.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, that has been new to me. Do I take it, for instance, that branch directors are all evaluated as individual jobs related to the value to the government or to the service? Are they all considered to be at the same level? In which case do their secretaries all appear to be at the same level of equal work or equal value?

Mr. Anderson: No, the job of branch director is designated as such. There are some 400 or 500 in number in all departments of government. They are evaluated. It has been determined that each job is in one of five levels. These are called programme executives and they are programme executive 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. So the judgement for what it is worth—and I don't think from my experience in the administration of this, that it would be easy to slice the banana any thinner—is that you can find about five different levels of value in all the branch directors' jobs. They are evaluated into one of these five levels, and then are compensated according to the judgement of the value of the branch director job.

Now, I see the next question coming. Are the secretaries all at one level of secretary for these five levels of branch directors? I am going to have to defer to the Civil Service Commission because I am not versed in the detail of that, I am afraid.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Deans.

Mr. Deans: I think we are just now beginning to get down to talking about what is real,

that's all. I don't think it is any easier to determine whether the work being done in different kinds of jobs is equal, than it is to determine whether it is of equal value. Both are very difficult to decide, and I don't think anybody thinks for one minute it would be an easy task.

Having once grouped people together—as you have—and having decided work of a particular nature will be considered of equal value and that they will be paid appropriately, you then have to start to make another judgement. And that's really the judgement we are all talking about, and that we never have been able to come down to. To say this group of people do a certain kind of work, and this group of people do a different kind of work, what is the relative value of the two kinds of work, is a judgment between categories. That's when you decide whether work then is of equal value. Okay? I think that is what should be going on all the time. Because it's difficult doesn't mean it ought not to be done. And I don't think there is anyone here who thinks for one minute that it could be done quickly. It takes a long time. But you should have a process whereby you begin an evaluation of varying different categories to determine whether or not the value of the work being performed is reasonably equal—because in the final analysis you end up with fewer and fewer categories. You begin to put categories together, and the average person looking at it doesn't understand how come so-and-so doing such-and-such a job is lumped in with somebody over here doing an entirely different kind of job, how come they are paid the same. They are paid the same because their work is of the same value, I suppose.

I think you have even got to stop talking in terms of equal pay for equal work—about which there should be no question. Two people doing the same job should be paid the same, and nobody under the sun would deny that. You have to be more subtle, and say that while these two jobs may be different, the value to the employer is the same. You then start compressing again so you end up with fewer and fewer differentials and different categories.

That is what I was about earlier. Quite obviously the doctor and the nurse do good work, but no one for a moment suggests that they should both be paid the same—I was going to go back to you on that earlier but decided it wasn't worth the time. I don't think anyone for a moment thought they should be paid the same. When you start making these kinds of breakdowns, you can, over the course of time, determine whether work is of the same value to the employer. And we are the employer.

I would like to talk about something else, if I may.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this—

Mr. Deans: I have looked at the votes and I have decided that—

Mr. Chairman: Shall this section carry?

Mr. Deans: Well no, would you just hang on because this is the same sort of thing. My understanding on reading the programme description “that the ministries and designated boards, commissions and agencies are provided with the resources which will enable them to effectively realize the government's objectives”—you may want to suggest to me that what I am going to raise should be better dealt with under vote 505, but I want to ask you to consider this for a moment.

I want to talk about the right of a person to engage in whatever manner of political undertaking, while in the employ of the government and it isn't dealt with, in effect, through collective bargaining, mediation or arbitration. It is dealt with by law, as a policy of the government. So I think it should probably be dealt with under vote 503, rather than under the collective bargaining, mediation and arbitration section. It is the policy of the government that certain categories of civil servants are not to be permitted to engage in matters political.

Mr. Chairman: I think we will decide to hear it right now.

Mr. Deans: Here? Yes, I think it is the proper place.

I have heard a lot said and the minister has indicated on a number of occasions that this matter was under review. I wonder if you would be able to tell us at this point just how active the review is. Who is conducting the review, and what sort of stage are we at in this review?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: You have asked me a very difficult question—

Mr. Deans: I thought it was.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: —because you put the premise on it that it is a government policy—which is true. The government policy exists, as is known, with the schedules and so on. I simply have to reiterate to you this afternoon that it is under review. It is under review, I can say, by myself as well as other ministries, and I will be the one who will be taking the recommendation to cabinet.

Mr. Deans: Can we expect that that recommendation will go to cabinet at some time in

the near future—let me define “near future” for you; I define it as being some time prior to the month of September—saying the minister puts some credence in this particular area?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That could well be.

Mr. Deans: It could well be? But then again, it could well not be.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I think I can safely say that I will be in a position to do it by that time.

Mr. Deans: Let me ask you about it. You appreciate that this has been raised a number of times in the past. It is not a new topic, by any stretch of the imagination.

I think that we all—I hope we all—regret that there are certain people who are suffering as a result of the existing policy. Its application is unfair, to the extent that quite obviously there are a great number of people who are suffering some hardship as a result of it, who have no influence in administrative decisions of government in any way.

It would seem to me that if anyone is going to be excluded from exercising their full democratic political rights, there has to be an extremely good and justifiable reason for having done that. The only reason that I could imagine would be if that person was in a position either to have intimate knowledge of matters that were secret or was in a position to exercise some discretion over matters which may affect either the government or the public at large. Those are the two things that I would feel would perhaps be reasons for excluding them from involving themselves in all things other than voting. Okay?

I don't think that the large bulk of the people who work for the government of Ontario, or for any other government, do other than go and do their job and go home and take part in the same things as their neighbours who work for other companies and other offices and corporations. I don't understand how we could have gotten to the year 1975 and still have it set out in the regulations pertaining to the Civil Service Act that certain categories of people—and they cover a vast number of the civil service—are to be deprived of those rights. I think it shows a certain lack of trust in the civil service that I don't think is justified. I don't think it is an intentional lack of trust. I am not going to sort of activate you, Mr. Minister. I think it may be a throwback to other years when more of the civil service was directly influenced by, and in their positions because of, their political activity.

There are a lot of people in the civil service who are not Conservatives. I think you know that. There are a lot of people in the civil service in Ottawa who are not Liberals. There are a lot of people in the civil service who aren't New Democrats either, I want you to know.

Mr. Laughren: A shrinking number.

Mr. Deans: I don't think there are nearly as many people in the civil service today who get there as the result of political influence as there are who get there as the result of their competence and capacity to do a particular job. I think that as long as we go in that direction, shying away from political appointment and political influence, and we lean more heavily on the methods used by the Civil Service Commission to set out job descriptions; to have contests for people to take part in; to show impartiality in decisions made with regard to promotions and to employment in the first place; that we can then quite easily extend to everyone in the civil service, with that possible exception of a few, the right to engage in whatever political activity they would like, as a democratic right in a democratic country.

When you look around the civil service, I can understand, for example, that you might not want your deputy minister nominated as a New Democrat, though he might want to be.

Mr. Laughren: Oh, yes.

Mr. Deans: He might not, of course. I can understand you not wanting that.

Mr. Laughren: I've heard rumours.

Mr. Deans: I haven't. But I can understand that you might not want that and that would compromise you and compromise him, okay? But I can't understand why it would make any difference to you if a person working in one of the offices in the Macdonald Block or the Hepburn Block who carried out his or her day-to-day activities within the descriptions of the Civil Service Commission would in any way have to be inhibited.

I suppose what I'm trying to do is suggest that you make it a rule that everyone is allowed free political activity. Then, if you have to, you can set out in a much smaller volume the few positions where there are people who might be able to use their position either to benefit themselves, to benefit a political party or use against the electorate in some form or other.

Examples that come to my mind are fairly clear. I raised in the House the case of a justice of the peace in Grimsby who was president of the Progressive Conservative riding association and a part-time justice of the peace. His name escapes me for the moment. It really doesn't matter. But the poor fellow was forced to resign one or the other. He chose to resign the justice of the peace position, as I recall, for which I commend him. But he shouldn't have been forced to. There was no reason for that, absolutely none.

If that man was capable of being a justice of the peace at all he was capable of exercising discretion and impartiality, and he ought to have been able to take on the one as an elected position and the other as a job to earn money, without one interfering with the other at all. I would have trusted him to do that, and until such time as I found out otherwise, I would have given him the right to continue with both.

The case that is obviously closest to me is a young man in Hamilton who was put under considerable pressure for reasons that escape me. I don't understand why it would be that a person whose job is to assess a house—to go around it and measure it off, to determine what its value is—could be considered by anybody to be in a position of exercising other than the function of his job. Yet he was given an ultimatum, which has not yet been resolved, to resign either his position with the New Democratic party or resign his job as an assessor. I would have thought that we in this democracy would have given everyone the benefit of the doubt, if there is a doubt, and would extend to them, as a matter of right, every possible latitude in political involvement. Until there is evidence that that person has done something wrong, you shouldn't interfere with that. As long as they go in and do their job within the descriptions of the job and do it to the satisfaction of the person to whom they are responsible, what they do on their own time is their own business.

I am really urging that you should be as broad as you can possibly be in the recommendation. For heaven's sake, understand that people don't go around undermining; they do their job. They don't go around with nothing else in mind, day and night, but the undermining of the government or the opposition. If they are in a position to do that and they do it and you find out about it you are entitled, I suppose, to take some action against them but don't deprive everybody because two or three people might abuse it.

Give them all their rights; give them as many rights as you can. That is what democracy is all about. You don't inhibit people unless it has been proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that their involvement, somehow or other, is detrimental to good government; is detrimental to the public; or is detrimental to their job. The detriment to their job hasn't been proved in any of the cases I have looked at.

I don't care if the local head of the assessment branch is a Conservative or not. I don't really care if he goes knocking on doors at election time, puts a sign on his lawn, goes out and sits in the committee room and folds letters and stuffs envelopes—I couldn't care less. I couldn't care less because we have mechanisms set up within that particular operation to ensure that the public get a fair shake in their assessments and that they are treated properly. I trust those mechanisms will work.

If I have to count on that person being apolitical, it just isn't possible; there are so few apolitical people in the world. Everybody at some point or other has a view about government which they would like to express. I bet you a lot of people in Ottawa right now are not too happy about the increase in the cost of gasoline. They may be Liberals but they are unhappy about it. There are people in the civil service in Ontario who are unhappy that the government of Ontario hasn't done anything about it yet.

That doesn't mean they should be inhibited in any way. They shouldn't be inhibited in any way from stating that opinion if that is what they want to say as long as it doesn't interfere with their job or as long as it doesn't destroy the credibility of the system. Not the government; the system.

When you write it up or when you make your recommendation for God's sake don't get trapped into saying, "We will exclude a few more" because that isn't going nearly far enough. Exclude them all and then write in the few who ought not to have certain restrictions placed on them, if you think there are some. Do it the other way around. It makes more sense.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: In response to that I might say I can agree with some of what you have said but maybe not all. I would say not all. First of all, the merit system of which, I think, we are all very proud, does protect those people coming into the service, of whatever political faith they might be. As I say, this has been exemplary as far as the Ontario government is concerned.

You talk about what might happen and what might not happen so far as civil servants are concerned. I want to tell you it has been my experience to go through one rather hair-raising time when a document went missing. I am quite sure it was at an extremely low level. I am saying to you if, from time to time someone, no matter where they are in the civil service, wants to participate in something not always just on top of the table, it is very easy for them to do so if they are knowledgeable about the function, shall we say, of a minister's office. It's very easy.

I think there were times in the past when some of my colleagues have had similar suspicions to mine. Maybe that is not good and sufficient reason, because you are not going to change that person's mind in any event.

As far as the list is concerned and all the other matters you made reference to, I simply say to you that when that government policy is ready it certainly will be announced and I am actively on it.

Mr. Deans: Okay, let me just go at it. I will only be a second. The point you raise is about the possibility of some lower clerk somewhere taking a document and passing it on to another political organization, party or otherwise. I am sure the very fact that person was excluded from political involvement or allowed to have political involvement would have made no difference. That person would do that because that's the way they move; that is the way they are inclined. If the law permitted them to be actively involved in politics it wouldn't make one whit of difference to their decision whether or not they were going to take a document and give it to somebody. That isn't the point.

The fact of the matter is that they are perhaps even less likely to do those kinds of things. They take certain oaths and accept certain obligations in their positions as civil servants; and if they get caught stealing, which is what it is, then they face the same penalties as the man in any job who gets caught stealing and who gives information out about his particular company: He gets fired or some other suitable punishment is meted out.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: You don't particularly have to steal, you know. It can be done in many other ways.

Mr. Deans: When you talk about documentation and information, there is another thing to consider. The fact that a person is identified and permitted to take part in political activity probably would militate against that person involving himself in any passing of information, because he would know that he is more easily identified. That is the difference. If a person is allowed to participate—and it is 6 o'clock.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 2 carry?

Mr. Laughren: No.

Mr. Chairman: All right. We will adjourn now and come back at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Deans: I think my colleague wanted to raise something else.

Mr. Chairman: Would it take just a moment? We have one minute to go. Or we can come back at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Deans: I will come back.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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ESTIMATES, MANAGEMENT BOARD OF CABINET

Standing Miscellaneous Estimates Committee
Chairman: Mr. T. A. Wardle

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, June 24, 1975

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1975

The committee resumed at 8:07 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MANAGEMENT BOARD OF CABINET

(concluded)

On vote 503:

Mr. Chairman: Item 2.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): About political parties—we were on that before the supper break. I should be familiar—but I'm not—with provincial regulations. I was in the federal civil service for a long time and I'm more familiar with them. With regard to a person deciding to run for office, is it the procedure now that they can take leave of absence on the day they are nominated and then they go back or whatever?

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): Yes, that is quite correct.

Mr. Ruston: What about municipal office? Are there any regulations whatsoever as far as those are concerned?

Mr. W. A. B. Anderson (Secretary, Management Board of Secretariat): The general rule is that any civil servant, except those who are deputy ministers or who are on this schedule 2—which is a schedule on regulation under the Public Service Act—may run for political office, municipally, without a leave of absence; provincially or federally, with a leave of absence. If they are a deputy minister or on the schedule, they've got to resign from the civil service before they may run for office.

Mr. Ruston: Right. For a person to run for municipal office, is it necessary to obtain permission from the civil service?

Mr. Anderson: The answer is no, if he's not on the schedule.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): How many civil servants are there in the province at the moment?

Mr. Anderson: Roughly 70,000.

Mr. Deans: How many of them are not on the schedule?

Mr. Anderson: How many of them are which?

Mr. Deans: How many of the civil servants, the 70,000 in the province, are not on the schedule of those who are ineligible to run for political office?

Mr. Anderson: There are about 1,500 on the schedule, which means the balance of 68,500 are not on the schedule.

Mr. Deans: So the balance are eligible to run?

Mr. Anderson: Yes.

Mr. Deans: And 1,500?

Mr. Anderson: Roughly.

Mr. Deans: I was at this before supper—I wasn't going to speak about it again—what sort of criteria do you have at the moment for establishing who should and who shouldn't be eligible to run?

Mr. Anderson: If I may, the criteria are left greatly to the discretion of the ministers. The ministers are the best judges of whether there is an identifiable conflict of interest in the work he or she does in the ministry and the political activity.

There has been criticism, as you would know, that that's just a bit too loose. You can put too many on the schedule. So there has been quite a lot of work done to try and rationalize this and tighten it up and have fewer on the schedule. This is what the minister was referring to in saying that the matter is under review and presumably will be brought to a decision. But the main issue really is, is there a conflict of interest?

Mr. Deans: There isn't a conflict of interest, surely—not in the legal sense.

Mr. Anderson: Maybe not in the legal sense. It would be hard, if I may give an example from my own experience, for one of the Management Board officers to analyse the government propositions, recommend various courses of action, options, and be present

when Management Board makes its recommendations to cabinet; if one were privy to all that, with all the neutered status which a civil servant is traditionally meant to have, it would be hard then to find himself in one political arena or another.

The issue, I suppose Mr. Chairman, is if there are to be people like that who in the whole of Ontario are the only one employed in that job, does that involve such continuing conflict of some kind of interest or other that it's not only easier, but probably right to say, he or she should be on the schedule. That's the problem.

Mr. Deans: It's always very difficult when you're sitting in opposition to make an objective analysis of who should and who shouldn't be on a schedule of this nature. It just seems to me that taking away any portion of a person's democratic right, whatever that is or however you define that, is a very serious thing; it's not to be played with.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I'll try and satisfy you.

Mr. Deans: Yes, I'm sure you will. But it really is a very serious matter when you take away any part of a person's democratic political rights. You undermine all of democracy when you begin to chip away at it in that way.

Maybe on balance there really isn't anybody. Maybe you've got to assume that people are honourable. They're not, perhaps, but maybe we ought to assume that they are and that political rights are sacred and you can't tamper with them, rather than run the risk of meddling too much. I always tend to feel that if you leave it up to the individual—well, for example I would find it awkward if my secretary decided tomorrow morning to seek the Conservative nomination in a particular riding.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): In Wentworth.

Mr. Deans: In Wentworth in particular, yes. I'd find it very awkward if she decided to run in Wentworth.

Mr. Laughren: It was just a point.

Mr. Deans: But on balance, awkward though it might be, if there were things that she could say that would be politically damaging I'd have to take the chance. Otherwise I'm creating a situation where the rights that were long established and were hard to come by are being chipped away. I think that's what the government has to do, it's got to take the same approach. It is no different

if your wife decides to do the same thing, or another member of your family. It's that kind of a situation. A member of my family decides to run for the Liberals. I couldn't understand why anyone would, but even if they did, it would be awkward and embarrassing but it would be a fact of life. It's a choice they have to make.

Mr. Laughren: That would be acceptable.

Mr. Deans: My colleague says that would be unacceptable. I think that's really what I am worried about. By virtue of the fact that certain people, who I suspect were lazy in the sense that they didn't want to take too much time to protect democratic political rights therefore found it easy to say: "Well, that group, it would probably be better, on balance, if they were out." So out they go. And then another group: "Maybe they could know something or do something; we'll leave them out too." I think that's probably the process we've gone through originally.

I'm not suggesting that's the process gone through now, but I'm absolutely convinced that if there is anybody at all, they have got to be just a handful; and they have to be told, before they take the position, that hand-in-hand with the position goes this obligation, and they have the option to take or not to take on that basis without jeopardizing themselves. Having done that, I suppose that's fair.

You could argue that people in the civil service knew at the time they joined that the Civil Service Act prohibited these things. In the case I mentioned this afternoon, the person had been employed in the same capacity at another level of government prior to the takeover of assessment by the province. So that condition of employment did not prevail at that time. Therefore this person was brought into a different environment involuntarily, I would suspect.

You can't say: "Well, he had the option to quit his job." That's not really much of an option to be given, is it?

I would like to think that we would, in Ontario, grant anyone the right to involve themselves in politics, and if you can find a handful of people who shouldn't have that privilege, then justify it. You say the Management Board of Cabinet—strangely enough, I'm not on the Management Board, as you can tell—but I would trust you to exercise caution; and if you decided to run for us, I wouldn't mind.

Mr. Laughren: He would never pass the test.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Don't put the man on the spot.

Mr. Deans: I'm not putting him on the spot. He knows that; that's true of any of the people employed. Good God, look, let's face it, this province isn't going to fall apart. These little secret meetings that you have in the dead of night in the wine cellars of the province.

Mr. Laughren: In the smoke-filled back rooms.

Mr. Deans: Even if they became known to the public, there is hardly a soul who would turn a hair. There would be no great bumping of graves as people turned over.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further on item 2?

Mr. Laughren: Yes.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): Oh no, not again.

Mr. Laughren: I have been most restrained, Mr. Chairman. It's unfair of the members opposite to make these scurrilous remarks.

Mr. Deans: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Chairman: We're on personnel administration.

Mr. D. A. Evans (Simcoe Centre): You are just lucky. As a matter of fact, I informed the chairman you were the next on the agenda and I said that you hadn't had the chance to get into it. You were busy at dinner time.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you. Mr. Chairman, following up on my colleague's remarks, there is a group of civil servants in the Province of Ontario who are truly discriminated against. I want to hear the Chairman of the Management Board's rationale for it. How does he justify the community college teachers not being given the same rights as other teachers in the Province of Ontario at all other levels.

I'm referring to the restrictions under the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act.

Strangely enough, the legislation introduced by the Minister of Colleges and Universities (Mr. Auld) takes these teachers out of the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act for all the collective bargaining. But as I read the bill, and I've read it fairly carefully, it seems to me they are still Crown employees legally. I'd like to know if I'm right in that assumption.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I don't think so. I

would say this to you, that if you were prepared to possess your soul with some patience, we will rectify the matter.

Mr. Laughren: Oh good, that will certainly be—

Mr. Deans: How much patience?

Mr. Laughren: Before the next trivial event that may occur this fall.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Don't worry about that event.

Mr. Laughren: Well, I am worried about it.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: You don't have to.

Mr. Laughren: Did you hear that, Ed? They don't have to worry about this event that is coming up in the fall.

Mr. E. M. Havrot (Timiskaming): They haven't got a thing to worry about.

Mr. Laughren: I'm glad to hear that, Mr. Chairman, because it really is a silly kind of distinction that's made now. I suspect that if we could get you aside for a quiet chat, you would agree.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The way things have developed, of course, they find themselves in the position they are in.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, that's right.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: This has to be done in its proper form and, of course, not by my ministry; but you will have no concerns.

Mr. Laughren: Wait a minute; let me pursue this a moment, please. I'm not asking you to review a government policy before you choose to.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I won't.

Mr. Laughren: What I don't understand is this: Is it not true that it's still the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act that classifies the college teachers as Crown employees? Am I right in that? I'm not a lawyer, so go easy.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Go ahead.

Mr. Anderson: The Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act from the beginning—it was first brought in, I guess, in 1972—has always said the same thing, namely that the definition of an employee under that Act excludes the employees of the community colleges.

Mr. Laughren: Except Bill 179 brought them in, didn't it? I'm not trying to lay a trap for you; I just don't understand.

Mr. Anderson: No, it takes a legal mind, I should think, which isn't mine, to enjoy the nicety of this. But it is a fact that the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act has consistently said, it has never said anything else but that the employees of the community colleges were not employees in the eyes of this Act; therefore, they were never under the Act.

The Ministry of Colleges and Universities Act, however, said that they would have certain bargaining rights, and "employer" and "employee" were defined in that Act. So the legal right to bargain and the definitions of the employer and the bargaining agent were all in the Ministry of Colleges and Universities Act. Then the Ministry of Colleges and Universities Act said, if you are looking for the rules, tribunals and other bodies under which this bargaining will take place, the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act will apply.

In short, they have never been employees in terms of the definition of the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act, but as employees of the community colleges under the Ministry of Colleges and Universities Act, they have been obliged by that latter Act to use the rules of the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act and its procedures and apparatus.

What now is being proposed in legislation is simply that the reference to the Crown Employees Bargaining Act as the ground rules to govern their bargaining be deleted and a whole new set of ground rules are being proposed in the community colleges' negotiations Act.

Mr. Laughren: I wish I'd brought the bill with me, because I read that very carefully and it seemed to me that technically they are still Crown employees. They are not now removed from the category of Crown employee. Are you telling me—I'll put it another way—

Mr. Anderson: No, I understand your question, and I'll do my level best to answer it, but it's terribly difficult. There is no precise definition of a Crown employee. If you want to know if someone who works for some outfit or other which has to do with the government of Ontario is he a Crown employee or not, you would need more lawyers than we've got in this room, I think, to really get it nailed down. The only place it is defined is in the Public Service Act.

Mr. Laughren: Right, that's the other thing I am concerned about.

Mr. Anderson: It says a Crown employee is an employee of the provincial government employed in the service of the Crown or any agency of the Crown except Hydro or the Ontario Northland Railway. It's got to be presumed from that that if you assume community colleges are agencies of the Crown, the employees are Crown employees.

Mr. Laughren: Right.

Mr. Anderson: Presumption is one thing; legal proof is another. The curious thing is that the only place in which this has been tested, and the only way the issue has ever been significant—as to whether or not they are Crown employees—is, of all places, in the Labour Relations Board. There have been various judgements over the last few years passed on by the Labour Relations Board in which they say: "We've searched the definitions; we've searched the Acts and in our opinion we haven't got jurisdiction because these are emanations of the Crown and they are supported by the Crown." Therefore, in the judgement of the Labour Relations Board, they haven't jurisdiction.

Mr. Laughren: Okay.

Mr. Anderson: We've often wondered what would happen if the other challenge were introduced and the tribunal under the Crown Employees Act was asked the same question if it would say: "We don't know, we've looked and we're not sure either." In a rather long-winded way of not answering your question, they're presumed to be Crown employees.

Mr. Laughren: I can't stand it.

Mr. Anderson: They're presumed to be Crown employees. I think that's a reasonable assumption. The legislation governing their collective bargaining, which is the new bill in front of the Legislature—

Mr. Laughren: Bill 108.

Mr. Anderson: —says they are employees of the authority being set up. They are employees of the community colleges; they establish who the employer is. They say the Labour Relations Act will apply and they provide this Community Colleges Relations Commission to perform an intermediate role.

Mr. Laughren: To cut right through to the heart of the matter—

Mr. Chairman: I'm sure you are quite happy with that.

Mr. Anderson: If you follow me, I think they can be presumed to be Crown employees but none of the provisions for the bargaining of Crown employees apply.

Mr. Laughren: To cut right through to the heart of the matter, the thing that bothers me—correct me if I'm wrong—is whether or not you or some agency of the Crown will charge me if I counsel community college teachers to get themselves involved in the next provincial election, either in running the riding associations or by declaring themselves as candidates or whatever. You will not pursue us, will you?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: At the moment, I think we would.

Mr. Laughren: Do you really?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: At the moment.

Mr. Deans: You're just being vindictive.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No.

Mr. Laughren: Sure you are.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: You were asking me and I was just telling you what the possibilities are. If you had listened to me earlier you would have—

Mr. Laughren: I heard you.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Okay, fine; that stands.

Mr. Laughren: You make me uneasy.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: You bother me when you say that.

Mr. Laughren: It's not that I think you would lie to me or anything like that.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That's right. Talk to your colleague there.

Mr. Laughren: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Talk to your colleague; he can tell you.

Mr. Laughren: I know what you're saying. I'm concerned about the timing.

Mr. Chairman: Is there anything further on this item?

Mr. Laughren: No, I'm finished.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 2 carry? Item 2 carried.

Vote 503 agreed to.

On vote 504:

Mr. Chairman: We'll turn the page then. The next is operational review.

Mr. Deans: Maybe the minister would like to tell us something about this operation.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Operational review? Just a minute, where am I? I'd better get the right one.

Mr. Deans: I'll be specific rather than asking you to go into a long speech. When it says it "audits the implementation of administrative policies, procedures and standards . . . to ensure that they continue to be relevant to the operation of the ministry and designated boards . . ." who does this? How many people do you have?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We have a division for this purpose. There are 11, I believe—am I right?

Mr. Anderson: Just a minute. Yes; 10 professionals and one clerical.

Mr. Deans: I see. Those are hired by Management Board, are they?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes.

Mr. Deans: "Administrative policies and procedures and standards." How do you go about this? What happens when Claude Bennett decides to rent a billboard in Times Square? Do you make a determination as to whether or not that is within the terms of reference of his ministry?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, we don't jump right into an individual situation. This is an ongoing thing. They will do a programme on a predetermined basis—or a department or a service of government. If they happened to be in that department at that particular time, possibly they would look at that sort of thing, or they may do it some time later when they are in that particular department.

Mr. Deans: Let me ask you a specific question then. Has this group reviewed or audited, or whatever word one chooses to use, the operations of the Liquor Licence Board under Mr. Mackey?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I can't really answer that question. I can't tell you what they have done of late or where they are right now. Although it seems to me we were in there maybe about a year ago.

Mr. Anderson: This group has not done the Liquor Board in the last two years.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Two years.

Mr. Anderson: I don't know whether they have before that, but I know they haven't for the last two years.

Mr. Deans: The reason I ask is because there seems to be a tremendous latitude afforded the chairman of that board—not only the chairman but the board itself. It is sometimes difficult for us lay people to see the relevance of some of the decisions. You wonder at times if the decisions that are made are in keeping with the overall policy objectives of that board as answerable to the ministry.

I realize it's probably a responsibility of the operating minister to review that from time to time, but he might not be as objective as he has a number of operations within his own ministry—boards and commissions and so forth. Thus it has a direct effect on the public.

I wondered if Management Board is empowered to make that kind of review, to determine whether the policy directions which are currently flowing from it are four-square within the Act under which they operate and within the policy of the government as it has been enunciated.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I'll ask Mr. Anderson to respond to that. Before I do, it seems to me that maybe today the legislation governing them isn't that clear or isn't that defined. I wasn't around then, but maybe at the time the legislation was drawn, I would believe that it was done that way. The authority was passed along that way for that very purpose, for their own interpretation. That's my conception of it. I'll let Mr. Anderson carry on.

Mr. Deans: Yes.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, we are dealing with the first item, at least my remarks are—the management audit and not the personnel audit.

Mr. Deans: Yes, the operational review.

Mr. Anderson: The operational review which is a management review.

Mr. Deans: Right.

Mr. Anderson: What this group does is move into one ministry after another. It spends some time in a ministry, with the knowledge of the deputy minister, to analyse the programme management problems inside the ministry. Are they wired up to be as effective as they should be? Is the programme a little less productive than it ought to be—not because the people down at the front end

aren't delivering the goods, but because the whole management system isn't as good as it might be. That is the fundamental purpose of the management audit. They spend some days, or sometimes several weeks, in an organization, checking the flow decision making and the flow of information is serving the delivery of service, the management system. When it comes to doing agencies like the liquor board, this is a much more illusive thing to deal with. The mandate of an agency is to be semi-independent. That is why the Legislature presumably established it as a board, commission or agency instead of simply a branch of a department. So, this group doesn't question whether its policies are right. They have a mandate from the Legislature to establish policies. The Legislature defines, either loosely or tightly, depending on the legislation, their relationship to government, whether they are at real arm's length or held on a pretty close leash. What we do is go in there and see how they manage their programmes.

Mr. Deans: Okay, as I read it through, what it says is that you take the policies, procedures and standards established by the Management Board and the Civil Service Commission and you then audit—investigate the various ministries, boards, commissions, agencies—to determine whether or not they are conforming with the administrative policies, procedures and standards of Management Board and the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Anderson: To do two things, Mr. Deans: First, to determine whether the policies, standards and guidelines laid down—

Mr. Deans: Are reasonable, right?

Mr. Anderson: —are reasonable today. They were devised some other day, are they still relevant? Do they need fixing up? And secondly, to find out if they are in fact complying.

Mr. Deans: I understand, as I read this, what you first do—and I hope this would be an ongoing process—is try to determine whether the policies and procedures as established by Management Board were relevant. That I understand. You then take those, assuming they are relevant—and I assume that you wouldn't take the irrelevant ones—and you would try to decide whether the boards, commissions, and agencies conform with those policies.

Mr. Anderson: Correct.

Mr. Deans: What does the word designated mean in "designated boards, commissions and agencies"? Are there some you do look at and others that you don't?

Mr. Anderson: Yes, because there would be some which are at such arm's length by their legislation—

Mr. Deans: The OMB for example?

Mr. Anderson: No, I don't think that would be an example. Ontario Hydro would be an example.

Mr. Deans: But the liquor board wouldn't be one of those undesignated?

Mr. Anderson: No, it wouldn't.

Mr. Deans: They would be designated?

Mr. Anderson: Yes.

Mr. Deans: Okay. Let me ask you then: You obviously have established hiring practices within Management Board. They are very clear. I think we all know or are beginning to understand them after the discussion this afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Through the Civil Service.

Mr. Deans: Well, yes. The Management Board and the Civil Service Commission have established hiring practices. The Civil Service Commission obviously has established them but the Management Board has knowledge of them and it has to approve of them in some form or other. Tell me something about the hiring practices of the Liquor Control Board. I don't think they conform to the same hiring practices as does the Ministry of the Environment.

Mr. Anderson: No, they are not civil servants. The Liquor Control Act describes its employees as employees of the board and not civil servants. They are not hired under the Public Service Act.

Mr. Deans: They are not Crown employees?

Mr. Anderson: They are Crown employees who cannot—

Mr. Deans: Okay. Are the hiring practices, the policies, the standards not subject to review either by Management Board or the Civil Service Commission?

Mr. Anderson: They are not subject to the Civil Service Commission at all.

Mr. Deans: Not to Management Board either?

Mr. Anderson: The Civil Service Commission is in business to manage the civil service.

Mr. Deans: Okay. Nor the Management Board either?

Mr. Anderson: Its personnel policies are determined by the Liquor Control Board itself, by law, not by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Deans: Let's leave the Civil Service Commission out of it for a moment. You said to me that the liquor board is one of the designated boards. Okay? I know they have their own law but these laws must conform with the policies, practices, procedures and standards of the Management Board at some stage or other. Surely, they can't just go out and do whatever they damned well please without somebody, somewhere, having the power to review their policy. Otherwise they're answerable to no one.

If they are a designated board, and you have the power to audit their administrative policies, procedures and standards to ensure that they conform to those set down by the Management Board in this case—in the other case it would be the Civil Service Commission, but they are not involved in this and I assume the Management Board is—then that would mean that you would have the power, surely, to determine whether they manage the affairs of that operation as the Management Board thinks they should.

Mr. Anderson: I think, as far as this function is concerned, if I'm not interrupting—

Mr. Deans: No, no.

Mr. Anderson: —the operational review would concern itself with whether they are managing their personnel in accordance with their statutory authority. Their statutory authority says that they may hire the staff and determine the terms and conditions of service, which they do.

Mr. Deans: Let me put a specific question to you then. Is there somewhere in their operational authority the right to check with the local Tory bagman before they hire somebody?

Before you jump down my throat I'm telling you now that that was the claim made on a public platform by my Conservative opponent in the last election. I'm telling you what he said, not what I'm saying. He said that before anyone is hired, before any licences are issued, he, as a long-standing Conservative Party member in the area—his name is

Leslie Thomas and he has been a reeve, a warden. He's a pillar in the community. At age God knows what he still ploughs his fields and he does an excellent job. I'm not quarrelling with the man. But he stood on a public platform—I was reminded of it the other day because I was on the same platform again and it all came back to me. He stood on a public platform and informed those present—and there were hundreds of people there at the time—that the Liquor Licence Board, and the Liquor Control Board too, checked with him as the prominent local Conservative with regard to hiring or the issuance of licences for establishments licensed under the Liquor Licence Board.

I've also had it said to me, whether rightly or wrongly, that it always helps, if you're looking for a job in the Hamilton area for example, to have a letter from Jack McNie or John Smith. A letter from Ian Deans is really of not much consequence.

I want to know, now that I've brought this to your attention, if you will check the procedures used by the Liquor Control Board and Liquor Licence Board and determine whether they are, in fact, conforming with the law as it's set out. Are they conforming with the intent and the letter of the laws under which they operate? If I had made the charge it might have been thought to be a little political, but since I'm simply mouthing what was said by my prominent Conservative opponent, I think it only fair that I should bring it to your attention so that you can act on it.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I have been around for a while as you know. I would suggest to you that if that statement were made publicly that it's made improperly; it was made wrongly; it's not true.

Mr. Deans: Do you mean the man's a liar?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I am going to tell you, if you're talking about the practice that goes—yes, I will say that. If he tells you that he is consulted—

Mr. Deans: Not me, he told others.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: All right, no matter who he tells. If he is telling you or anybody else or any group of people that he is requested, or consulted, or asked who the appointment shall be, or where the licence will go, I'll tell you that's not true. I think I've got enough members here—if any of them want to refute what I'm saying, that's fine by me. The practice I've known over the years, as a matter of fact in any area of government, is someone

writes to me and they say: "I've applied for such and such a position. Would you mind writing me a recommendation?" Certainly I do. I'll do it here; I'll do it anywhere—

Mr. Deans: Of course.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: —if I feel it's a valid sort of recommendation to make. As far as I'm concerned that's where it stops. Never in my life have I been called and asked: "Who do you want in that position?" or "Do you want that licensed?" I'll reiterate: Somebody might have asked me; I might have written somebody a recommendation. In any case, civil service or anywhere, I do it. Sometimes I don't think there's any advantage, to be honest with you, in that request coming forward. For you to say that this man said he has asked who the appointment should go to, I'll tell you that's false.

Mr. Deans: I want to tell you that you have relieved my mind because I just couldn't believe that would be so.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I'll become rather vehement about it because there are certain recommendations I've made which I've wanted to carry through and never got to first base.

Mr. Deans: I'll tell you this, Leslie Thomas is a pillar in the community. Not a pillar of salt, by the way; just a pillar. He is renowned for his good works, never having uttered a lie in his life to the knowledge of anyone. A good, church-going elder who has involved himself in everything of any worth. The only thing that happened which wasn't useful was he was defeated, I suppose, but that's beside the point.

I've got to tell you you're probably the first person in the Province of Ontario to call him a liar. I'll tell him. I'll bring it to his attention.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I didn't call him a liar. You quoted him and I said if that's what he said it's not true.

Mr. Deans: I'm going to tell you that he said it because I've no reason to say otherwise.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Put it any way you want it, that's how it is.

Mr. Deans: I'll tell you better than that. The reason I raised it with you was because I reacted rather strongly at the time. I couldn't believe that a person would get up on a public platform and make such a stupid statement even if it were true.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Maybe that's fair; I don't know.

Mr. Deans: Even if it were true I couldn't believe that a man would stand up and say it. I can produce witnesses who are not New Democrats. I really do think there is a sense in the public—and it's brought about by those kinds of statements—an unease in the public, that if that practice doesn't go on there are some who think maybe it does. When a man like that, as I say a pillar in the community, gets up and makes that kind of statement it sort of verifies all the very worst thoughts of those people who would think worst thoughts.

Mr. Chairman: I don't think bad thoughts.

Mr. Deans: I would think you should instruct this fine group of 11 to nip out, take look at the hiring practices and make a report to us about them; tell us exactly how it's done so that we know. I wouldn't want to go around for the rest of the summer worried about it.

Mr. Chairman: Is that nip a good word to use?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I don't want to answer any more. It's too bad we aren't having this on a public platform, I guess, if you think the public is that misled.

Mr. Deans: We are having it on a public platform; this is recorded.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I know but it's not going to get very far.

Mr. Deans: I wouldn't bet on that.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Ask somebody on the corner of King and Yonge tomorrow what they know about the discussion here tonight and find out.

I simply want to tell you I'll guarantee that you, too, write recommendations; I don't know what for.

Mr. Deans: I said I did.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: You did?

Mr. Deans: Yes, I do. I interview every—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Okay. Then you have the same privilege as I have. I hope you win more than I do.

Mr. Deans: Let me tell you the procedure I use so that you'll understand. I interview every person who asks me for a reference. I talk to them about their background and why they want it. Then I make a judgement on

whether I can write the recommendation knowledgeably or whether I can simply write and say I interviewed this individual and on the basis of what he tells me he appears to have qualifications which would be suitable.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Do you ever turn anybody down?

Mr. Deans: Yes, frequently. I don't write references for people I don't know or those I really can't write something decent about. I tell them: "I don't know you well enough"; or "Frankly I don't think I could write a recommendation for you because I don't think the information you've given me justifies my writing a letter of recommendation." Thanks.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 1 carry?

Item 1 agreed to.

On item 2, personnel audit.

Mr. Deans: I think that probably fell within the personnel audit. I thought we'd dealt with them both at the same time.

Mr. Chairman: Is item 2 carried? Carried.

Vote 504 agreed to.

On vote 505:

Mr. Chairman: At the bottom of the page, public service appeal boards.

Mr. Deans: We started to deal with that a little earlier. In fact there's a couple of matters before the Public Service Appeal Board, dealing again with politics and civil service, but I'm not going to pursue that.

Mr. Ruston: In your staff relations, what's your number of employees there? Are any under contract?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Just hang on a moment, please.

Mr. Anderson: Complement of two.

Mr. Ruston: Which one is this?

Mr. Chairman: It is vote 505, item 2.

Mr. Ruston: Staff relations.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Staff relations has a complement of 17.

Mr. Ruston: Seventeen; and two under contract.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: None under contract.

Mr. Ruston: Oh, none.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Deans, item 1 is carried.

Mr. Deans: Item 2, on staff relations.

Mr. Chairman: We are on staff relations now.

Mr. Deans: I want to know whether there is currently any further discussion going on with regard to changes in the Public Service Collective Bargaining Act which would enable them to widen again the scope of collective bargaining. I think there is always a look towards trying to provide the widest possible opportunity for discussion.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I think, Mr. Deans, we start again in discussions with them rather soon. As a matter of fact I don't think we've got everything in place yet from the last agreements that we made with them. Am I right there, Mr. Scott?

Mr. J. R. Scott (Director, Staff Relations, Civil Service Commission): They haven't all been proclaimed yet.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: They have not all been proclaimed.

Mr. Scott: Not yet.

Mr. Deans: They have been?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, not yet; not all proclaimed.

Mr. Deans: Let me just put to you, very briefly, a view that I've held for a long time. I happen to think that a good relationship between staff and management is brought about by allowing either party to place before the other anything which upsets them. In other words I think that quite frequently we find ourselves in conflict situations, not because of inadequate wages, not because of inadequate fringe benefits, but because of a general sense of upset over working conditions or other things that relate directly to the place of employment. I predict that at some point in the history of the province the negotiations that take place will be on whatever matters happen to be of concern to either of the parties involved. I think the sooner we get to that, the better the relationships will be.

It will be difficult at first. New things are always difficult. It always takes a little while to iron out any ripples in the negotiation process. But I'm convinced that if the bargaining table is the place where all disputes can be resolved and you don't limit them, then you have a much better relationship, a

much more harmonious relationship and you will likely end up with fewer disruptions.

I really do urge you to involve employees, to the greatest possible extent, in decisions related to their employment; not only to the terms and conditions but in the actual operations.

Everyone is an employee of some kind or other, everybody who works. There are very few people, in this life, who aren't employed by someone. We designate some to be called management and some to be called labour, if you want to use those terms, but in fact they are all really employees. Not all of the wisdom is ever held on any one side. Quite frequently the man who is doing the job, or the woman who is out doing the work, picks up very useful things that could be valuable to making the job either more productive or easier. We should be encouraging those people, to the very maximum extent, to involve themselves in discussions centering around the provision of better services for the people of the Province of Ontario.

That means that if there is a matter related to anything to do with their employment, it should be fair game for discussion at the bargaining table. They should be able to put forward their suggestions for changes at collective bargaining time, and those things should be discussed and resolved. I'm strongly of the view that you should never inhibit the collective bargaining process by trying to restrict it. I don't think it's necessary.

Somehow or other we get into an adversary situation all the time, which frequently results in breakdowns and conflicts where they aren't necessary. My experience has been that quite frequently the biggest problems are centred on the smallest, most insignificant things, which if resolved in the first instance would never have been problems at all; on balance, the things you would expect to be creating your biggest difficulties, don't. Wages frequently are settled fairly easily. It's all the time it takes to hassle over the other things that seems to result in much of the difficulty. That wasn't necessarily the case in the immediate past negotiations, but it has been the case over a number of years and in a number of different environments and situations.

I think that you should move systematically to broaden the scope of collective bargaining, recognizing that the people who work for the Crown, whether or not they are management, have a sense of commitment to the people of the province and to the jobs they do; that the more involved they are, the better the

job will be; the more they are consulted and the more opportunity they have for input, the better the end product will be—and most of that is a service when you're in this business.

If you are more open about the way in which you deal with your employees, given that it takes a little while for this to become accepted, in the end you'll have a happier and more productive employee-employer relationship; you will also produce a better end product, and the public will benefit as a result.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I think we have moved substantially. When you talk about the adversary aspect of the situation that existed some time ago, I think we have moved well to get that power of decision away from both sides and into the hands of intelligent people who can make decisions that aren't influenced by either side at the time that there is any negotiation, any decision or the establishment of the appeal boards and so on; it's in direct agreement with the people that we're dealing with. In both areas, I am satisfied today that in the last year we have made some real good progress. Having said that, that doesn't say it ends there.

Mr. Deans: No, I hope it doesn't end there. I think we have come a long way. I understand that.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I have my own personal philosophy about this which is—

Mr. Deans: Different from mine.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, it's not. It's somewhat consistent with what your leader has said down the line. We wouldn't agree on the end result, but certainly I believe that in due course, if we're going to survive as a productive nation, that something of that sort has to take place and that the authority of the people who make the decisions has to be removed entirely from the political arena. I'm just trying to relate that now to some of the moves we've made which in my mind, in thinking down that avenue, fulfil a bit of that thinking.

Mr. Deans: I would be the first to admit that from the day when I debated late in the night with Charlie MacNaughton—I don't remember exactly what his position was at the time—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Same position.

Mr. Deans: Chairman of Management Board? From the time we first discussed the collective bargaining Act, to today, things

have improved. I would think that that would be accepted by most people, that the changes have been improvements. There is still a heck of a long way to go, and I think that the government in fact can lead the way.

I don't think the government need be shy about being in the forefront of enlightened labour relations. I know that quite frequently the view that's held is that the government ought not to go too far ahead of the private sector in these fields. I think that in worthwhile things, where the effort yields positive results, more harmonious relationships, a better equilibrium or a better feeling, the government has an obligation to lead.

It shouldn't lead by pointing the finger at others and saying, "You ought to do these things." It should lead by doing it itself. Our relationship with our employees should be a model relationship so that other people in society can look at it and say, "Good Lord, if it will work there, it will very likely work here with modification." I think that's the role of government.

That doesn't mean you've got to go out and spend great sums of money. It means having a different attitude towards the whole process. It means actually thinking that people who work for the Crown do care about the way in which their job is done.

I happen to think that they do, dammit. It is an unpopular position to take outside, but I happen to think that the people who work for the government or who work for the Crown are pretty dedicated people and they do their job fairly well. They do put forth an effort on behalf of the people of the province. A lot of people sitting outside like to look at the civil service and kick it around and say it's too big, it doesn't do its job and it's lazy. I don't believe it; I have watched them operate.

We have, in my opinion, some of the finest people, with the best brains, working for the civil service or working for the people of the Province of Ontario here at Queen's Park and out in the various agencies. Because we have them there and because we recognize their capacity to make decisions under pressure and to make decisions that are in the best interest of the people of the province, we also can afford, knowing that, to take a very enlightened view of the way in which we are going to deal with them. We can afford to turn to the public and we should never be afraid to say—and that's what aggravates me about some of the statements that are made in the Legislature—that the civil service does a good job and that the people who work for the Province of Ontario do to

the best of their ability the kind of job that you would expect of them.

We should be speaking out on their behalf rather than talking about cutting back the fat. If there is fat there, let me tell you, my friend, that fat got there because you people hired them. Therefore, you don't go around creating problems. You should be shoring it up and then taking leadership in negotiation and allowing for the maximum possible negotiation process in order that when you turn to the private sector or other public sectors, federal or municipal, you can say to them: "Look, there's how we deal with our employees because they're the best. And we deal with them that way because they deserve it. We offer this to you as guidance on how you could deal with your employees and get better results."

The sooner you start making those types of speeches and the sooner you stop talking about trimming off the excess and trimming down the fat and cleaning out the deadwood the better.

I am not only talking about you. I'm talking about some other people in the Legislature too. I am not talking personally about the Chairman of Management Board. I am talking about politicians in general. The sooner they get around to recognizing that the work that is done is done in the best interest of the province, the better it will be for all of us.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It is a strange—

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 2 carry?

Mr. Deans: What is strange?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I wanted to make a little response to Mr. Deans.

Mr. Deans: Don't tell me it is strange to hear it.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, because I made that statement last December going into negotiations with the CSA so many times. So I don't know whom you are talking about.

Mr. Deans: You don't know whom I am talking about?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: As a matter of fact, when we finally got into those negotiations and settled it—and I thought we settled it nicely, fairly and very well—then one of the negotiators went out and said I made a big booboo and that he would have settled for an awful lot less. It doesn't improve my thoughts.

Mr. Deans: Okay, but don't judge the masses by the statements of one. That's an error, don't do that. I don't judge the government on the basis of the statements of one cabinet minister. I listen to them all and then I judge. I come to the same conclusion.

Mr. Ruston: That's whistling and blowing at the same time.

Mr. Deans: If you made a mistake in negotiations, then we could talk about that.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I made no mistake. I was recognizing exactly all the things you are talking about. Therefore I don't know whom you are talking about.

Mr. Deans: No, I'll tell you what I am saying to you. You must expect—and I began by saying it—when you take a different approach that it will bring rough waters from time to time, that it takes a little while for people to appreciate a change in direction, a new attitude, a different approach; it does take a long time. Everyone is sceptical and everyone does draw back and wonder a bit about what has happened and why this is being done and what has he got up his sleeve, because that's the way negotiations were carried out.

They worried, not only this last time, but I am talking about the way negotiations historically were carried out. When there is something put on the table that is fair and reasonable, assuming that was the case, people wonder what you have up your sleeve. I don't think you should allow yourself to be pushed back simply because things didn't turn out exactly as you wanted.

Mr. Chairman: Is item 2 carried? Carried.
Vote 505 agreed to.

On vote 506:

Mr. Chairman: For the next item we turn to page G32, temporary help services, item 1. Shall that carry?

Mr. Ruston: I assume this is temporary help; or what type of help is this, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: As I understand it, it's some of the temporary help we use within the Civil Service Commission itself. There is a total complement of 10.

Mr. Ruston: Would these be people you would hire through agencies; manpower agencies or others?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I'm really not sure. Can you give us the answer to that, Bob?

Mr. R. F. Green (Executive Secretary, Civil Service Commission): This is the temporary employment programme operated by the Personnel Administration Division. It operates on a zero budget, charge-back service, which provides personnel to the ministries requiring temporary assistance. It's usually a two-week stay in that area; short periods of time.

Mr. Ruston: But they may be hired through some of these hiring agencies? There are a number of them in town.

Mr. Green: Yes, but this is our own.

Mr. Ruston: Oh, this is your own. That's what I was getting at. I was hoping you wouldn't be hiring them through a hiring agency where you pay the agency \$3.50 or \$4 an hour and the employee works for \$3 an hour. I was hoping the government wouldn't be paying some agency \$1 an hour for the services of secretaries and so forth. You handle this on your own, then?

Mr. Green: That's right, sir.

Mr. Chairman: Does item 1 carry?

Mr. Deans: Tell us about the French-language services? I well remember all the statements a few years ago about bilingualism and how we were going to produce in this area. Tell me about the French-language services. I sorely miss those evenings when I sat down here—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We have the pro of the services here. I'll let him answer that.

Mr. Deans: Just before he answers let me offer you this personal comment. I can well remember those evenings, in the last parliament, when I trudged down here every night, into this very room I think, and sat and attempted desperately to learn how to speak French. It was my own inability not the inability of the teacher. I even went to Kempenfelt Bay; it did no good.

But I would like to try again because I think it was very valuable. I started with no French at all. I still have very little but I have more than I had when I started. I think if those services are still available and if there are members who would like to take advantage of those services, we should continue with them if at all possible. Frankly I thought they were very worthwhile.

I think learning to speak French, notwithstanding the fact I might never put it to full use; but just knowing the language a bit and being able to go to Quebec, as I did as a part of a select committee trip, to meet with representatives of the government of Quebec

and speak about matters that were common to both provinces was of value. It would have been very helpful if I had been able to understand more fully what they were saying. The same was true when I went to Paris.

Mr. Root: It would be good to see whether we got value for our money.

Mr. Chairman: Did you get along in Paris without being able to speak French?

Mr. Deans: Yes, but the things that I needed you didn't have to be able to talk to get. Would you like to tell me if those things are still going on or what is happening?

Mr. S. Davidovich: (Director General, Services Branch, Civil Service Commission): Mr. Chairman, the school is now located at OISE. We occupy half a floor at OISE, on Bloor St. The programme to which you are referring, sir, has been discontinued; but I recall how well you swam at Couchiching.

Mr. Deans: And I can assure you, I had comments in both languages on that occasion.

Mr. Davidovich: That was at Kempenfelt Bay.

An hon. member: I can do that too.

An hon. member: Is that what you did at Kempenfelt Bay?

Mr. Deans: Actually I was playing golf, if the truth were only known. That was reported in the Toronto Star, by the way, prior to the last election; so there's no point in anyone using it over again.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Davidovich: I would assume that with the Management Board Chairman's approval we would be glad to repeat the programme that was run from this building in 1968 and 1969.

Mr. Deans: What was the cost of that?

Mr. Davidovich: Specifically for the MPPs?

Mr. Deans: On the programme provided for members?

Mr. Davidovich: I guess the teachers at that time were costing about \$8 an hour. If we took the total number of hours and the total number of teachers and multiplied it out I could tell you. I can't tell you off-hand.

Mr. Deans: I don't know about the other caucus offices, maybe the Liberal caucus

would like to take advantage of it too. Would it be possible, if we set that up again, to make it available to staff as well as to MPPs on a selective basis?

Mr. Davidovich: As Mr. Anderson reminded me, we asked the Speaker each year in the past to see whether he wants a school set up here in the same way as in 1968-1969. I'm not quite sure what the response was, but I would assume there was some loss of interest.

Mr. Deans: I think it was very tough, but I think it was worthwhile. There's not much point in doing it in the next couple of weeks. But maybe when we reconvene and we're the government, if you'll try again I'd be pleased to authorize that.

Mr. Ruston: That'll be the day.

Mr. Deans: Listen, after last night's effort you fellows are dead.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Mr. Root has the floor.

Mr. Root: Yes, I wanted to have a demonstration to see whether we got value for our money.

Mr. Deans: You got value, take my word for it.

Mr. Root: I didn't take the French lessons. My riding has more Dutch people, and my background is Pennsylvania Dutch or German. But are these services just available in French, or in any of the other languages, such as Ukrainian, Polish or Greek? There are many cultures here in Toronto. There's Italian. How far will it go?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: French only.

Mr. Root: Then we'd better have a demonstration on whether it paid off. If it didn't pay off maybe we should open up some of the other languages.

Mr. Chairman: Maybe we could hear a speech from Mr. Deans in French some time, then we'll know.

Mr. Root: Some other time, okay?

Mr. Chairman: Item 2 carried?

Mr. Ruston: No, wait a minute.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): No. What specific programme does this cover. French language services, \$565,000. What is involved in this?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It's all the French services we offer.

Mr. Young: Across the province?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That's correct.

Mr. Young: That would be translations, meeting the public in the French language?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It's all zero-budgeted. The people who demand the service from us pay for it.

Mr. Young: So that while this is an expenditure, you have an offsetting credit?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, sir.

Mr. Anderson: Yes. From the ministries or from the Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs on behalf of municipal employees who take French.

Mr. Young: So this doesn't cover the French-speaking civil service? That is, as a cost. For example, in a French town in eastern Ontario you have a French-speaking office. That counts in the civil service as such, not in this estimate?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That's correct. That's budgeted—

Mr. Young: This is simply services rendered to other departments and other people for which they pay?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That is correct.

Mr. Young: So you have an offsetting item here of \$565,000 or approximately that someplace else?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Right, sir.

Mr. Deans: Why does it show \$842,000 less recoveries from other ministries? It says the recoveries from other ministries amount to \$277,400.

Mr. Davidovich: There are also recoveries from the federal government which are not shown here. They go directly to consolidated revenue.

Mr. Deans: The recoveries from the federal government. Do they account for \$565,000?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, it's part of it.

Mr. Deans: I see. How much then is a direct charge to Management Board? You don't know?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I don't know.

Mr. Davidovich: The federal government has budgeted this year something like \$560,000 to pay us for services we perform on their behalf.

Mr. Deans: What do you do for them?

Mr. Davidovich: We have to provide intensive French-language instruction to approximately 350 federal employees and continuous French-language training to approximately 100 federal employees who are continually in the programme, until they reach a level of competence that the federal people accept as bilingualism.

Mr. Young: Where would those courses be carried on?

Mr. Davidovich: At OISE.

Mr. Young: That's the only place in Ontario where they are carried on?

Mr. Davidovich: That's the only place where we run a school.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Could I have some further explanation?

Mr. Chairman: I'm sorry, I have Mr. Root with a question on the same point. Mr. Root?

Mr. Root: Do you provide trained personnel for boards and commissions? I've been embarrassed. I wish I could speak French. Once in a while I hold a hearing, and in a municipality where some of the questions come in French we have to have a translator. Do you provide that to, say, the hearing boards?

Mr. Davidovich: With the approval of the Management Board—and I have such approval, I think—we could admit a person from a commission or a board providing he is prepared to pay the shot. There is a fee set out for all the courses, whether they are intensive or continuing courses.

Mr. Deans: That isn't what Mr. Root asked, I don't think. I think what he wanted to know was would you provide a person—

Mr. Root: That's right.

Mr. Deans: —to his board in the event they were holding a hearing in a place where there was likely to be—

Mr. Root: 80 or 90 per cent French.

Mr. Deans: —extensive French spoken.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, to clear up that point, this whole programme is only instruction in the French language. It has nothing to do with providing bilingual services of any sort.

Mr. Chairman: Or interpreting services.

Mr. Anderson: Or interpreting. It is only providing French language instruction.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Cassidy.

Mr. Cassidy: I would like to raise a question about this. If I understand correctly from the detail over on the right hand side, you provide \$277,000 worth of French language instruction to ministries of the Crown of Ontario, and then \$560,000 odd worth of courses to federal employees in the Toronto area. Is that correct?

Mr. Davidovich: No, that's the total. The total of \$565,000 includes the services that are provided to the federal government, which are recovered.

Mr. Cassidy: Which are worth \$560,000.

Mr. Davidovich: Approximately I would say. There might be a little difference, in the sense that it covers our own services to our own employees, which is absorbed partly for operational purposes. But we charge a fee to our own employees, just the same as we do to the federal people.

Mr. Cassidy: Out of approximately 60,000 Ontario civil servants, in the past year how many received French language instruction?

Mr. Davidovich: We have a schedule for 1975-1976 to provide intensive French language instruction to approximately 100 provincial employees; and to provide extensive French language instruction to approximately 150 provincial employees. There is a difference between intensive and extensive courses. The latter are stretched out.

We are providing extensive French language instruction to two federal employees who attended night classes, the extensive form. We provide the intensive French language programme to approximately 100 municipal employees and extensive French language instruction to approximately 250 municipal employees. In addition we provide special courses to approximately 20 federal judges and five provincial judges; and special courses to approximately 12 senior provincial civil servants.

Mr. Cassidy: How many judges?

Mr. Davidovich: Twenty federal judges and five provincial judges.

Mr. Cassidy: Am I correct that if you do 250 provincial employees during the course of the year and assuming—I don't think it's right to assume—but assuming those employees were able to become competent in

French in the course of a year, within the course of 200 years we would have a bilingual civil service in Ontario?

Mr. Davidovich: First of all, it depends what kind of course you get on. If we could get a person on a continuous course—

Mr. Cassidy: Assuming they live that long.

Mr. Davidovich: Yes, that's right. I think the life span is placed around three score and ten. But I would say that to acquire competence, the intensive programme for what is known as a debutante, a beginner, would take approximately three years. Going on a continuous course, it could be acquired in less than a year.

Mr. Cassidy: The question I am asking is—maybe I could address this to the minister—what are the government's intentions in terms of providing services in both official languages wherever there is a reasonable concentration of Franco-Ontarians?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We do it on request.

Mr. Cassidy: You do it on request. What does that mean?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: You're not going to offer a course where you're not going to have enough people to participate. When we get notification of a desire or a demand for the services, we are in a position to supply them.

Mr. Cassidy: But what is your policy in terms of providing French language services? There are 50,000 people providing services. Many of them deal with the public; and in a city like Toronto, for example, where there are close to 100,000 French-speaking people, or up in eastern Ontario where you get proportions as high as 80 or 90 per cent who are francophone; what is the policy of the government of Ontario in terms of providing services in both official languages in those areas?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I can't quote you the overall policy of the government. All I know is when it is demanded, we do our utmost to supply it.

Mr. Cassidy: As Chairman of Management Board, is it not your responsibility to help determine that particular policy?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Well, it is if the request comes to me, certainly.

Mr. Cassidy: But only if a request comes?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The request comes to me only if the policy established has a finan-

cial implication. It comes to us for analysis. We are not policy makers in Management Board.

Mr. Young: This vote covers the words "teaching only."

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes.

Mr. Young: That is all. It doesn't cover translation services? If I get a—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, that is right.

Mr. Young:—letter in French and I want it translated, there is no place I can get that done?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Oh yes, you can.

Mr. Young: I can get it done, but I have to pay for it?

Mr. Chairman: Not under this ministry.

Mr. Davidovich: In Government Services.

Mr. Young: But as far as item 2 is concerned, it simply deals with teaching French?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Right.

Mr. Cassidy: What is your policy in the hiring of francophones, or the hiring of people who are bilingual, to work in jobs in areas that require bilingual capability?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I am informed that it is strictly on the merit principle, the same as for other people engaged by the Civil Service.

Mr. Cassidy: If I can engage the minister with this—there are more than half a million people in this province whose mother tongue is French. The bulk of them speak French in their home environment; many of them find it very difficult to speak French anywhere else because this is basically an anglophone province. They work in English; up until recently they had to take almost all of their schooling in English—if they can get secondary schooling in French, it is difficult to go beyond that in French—and it is very difficult for them to get services from their government in their mother tongue.

This is of great concern in eastern Ontario and also in northern Ontario, the areas with the largest concentrations of Franco-Ontarians. As the minister responsible for the Civil Service Commission, one of your civil servants is the fellow responsible for co-ordinating the Ontario government's provision of bilingual services, and yet you appear not to be aware of this being a concern or

any kind of a priority on the part of the government.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I will let Mr. Anderson speak to that. He is the co-ordinator.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, the—

Mr. Cassidy: I have heard good things about you, Mr. Anderson.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Well, Mr. Anderson will be glad to know that.

Mr. Cassidy: But I am not so sure about your minister.

Mr. Evans: From you that doesn't mean a thing. Your credibility is nil, I can tell you that.

Mr. Cassidy: We will see about that.

Mr. Anderson: The office of the co-ordinator on bilingualism is responsible for trying to ensure some degree of consistency in the progress made in the departments of government in implementing the bilingualism policy—which is to provide bilingual services in English and in French to the population as required to the extent practicable. Now, those are kind of flexible phrases.

Although you would want to talk to the individual ministries which have the responsibility for providing the services to the Franco-Ontarian population. I think it would be quite fair to say that all ministries which have field offices in areas where there are large concentrations of francophone citizens, do maintain a bilingual capability in the office and are concerned to recruit bilingual people—which in those areas means Franco-Ontarians—into the service. As will all civil service appointments, it goes without saying they are filled by competition on merit. Many advertisements of the ministries do specify that the ability to communicate in the French language or to be bilingual is desirable; that then means those who are unilingual, English, obviously are not strong contenders in the competition.

I would not have all the figures available for you, but I would be quite prepared to provide figures that would show that most ministries have made steady, if not dramatic, progress over the last three years in increasing their bilingual capacity in their field offices in the French-speaking sections of the province.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 3 carry?

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I could ask Mr. Anderson if he meets regularly

with the minister responsible for the Civil Service Commission—that is, the chairman of Management Board—about questions of bilingualism in the public service?

Mr. Anderson: I would say that I have more dealing with the Office of the Premier, because it was from the Office of the Premier that I first received my mandate to perform this co-ordinating role; so I am in pretty regular communication with the Office of the Premier.

Mr. Cassidy: Have you held any meetings in the past year with the Chairman of Management Board about the question of bilingualism in the public service?

Mr. Anderson: I think the minister probably would prefer to answer that. We have discussed it, as he well knows.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: As the need arises, the deputy minister discusses them with me.

Mr. Cassidy: It doesn't sound to me as though this is a pressing priority in terms of your—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It is as far as the government is concerned, otherwise why would the deputy minister be communicating with the Premier's office as certain needs arise as far as he sees them? I think you are selling that short.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, Mr. Minister, I am sorry that you are getting rather belligerent about it at this point—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I am not getting belligerent.

Mr. Cassidy: Belligerence is a form of defensiveness, and the defensiveness suggests that in fact you have not given this the concern that it's due.

On this particular item in the estimates, we learn that although the government has got a concern, as Mr. Anderson has outlined, as far as helping present employees of the government learn French in order to carry out their duties goes, it is doing it at a snail's pace. It involves 250 people a year, 100 on average who will acquire a working knowledge of French in perhaps a couple of years and 150 on average who will acquire a working knowledge of French in perhaps three or four years, because they are taking it extensively rather than intensively. That's a rate of people actually acquiring competence of maybe 120 or 125 a year; would that be fair?

Mr. Davidovich: Based upon this year's projection. It was somewhat higher before. It

is tapering off a little, partly connected perhaps with the zero budget approach to the programme.

Mr. Anderson: To be quite frank, I don't know whether zero budgeting the programme has dampened it off a bit or whether the really quite severe pressure on complement, which the government has imposed on all ministries, is making it very difficult for ministries, even with the very best will in the world, to spring people loose to go and take this intensive training.

One of my two executive directors has been taking this training, and to get him away for two weeks, with the kind of pressures that have been on the Management Board in the last while, is extremely difficult. I am sure that is one of the difficult factors, that there just isn't the kind of overlapping of staffs that has been available, to my personal knowledge, in the federal government, to allow people to get away for French-language training as steadily, without interruption, as good instruction would require.

Mr. Young: Are you also finding more competent bilingual people who are filling positions so that you don't have to train as many English-speaking people to speak French?

Mr. Anderson: I really should ask the Civil Service Commission to answer a bit about the ability to recruit francophone people and whether there has been an increase in the levels at which they have been recruited. The University of Ottawa is a fruitful place to recruit.

We are competing greatly with the federal government, which recruit very strongly there. I don't think I would be able to give any satisfactory measure of the fact that recruitment had in itself increased bilingual capacity, except in the field offices.

This has been going on. The people in Queen's Park suffer the same experience they suffer in the federal government; they take the courses but their use of their newly acquired French just isn't constant enough.

Mr. Ruston: The key thing is using it every day, otherwise you lose it.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 2 carry?

Mr. Cassidy: No, not yet Mr. Chairman. Somewhere between what the federal government is doing and what you are doing it seems to me there is a desirable point at which to be, but I don't think you are at it. I would hesitate to suggest the Ontario government embark on French-language instruction to the degree that has been done

by the federal government, for a number of reasons, including some sense in Ottawa that there has been, as you say, a fair amount of double-jobbing in order to permit that to take place. But if as you say there is pressure on ministries, because they have to pay for it out of their budgets, to cut back on French-language instruction, and further taking into account staff cutbacks, it seems to me if it is a priority of the Ontario government to provide bilingual capability, you have to take some steps in this kind of vote, to give departments the flexibility they need. You have to be able to say to them: "Look, we have a quota of people we can take, and if you take up your share of the quota you won't lose by having to pay for it. This will be provided out of the Management Board vote rather than out of your vote."

Things like that ought to be done to make it easier for the ministries, if you are serious about a bilingual capability. I don't think two-tenths of one per cent of the civil service taking courses—I think that is the number I came up with—really indicates any serious concern. As you say, for various reasons you don't have a heavy recruitment of bilingual people into the provincial government, so you are not compensating by proportionate over-recruiting among that particular group of the population.

Mr. Anderson: I think, though, Mr. Chairman, there is a steady compensation in recruitment in the field offices. The situation in the federal government, as you know, is totally different. They are committed to having not only a bilingual service, but even French-speaking cells where the working language is French. The programme to achieve a totally bilingual policy in the federal public service calls up programmes of massive proportions. The policy of the government of Ontario is to provide bilingual services out there where they are needed, but not necessarily to have, as an active policy, a bilingual service throughout the public service.

Mr. Cassidy: Where is "out there"? What are the areas of the province where you would hope to have bilingual capability?

Mr. Anderson: These have been described in government guidelines as a primary responsibility in the national capital area, where there is a special priority; then in the areas of eastern Ontario, northeastern Ontario and northern Ontario. Reference is also made to the Windsor area.

Mr. Cassidy: What about the St. Catharines area, what about the Hamilton area?

Mr. Anderson: Some reference is made to the Welland area and some reference is made to Tiny township near Midland.

Mr. Cassidy: What about the Toronto area, where four or five per cent of the population are French-speaking, but where this is a significant number? You have as many francophones in the Toronto area as you have in Penetanguishene, Welland, Windsor, and northwestern Ontario combined.

Mr. Anderson: When one talks about priorities, it is awfully easy to say that everything is the same priority. I don't think that would be descriptive at all. The real emphasis has been on the national capital area, in eastern Ontario and the north. Recognition has been given to the need and the ministries, to one degree or another, will be found to have bilingual facilities, or people who speak French, in the geographic areas of lower priority as well. However, you won't find in the Toronto area, where there are admittedly perhaps 50,000, or maybe 70,000 francophones—people who claim French as their mother tongue—a liquor board where the price list is in French. I am not sure of that, but I think probably not. You will find them in the more predominantly French-speaking areas of the province.

Mr. Cassidy: I am not sure if my local liquor store has a French price list, oddly enough. The Brewers' Retail, however, has recently written to me—

Mr. Anderson: Vanier has, because I was in there the other day.

Mr. Cassidy: Well that's good. Okay, 20 per cent of the people in my riding are francophones, and yet the price list in their liquor board tends to be unilingual, in English, as is the Brewers' Retail. I wouldn't even know how to say Brewers' Retail in French.

At a more serious level, if somebody gets a summons in Ottawa there is a little tab at the corner saying: "Pour renseignements français, appelez ce numero." At that point, you know how complicated a summons is, they can phone. They will pull out the thing and say: "You are charged with speeding"; or "You are charged with procuring"; or whatever the offence happens to be. It's obviously impossible, over the phone, to give a complete version of a summons in French. There is the whole judicial problem, of which you are aware, Mr. Anderson.

In the case of provincial family benefits, for example, and once again it can be because of various reasons—through holidays or just through the accident of who he gets when he calls up—somebody whose language is almost totally French gets assigned to a worker who just doesn't speak any French at all. That's because of an inadequate French language capability in the national capital area.

I have had many cases of francophone people, who have great difficulty in English, coming along with documents that have arrived from the provincial government in English and saying: "What does this mean?" They have made mistakes in their dealings with government because they got documents in English rather than French; or having written to the government in French they are replied to in English; or have been told that if they want to write in French, the reply will take three or four weeks and thus lengthen the processing of the particular piece of business they want to do with government.

All I can do, in this particular set of estimates, is express concern about this. Not just to you, but also to this minister, who is ostensibly responsible, even if he is remarkably unenthusiastic about it. I would ask that this situation get the priority which I believe it has not been getting up until now.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Well the requests have to come to us from the operating ministers. If they make requests for service we deal with them.

Mr. Cassidy: No, can I suggest this, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: In other words—well okay, go ahead.

Mr. Cassidy: This is a policy which should go right through the government. Mr. Anderson has said that we provide bilingual services as required and as resources permit. I am not sure whether Mr. Anderson meant as required by the public or as required by the ministries.

Mr. Anderson: No, I said required by the public.

Mr. Cassidy: By the public. What happens in the case of the city of Ottawa? To give you a very simple example, the receptionist at city hall, where I used to be a representative, was not at one time bilingual. The request for information, by no accident, came through almost entirely in English. As soon as a bilingual receptionist was put on that job,

almost immediately they found that 25 odd per cent of the requests for information started to come through in French.

There is a kind of reticence, which is born of 100 years of—oh, I don't want to go into the whole thing. Francophones have been subdued, forced back, oppressed, whatever word you want to use, for a long time in this province. You have to anticipate, by providing services rather than waiting until, somehow, you mystically sense that services are required by the public. That's got to be a general policy on the part of the whole government. It seems to me that this ministry is one of the places in which that ought to apply.

As Chairman of Management Board you are in contact with all of the other departments of government. If you wait until the ministries say, "Hey, we better get some French-speaking services going" you postpone a legitimate provision of services to francophones by years, if not decades—because the ministries obviously have other priorities related to their own particular areas of service, and are not going to see the priority of francophone services as the government as a whole should be capable of seeing it.

Mr. Chairman: Item 2 agreed to. On item 3, general services.

Mr. Young: What does this include, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Davidovich: General services includes personnel research; public publicity, and communications, which publishes "topical" and "job mart" and does many other things such as the production of the annual report. It has staff services, which includes the Quarter Century Club; community services, which provides services to various community groups such as collecting for the Heart Fund or the United Appeal, where civil servants are participating in the drives; the library, and the employment office.

Mr. Young: This would be a subsidy to those drives in a sense that people are provided from staff to do the collecting and the promotion and so on?

Mr. Davidovich: We operate in 38 communities as a group, assisting the communities with drives and organizing the civil servants for those drives.

Mr. Young: You mentioned the library. What library?

Mr. Davidovich: It's an internal library of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Young: Oh, the civil service.

Mr. Davidovich: Part of it is a resource library devoted to staff development and training, part is a research library, and part is for various purposes for the commission as a whole.

Mr. Young: Then item 4, staff training services, is tied in with this?

Mr. Davidovich: Staff training services is another part of the vote.

Mr. Young: Yes, but you mention the library and other services for staff training, so these two are in effect intertwined.

Mr. Davidovich: Yes, the staff training group uses the library for some purposes.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: But you are talking about item 4?

Mr. Young: I'm talking about item 3. But mention was made of the library services which are used for staff training. I say the staff training mentioned is item 4.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, that's right.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further on item 3? Item 3 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Item 4. Shall that carry?

Mr. Young: Staff training, is that just within this department or—

Mr. Davidovich: For the service as a whole.

Mr. Young: For the service as a whole.

Mr. Davidovich: Essentially concentrating on management training.

Mr. Young: On management training. So the people concerned here are the ones who go for specific training in certain skills and—

Mr. Davidovich: Management-oriented skills.

Mr. Young: I wonder if I could just ask this one question about French-language services. Have we any estimate of the cost of training a person to be completely bilingual? I heard \$30,000 bandied about in the federal civil service. Is this a realistic figure?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I wouldn't know.

Mr. Davidovich: That's a very difficult figure to arrive at, because you have to talk about the average man learning—

Mr. Young: I believe the average in the federal service is about \$30,000—plus, of course, when they take their families and go back a year—it adds to that considerably.

Mr. Davidovich: We have graduated some federal people from our school who came in as debutants and in eight months achieved the level of competence required to be considered bilingual by the federal civil service.

Mr. Young: So you have made no estimate of what it costs actually to train these people.

Mr. Davidovich: His salary plus the cost of instruction as a member of a class consisting of, say, eight people. You would have to take one-eighth of the cost of running that

class, and add it to his salary. What that would amount to would depend upon his salary. Some will attain that level of competence in less time; some may take longer.

Mr. Young: As far as item 4 is concerned that has nothing to do with bilingualism, it is entirely management skills for the staff.

Mr. Davidovich: Yes.

Vote 506 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: I thank the members of this committee; this concludes the estimates of the Management Board of Cabinet for 1975-1976.

The committee adjourned at 9:50 o'clock, p.m.

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Ontario

Ontario Legislative Assembly
Legislature of Ontario
Debates

**ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF
CULTURE AND RECREATION**

Standing Miscellaneous Estimates Committee

Chairman: Mr. T. A. Wardle

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, June 26, 1975

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1975

The committee met at 3:27 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION

Mr. Chairman: We will call the meeting to order.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): We haven't a quorum, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. A. W. Downer (Dufferin-Simcoe): Sure we have.

Mr. Chairman: We will now consider the estimates for 1975-1976 of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation. Mr. Minister, do you have an opening statement?

Hon. R. Welch (Minister of Culture and Recreation): Mr. Chairman, I think the important consideration in the estimates, of course, is to respond to the specific questions of the members of the committee reviewing them. I will not take a lot of time with respect to opening comments.

I would indicate that the ministry is nicely under way. It's been about five months since the proclamation of our Act. We have brought together the various programmes from other ministries which were provided for by the legislation. We have organized ourselves into particular divisions, and I look forward to the opportunity of reviewing, with members of the estimates committee, the various programmes which are set out under these headings of heritage, conservation and art support; multi-cultural support in citizenship; libraries and community information; and sports and fitness. I think, in some formal way I will now perhaps table these estimates for the consideration of the committee.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Minister. We're on vote 2701, item 1, page 532 in our book. The first is the main office. Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, I hope that I'm not too lengthy in my comments concerning this estimate, but I would like, at the outset, to commend the

minister for the approach he has used. I think he was nice. He came into my own community about four times. I've never seen him there as often in all my years in this House as I did in the last two months.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It's because we served together on the select committee. We are old friends.

Mr. B. Newman: That's why I was commending you, Mr. Minister, for coming. You were coming into a good area. It may not have been fertile ground but was a good area anyway.

Mr. N. G. Leluk (Humber): It is fertile now, Bernie.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It may take time for the seed to grow.

Mr. B. Newman: But the thing is, Mr. Minister, we would like to know in advance when you're coming because we'd like to welcome you into the sunshine parlour of Canada. But that's beside the point, Mr. Chairman.

I wanted to start first by making a few comments concerning the lottery and the lottery programme. I don't think I've ever been more disappointed in an attempt to find out things concerning any programme in government as in my inquiries concerning the lottery. In the first place, you did issue some information bulletins concerning the Wintario project. In the first place a humble member attempts to contact the phone numbers listed there and finds those numbers are no longer operative. Finally, after calling various ministries of government, one ends up calling the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, the lotteries branch, where one does get the proper number.

I don't understand why it should have been so hard for one to find out how you contact Wintario and the individuals responsible for Wintario. Mind you, that may be a result of the programme being so new. Individuals might not be as knowledgeable about the requests of a member in his attempt to resolve constituency problems.

One other thing did disturb me very much, Mr. Minister. When I did get through to the Wintario programme and asked for certain information, I got information that was completely wrong; well not completely, but in a large part wrong.

They gave me names and telephone numbers back in my own community. I put through one call and found that the individual at that number had left three weeks ago. Your ministry didn't even know he was no longer living in the hotel. I think the ministry has an obligation to inform each of the members throughout the province as to who the distributors are for the given areas, so that members confronted with problems could resolve them more readily.

Let me tell you, I spent almost half a morning in an attempt to resolve some problems back in my own area. If I had problems in the Windsor area I could imagine that would be multiplied by practically every constituency in the province, especially for non-government members.

In setting up the distributorships I can't understand why you would have split a community in two. You weren't setting up electoral districts. I would have thought you could have kept the bigger centre as one; and the balance of the population, throughout the counties, as a second. Maybe you have a good reason for splitting them up the way you did. Where does the jurisdiction lie when you get a constituent call from one part of your riding? Which of the two people do you contact? You don't know. You should know immediately where to direct your attempt to resolve the issue.

I know that the people who are your distributors want to resolve issues. They don't want to have problems, and they don't want members to have problems concerning the operation of Wintario.

I think those are the problems that arise as a result of the setting up of the organization. I think they could be resolved.

Another of the things that disturb me very much, is that your organization—especially in the “sunshine parlour” area—has assumed that there is no one of ability in that area to operate as a distributor. You brought in two people from Toronto to tell us, in Windsor, how to operate a lottery. I think you're wrong there, Mr. Minister. We've got a lot of very capable people who could have taken care of this.

You'll tell me you used the names and addresses of individuals who ran the Olympic lottery. Well that means only those people

have ability? Heavens, there are enough people in the city of Windsor, or in other parts of Essex county, who could have been the distributors for the area. And it's always better to have the individual residing in the area. At least you know that he is aware of what is going on in the area and he can resolve the problems.

When I called the two individuals who are involved in the Windsor area, the first thing they wanted to know was where does this constituent live who is complaining? If he lives on one side of the street he's in one distributor's area; if he lives on the other side of the street he's in another distributor's area. I don't think that is a good way of setting up distributorships.

I would like you, before we complete the estimates Mr. Minister, to explain to us exactly how the organization is set up, from the top right down to the final sale of the ticket.

I did receive complaints. I have received a substantial number of complaints from retailers when it came to getting an allotment of tickets. He is given a telephone number to call. He calls that number and gets an answering service. If he doesn't get an answering service, either no one answers the telephone or the line is busy. There are all kinds of things.

I know there are reasons for a lot of the problems. You can't always have the telephone available to an individual. But a person who is running a lottery, and is not exactly in the poorhouse when he has the distributorship, should have more than one line available in case there are complaints from the 300 to 400 retailers each of the distributors attempts to develop.

Now I've also noticed that you use approximately four agents for each of the distributors. I am just wondering if that is a sufficient number to be able to service the demand for lottery tickets well. The lottery has, in my estimation, been very successful. It has certainly been accepted by most of the public, but I would like, before the minister does conclude or when he does reply, that he lets us know exactly how he replied to the letter received from the various church organizations which severely criticized the operation of a lottery.

Living as I do across the river from Detroit, I can't help but notice how the lotteries in the state of Michigan operate and how successful they are. I would assume that we in Ontario could be at least as successful, if not more so, than they are over there.

I hope we don't get to the stage where we are actually developing a provincial gambling house through the lottery operation. Some of the suggestions I read in the Detroit papers are—you know, a daily lottery, a rub-off lottery where you simply buy the ticket—

Hon. Mr. Welch: I thought they simply rubbed people out over there.

Mr. B. Newman: They used to. The rub-off arrangement is exactly the same as when you purchased gasoline and you got a little stub or a little ticket, and all you did was rub off the back and under it was a number; you looked at the list of numbers in the gas station and you immediately got a prize.

They are using that system for lotteries in some of the states. I hope we are not reduced to the situation where we are going to have a daily lottery as is in operation in some of the states.

But they do have an approach I did like and that is where the person wins the prize and rather than giving him or her the whole amount of money at the same time they give it out at the rate of \$100 a day. So the winner is getting \$36,500 over the course of the year.

You know, \$100 a day, that's not bad. Perhaps the \$36,500 looks better because you can bank it and probably make a little more on it than what you would by getting \$100 a day, but I think they do that because it's a greater financial reward to the operators of the lottery.

I have noticed that we in Ontario are by no means unique in the operation of a lottery. Reading a press release in June of this year, I noticed that one of the psychologists, a professor from a University of Nevada—and naturally, coming from Nevada he would speak very favourably concerning wagering and gambling—he views wagering as a virtue. Imagine gambling being considered a virtue! The comment here is: "By and large we treat gambling as the Victorians treated sex; as something shameful to be hidden." I hope we don't come along and think that gambling is a virtue.

Now I also hope we don't follow New Jersey in an attempt to make money and go into the numbers game, a lottery based on the numbers game, because once you start a lottery the tendency is to expand to another phase, another type of gambling.

I thought the advertising by the Americans is possibly a little more enticing than that by the Canadians. They certainly do sell the idea of their lottery; and I don't know

if I happen to have one of their ads here.

They put out one, Mr. Minister, that really sells the lottery. I don't know if you have to sell a lottery to that extent, but when you are in a money-making operation, you would think you would go all out to sell the type of operation.

I don't really know what the lottery is going to do for us. I hope the minister, in his comments later on, will let us know just exactly what the funds are going for, to what extent they are going to various organizations or various endeavours, because you are selling the lottery to a great extent on the idea that its proceeds are for athletic organizations; and the amount you are giving the athletic organizations is miniscule compared to what you are giving to other organizations or other groups, cultural and so forth.

For example, the first thing you say in one of the ads will show you how you are focusing your ads on helping the athlete, and practically everyone being sports-minded, naturally they look upon anything that is being done to promote athletics as being something that is extremely virtuous.

One of your ads read as follows:

Wait until you see what the new lottery does for us. It's like a kind of awakening. More and more of us are getting into things. Kids' baseball tournaments, the Hamilton Philharmonic, jogging clubs, folk dancing, art classes, bonspiels, it's happening all over the province and it's only the beginning. [Two paragraphs down] It will co-ordinate things already underway like the Ontario summer games.

See, you are emphasizing everything on athletics. In other words the public is assuming that the majority of the funds are going into athletics, and no way is that amount going into athletics. In fact I think the amount that is going into athletics is only some 14 per cent of the whole amount. Naturally, being more concerned with athletics than some of the other members here, I would prefer to see a larger share of the money going into athletics and fitness.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): You are an old sport anyway, you know.

Mr. B. Newman: I wouldn't necessarily say sport, maybe old.

One of the things that did strike me as very strange, Mr. Minister—and by the way, the brochure you put out is certainly elaborate; it's absolutely a masterpiece, a work of art; it is certainly eye appealing and attractive. The information is quite good.

Here is the kind of information you put in, and this is the brochure entitled: "Festival, Ideas for Community Festival Organizers. Prepared by Ontario Festival"; which is part of your ministry.

I don't know what page it is, the pages aren't numbered, but it says in respect to organization: "The dates of the festival should be chosen carefully, keeping in mind weather conditions and competing attractions." That's one of the things in the organization section. "For example, no one would schedule a festival for the week of the Stanley Cup finals." Notice how you emphasize that. And when do you think you put on the first lottery?

Hon. Mr. Welch: How many guesses do you give me?

Mr. B. Newman: The week of the Stanley Cup finals! You tell an organization don't do this; don't do as I do, but do as I say.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Ours wasn't a festival.

Mr. B. Newman: I know that; but you are emphasizing organizing things, and here you are, you've organized to hold the lottery and you've come along and you're going to hold it at a given time, but the date you select happens to be—

Hon. Mr. Welch: We thought Buffalo would be knocked out sooner than they were that's all.

Mr. B. Newman: I know, Mr. Minister. You see, you just don't follow your own suggestions. I wanted to show you that I actually read the publications you put out. I appreciate receiving them.

Mr. Chairman: They will learn by experience.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, but you wouldn't think with all the paid help in the ministry department they would pull a booboo like that.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It just shows you that we are fallible, Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: I would have thought that if any minister in the government was infallible, you would have been that one. I look upon you as having a halo around that head.

Hon. Mr. Welch: So much for the good news.

Mr. B. Newman: Here is another thing, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Otherwise, things are going well in the ministry these days?

Mr. B. Newman: Here is another thing as far as the information concerning the lotteries is concerned: How does one find out whether one wins?

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's something we overlooked.

Mr. B. Newman: Here's a comment from the letterbox; no it's not the letterbox, it's "Ask the Star", where they attempt to resolve or find answers to problems: "I'm a little ticked off about the lack of information on the Wintario draw held May 15. There was no announcement, nothing. Why isn't the same attention given to it that is given to the Irish Sweepstakes?"

Hon. Mr. Welch: Everybody was watching the hockey game that night.

Mr. Stokes: My people are still trying to find out where to buy a ticket.

Mr. B. Newman: I think there is an obligation to put an ad in the paper. The distributors should be putting an ad in the paper that these are the numbers that have won the lottery. That would eliminate a lot of the minor criticism. But when a man invests any money, he wants to know who won and if he was the lucky winner or not.

I hope, Mr. Minister, in the reorganization of the lottery, you reconsider appointing distributors from areas in which their responsibility for the distributorship is given. I think it's better to have a local man run it rather than have an individual come from another community—for example, a Toronto distributor coming into Essex county; or a fellow from, say, Sudbury going into the North Bay area; or a fellow from Kingston going into Ottawa or any other place. I think the distributor should be from the given area.

Mr. Minister, when you're giving seven cents to the distributor, you're giving him far too large a percentage of the take. When one of my distributors gets 90,000 tickets, and he's making seven cents each, that's \$6,300. Naturally, he has to pay his agents, but then he's limited to paying them one and one-half to two cents he still has a net take of five cents. He's making a potential \$4,500 every two weeks. Paying him that amount of money is giving a little too high.

If you're going to break it down, see that the agents get paid more, and likewise the retailer gets paid a little more; I think they may be entitled to it. But for the men handling the large number of tickets to be receiving seven cents per ticket is just a little too much.

Mr. Chairman, there will be other comments that will be made concerning the lottery by other speakers, and also by others when we get into the discussion vote by vote.

I think the idea of your second programme, the heritage conservation programme, Mr. Chairman, is very good. However, simply having a conservation programme but not providing the municipalities with some type of funding so that they could take advantage of opportunities for conservation in their own community is leaving them at a real disadvantage. They see projects in a community they would like to conserve, but they don't have the financial wherewithall.

You're going to have to use some of your Wintario profits to assist municipalities to preserve or prevent the destruction of archaeological sites, and buildings of historical or architectural interest. Communities are financially strapped today. Though they would like to be involved in some conservation, they find themselves financially unable to do so. I hope, Mr. Minister, that a greater percentage of your funds go into these conservation programmes than is allotted to them at present. It would be a matter of redistribution and reallocation of some of the funds that you now have.

Year after year in the estimates of the Ministry of Tourism and Information, I recall asking government to develop tourist attractions throughout the province based on history. For example, we have Upper Canada Village, the St. Lawrence Seaway project in the Morrisburg area. That type of a project should be developed through your ministry in other parts of the province.

It would be nice for individuals to be able to travel from Montreal through to my own community and even on along the Blue Water Highway through Sudbury or up into Owen Sound and across to Manitoulin Island and other parts of Ontario, and see attractions that are going to appeal to them. It might encourage more of our own people to travel throughout their province. But they're not going to travel the province to any extent unless there are attractions. See how appealing the Greenfield Museum is in Detroit, and the Ford Museum in Dearborn, or the original laboratory where Thomas Alva Edison de-

veloped the electric light bulb. Those are extremely appealing and attractive; hundreds of thousands of people go to visit them. I understand the Ford project just outside Detroit is the second most popular attraction in the United States. Washington, I understand, being first, and that being the second.

I think you could develop a project somewhat similar to the one you have at upper Canada Village in the La Salle area where one of the earliest settlers in Ontario decided to stay. I could see the development of a seigneurie or some type of historical project in the Windsor-Amherstburg area, preferably around the town of La Salle or River Canard.

I think what you have to do is start thinking of purchasing the properties now while you are still financially able to buy properties. If you don't, in the not too distant future it's going to be out of the question to purchase land almost anywhere in the province.

So the province has to start thinking of the development of tour attractions based on history, rather than simply tour attractions for the sake of tour attractions, throughout all parts of Ontario. I think the development you have in Huronia is good, it's commendable. I think other developments that are taking place in Ontario likewise deserve support.

There is always the problem of the individual organization or group which attempts to do what government has hesitated to do. They attempt to do it because they see the merit of it, the historical merit of it, yet are financially hard-strapped and can't develop their project as quickly as they would like. Government having funds a little more readily available to them can, not necessarily implement but can prepare projects so that we do save a lot of our historical sites.

For example, in the local area they attempted to set up a transportation museum. It was set up by the Windsor branch of the Historic Vehicle Society. They have purchased property in the middle of the county and they are developing a pioneer village. But it is going to take so long to develop the pioneer village that maybe many of the children of today who could have been a little better educated, and exposed to some of the types of construction and some of the hardships that our pioneers had to go through in their days, are not going to be able to see that simply because the financial resources available on the project are extremely limited.

This group, even though it is called the Historic Vehicle Society of Ontario, is not

necessarily developing projects related only to historic vehicles. They are developing a sort of pioneer village which also will contain historic vehicles.

I think projects similar to that—I'm only mentioning this one because I'm familiar with it—could be developed, or should be encouraged throughout all parts of the province so that we preserve as much as we possibly can of our heritage.

Mr. Chairman, the third vote in the estimates is the arts support programme, and trying to be critical of a programme like this would be almost being critical of motherhood. We appreciate the support that is given to the arts, to the various types of arts, and I think we really should encourage this development. I've noticed the ministry's estimate has gone up substantially from this year over the next year; and I think that is a good approach. The development of a cultural Olympics, where we have \$120,000 allocated, is something to which I eagerly look forward. Having personally been involved in athletics on the Olympic level, I know what a tremendous feeling of exhilaration one gets when one marches around an Olympic stadium, seeing 120,000 people in the galleries saluting all of the athletes, the competitors and the coaches. Likewise, giving our culturally adept people an opportunity to get into some type of competition, or simply a chance to display the results of their cultural endeavours, is very noteworthy.

I would like though, Mr. Minister, to be assured you would look at all types of cultural projects throughout the communities. I have noticed some you hesitate to support. In fact, when it comes to some of them I wonder why one is supported and another is not supported?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Could you give me an example of that?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes. The black ladies. They wrote you a letter for assistance. They were turned down and turned down.

Hon. Mr. Welch: For dinner?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, they may not have used that name at the time but—

Hon. Mr. Welch: That was the hospitality fund?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes. I have a whole series of letters, actually, indicating that you have turned them down. Your colleague, Mr. Snow, has also turned them down on assistance. The organization has been promoting cultural projects in the black community in the city

of Windsor. Yet you politely sloughed it off to another minister, and as a result nothing was ever done for the ladies.

You were in the community and you have financially assisted other groups there. This group, which has been celebrating 50 years of existence in the community, in times when their people were not accepted as readily as they are today has made a very substantial contribution to the life of the community. They have not necessarily limited their contribution to their own people.

I may bring this up later on, Mr. Minister. I sincerely hope you will reconsider any decision you may have made regarding their request for recognition.

I won't mention the other project under the art support programme. I will bring to your attention some of the things that arts councils have done in other areas. I hope that various ministries of government, where possible, will adopt some of these ideas in an attempt to promote the arts.

For example, the state of Vermont has made some of its highway rest areas attractive with sculpture produced by Vermont artists. Couldn't such a programme be tried out in Ontario? Could the Ontario Arts Council encourage the use of outdoor sculpture in our cities, with a mini-programme similar to the national endowment programme that helped bring certain well-known individuals into various large municipalities so the public could actually see famous names in the realm of arts? Couldn't the Arts Council, say through seminars or a study programme, help civic groups find ways of beautifying their cities and bringing more open space and outdoor cultural events to city landscapes?

A couple of the other ideas, I see, are actually being carried out in the Province of Ontario. What role can the Arts Council play in encouraging the incorporation of art and sculpture in new public buildings? I know you have done it in the Macdonald Block and I think that is very much appreciated. After looking at the dull drab walls of normal public buildings I think it is a pleasant change to see the art scattered throughout the Macdonald Block.

Mr. Chairman, in the fourth vote—the multi-cultural support and citizenship programme—I wonder if this programme is not a duplication of the federal programme? I hope it isn't. I hope it's a matter of co-ordinating both programmes so we can make the maximum use of funds, both federally and provincially, in supporting multi-culturalism and good citizenship. I hope that the minister takes to heart some of the recommendations

put forth in 1974 by his own Advisory Council on Multiculturalism. I've had various ethnic groups bring this to my attention and I would like to bring it to your attention, Mr. Minister, so that what is recommended in here can be expedited. I'm reading from the 1974 annual report on the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism, 1974:

The committee on language and education submitted the following recommendations on language to the advisory council. These were accepted and forwarded to the Hon. Margaret Birch.

1. The Government of Ontario informed the public about the policies of government in the area of third-language education and instruction, and about the facilities now available for the encouragement of such education and instruction.

And they suggest that this could be done by:

(a) Organizing meetings between cultural organizations and interested individuals and regional offices of the Ministry of Education; (b) by wider circulation of literature concerning language, education and other ethnocultural courses; (c) by the use of media; and (d) other means available to government.

Their second recommendation is that:

The Ministry of Education strongly encourage local school boards to make maximum community use of school facilities and continuing education programmes with specific reference to third-language instruction and other cultural activities.

There we have a recommendation concerning the use of schools. Now when we talk about the use of schools, I think they don't necessarily mean only the classrooms. It sort of riled me a bit the other day when I happened to drive by one of the schools in my own riding and there were cars parked on the boulevard, yet the gate of the school parking lot was locked. These same citizens have paid for the building of that school and the board of education, in its wisdom, decided it would lock the gates so that a citizen couldn't use the facilities there.

I think that's absolutely wrong and I think that either your ministry, or the Ministry of Education should, in no uncertain terms, advise all the school boards that when we talk about the community use of the schools we also mean other facilities in the schools and around the schools. Mr. Chairman, that isn't the first time I've seen that.

Another thing that does disturb me very much is in the summertime when I drive

around the Province of Ontario, and in my own riding, I see the schoolyards fenced. I accept that, but the gates are locked. In the summer, the students, the kids, can't even use the ball diamond in a schoolyard. That's horrible.

Mr. G. Nixon (Dovercourt): That's a disgrace.

Mr. B. Newman: We shouldn't have to put up with things like that at all. I'm not saying that's commonplace at all, because I think a lot of school boards are extremely aware that a school is not their school. They simply have to see that they're responsible for the facilities, but that they want the facilities worn out, not damaged.

I can recall coaching an athletic group and, because I had to move heavy gymnastic equipment around, we would scratch the floor. Then I would get the dickens from the principal and administration simply because a piece of equipment put a scratch mark on the floor. Yet in the summertime, the roof leaked in that same gymnasium and they had to tear out the whole floor and put in a new one. What was it better to do: Have that floor worn out by the use of the kids or have the elements come along and destroy the floor?

I think that this approach on the part of boards is not common at all today. I think that they realize that the school facilities, anyway the indoor facilities, are for the public and are used to the full. But I think that the facilities around the school, quite often, are not. The public doesn't have the same access to them that they should.

I got sidetracked here, Mr. Chairman, and I would like to go back to the recommendations of the Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and read recommendation 3:

The public be made aware of the provision that a secondary school credit may be awarded to anyone studying a third language providing the course meets with the Ministry of Education criteria.

Now this is extremely important. It's got to meet with the Ministry of Education criteria. And you, Mr. Minister, as Minister of Culture and Recreation, have to see that your colleague comes along and does everything he possibly can to have secondary school credits awarded to those who wish to study a second, third or fourth language.

I have always looked upon the ability to converse in different languages as a home with a lot of windows bringing in the light and

giving you different views. Being able to speak half a dozen different languages, I find myself at a real advantage over the individual who can only speak one or two languages.

I think that we have got to encourage the Minister of Education to provide courses for those who are interested. I don't think that we should make it compulsory by any means, but if there are sufficient numbers of, say, Italians in a school who would like to study the Italian language and the Italian culture, we should make that available for them.

You know darn well that if the individual is in the school, he certainly is not getting into any mischief—not necessarily concluding that if he is not in the school, he's into mischief. I would rather see him developing a further knowledge of his own language in his own culture than be listening and watching some of the pap that is visible on television today.

The fourth recommendation is that the government of Ontario establish courses for the certification of teachers of third languages.

Again, Mr. Minister, you have to convince your colleague, the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells), that he follow up on that so that teachers can be certified in the third language, and that we can have these courses available to those who wish to take the courses in our school system.

The fifth recommendation is that regional consultants of the Ministry of Education, in conjunction with local boards of education, establish methodology workshops for lay teachers of language.

So you can see, the five recommendations that are submitted by the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism are significant, and as it is a part of your ministry, I think that you, Mr. Minister, in co-operation with your colleague, should see that as many of those that can be implemented be implemented and as quickly as possible.

In co-operation with several of your colleagues, I have also been attempting to convince the Minister of Education that the Ukrainian language be one of these subjects for which an individual could be given a credit on the secondary level. But before you give the individual credit for it, it has to be designated as a certification subject. So why delay? Why not encourage the ability of the individual to develop competence in other languages? And the more languages the better, because in today's rapid moving society we're at a real advantage if we can speak half a dozen different languages.

You know yourself, Mr. Minister, if you were able to converse readily in some of the Slav languages, you could travel through Russia without any difficulty. I've had that advantage, actually visiting Russia as a coach of an athletic team and not knowing Russian, but being able to speak Ukrainian, by changing the position of my tongue in my mouth, I could talk to the Russians without any difficulty. Maybe it wasn't grammatically correct, but they certainly understood what I was saying and I certainly understood what they were saying.

Mr. G. Samis (Stormont): You can say the same for Swahili.

Mr. B. Newman: I would like you, Mr. Minister, to encourage the opportunity of studies in other languages wherever practical and wherever there is the demand for it.

I've noticed, Mr. Minister, that some of the ethnic groups who develop certain expertise in the dance and in the music ensemble fields, have difficulty getting financial assistance from you. I think you should weigh every request on its merits. I know you will say that you turn it over to an arts council and they are the ones who are going to make the final decision. Mr. Minister, I am not that naive that I do not know that if you recommended a certain grant be made, that the Arts Council would hesitate about putting some weight in your recommendation.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Now wait here. You are not suggesting that we shouldn't maintain an arm's-length relationship between the Arts Council and the ministry?

Mr. B. Newman: No, but I am saying that when you know far more concerning what the organization is doing than does the Arts Council, that you should come along and let the Arts Council know about that also. I've noticed in your own community that you didn't hesitate to make a substantial contribution to one of the arts projects there.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Which one was that?

Mr. B. Newman: I can't recall.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The Folk Arts Festival?

Mr. B. Newman: I think that may be it, I don't know. But I can recall reading it in my own paper, and I applaud you for it because I think you knew it was a worthwhile organization. You knew it was worthwhile because you were directly involved there, not involved but you knew about first-hand.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That would be a grant from the ministry, not the Arts Council.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, it may be from the ministry but you can rest assured, Mr. Minister, had that come into my community it would have been a little harder for them to come along and get that type of assistance. Because, after all, they know you. It is in your community, so naturally they'll smile a little nicer at you than they will at me. Not that they are going to object to me, but they would be a little nicer to you than to me.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, you've just said I've—

Mr. B. Newman: It might be your personality, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Welch: But Windsor has done very well.

Mr. Samis: What is this, a mutual admiration society?

Mr. B. Newman: I can argue with you on that, Mr. Minister, when we get down to your grants that, I think, might be coming up later in one of these other programmes. I will show you a number of programmes—

Hon. Mr. Welch: I am sorry, I didn't mean to interrupt—

Mr. B. Newman: —where you have assisted in the community as compared to other communities that are not necessarily represented by someone of my political persuasion. Not that I think that you took, necessarily, political persuasion into consideration. You wouldn't, Mr. Minister; you're not that type of an individual. And you didn't even smile when I said that.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I didn't want to interfere with that going on the tape.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, on the multicultural aspect, I will come back into it when we get into discussion on individual votes. I will have some questions that I will be able to ask you.

I am going to go into vote 2705—libraries and community information programme—and, likewise, I have noticed a substantial increase in the funding to library services and education. It doesn't necessarily begin with the libraries but it certainly is of real assistance in the furtherance of our educational system, where you improve library services and provide additional financial assistance to them. Mr. Minister, you are doing the right thing. Many of us perhaps wish you could in a more

substantial way assist public libraries, but I know budgetary restraints sometimes prevent one from doing that.

I would like to cover two areas in this vote and one is youth services. I notice that youth services refer to a government student-employment programme, which includes Experience '75. It is kind of strange, Mr. Chairman, concerning Experience '75 I happen to be one who is extremely interested in youth in the community and I've always encouraged—maybe because of my schoolteacher background—students to get themselves involved. I have informed them always of government programmes where they could find job opportunities.

As soon as Experience '75 was announced, I contacted a certain number of people back in the community and informed them: "Look, here is a government project. Start applying for a job." I am going to read a letter into the record to show what actually happens, and I hope this isn't the way things do happen in your ministry and in other ministries. This happens to be addressed to me:

I am a student who applied to the Ontario Experience '75 programme. I got a pamphlet the 1st of March and wrote to five programmes for applications immediately. I got one application back but I waited two months—three days before the application deadline—to receive two more.

I copied some and applied to four programmes. A few days later, I received letters from these programmes telling me that all the positions had been filled.

That person also applied to a programme immediately on receipt of application—immediately—and the programme was filled. So one wonders, really.

I have a copy of that, too, Mr. Minister. I know you will say it isn't your responsibility, it's the responsibility of the ministry that is running the programme, but you are the co-ordinator for that, Mr. Minister, so you have to assume that responsibility. If you come along and advertise a programme and if you have anywhere in there a deadline by which applications should be received, then there should be no selection made at all until after the deadline for the receipt of applications.

Here the party applies for the job, applies immediately upon receipt of application and is informed around March 1 or so that they are all filled up. Immediately that person thinks, "What is going on in government? I have, in all sincerity, filed an application. What has happened? Has someone else got

to an individual and received preferential treatment?"

It's wrong. At least when an application deadline is a certain date, no applications should be considered until that date, and then the decision should be made. I am not complaining that this student didn't get the employment, but I am complaining that on filing an application immediately the student was told that it was too late already. I think you have to look into that and I don't think that should be difficult to resolve. I have given you the recommendation, or the suggestion, and I think you could follow up on that.

In each community there are certain types of projects that should be maintained. I am going to refer to a library and you, Mr. Minister, are well aware this concerns Willistead library. You have visited the project and you have seen the extent to which deterioration has taken place, especially on the roof, and they have made mention to you—

Hon. Mr. Welch: It is a shame. Upstairs in the art gallery where they have all those water stains?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, and that is as a result of the need for repairs to the roof. It is an expensive project and they have asked you for some \$70,000, or approximately the amount of money required to preserve that building. If you don't preserve the building, then you are going to lose something that has been contributed to the community through the good graces of the Hiram Walker estate. I think that Willistead library and art gallery should receive some consideration from you, Mr. Minister. I know the new art gallery will shortly be opened in the community and has had public subscription for funds and they have been very successful.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's a very exciting project.

Mr. B. Newman: It is extremely exciting. To turn around and take a brewery, an old abandoned brewery, and make it into an art gallery, when you see what is being made out of it, it almost staggers the mind.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's not a bad verb to use.

Mr. B. Newman: It is a good use for the building, an excellent use for the building. After all, it made a lot of people happy in its day and now it's going to make other people culturally happy, so it is serving an extremely good purpose. I hope, Mr. Minister,

that you do look into that, the Willistead library project, and do everything you can to assist them to preserve that building.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The Heritage Foundation is taking a look at that now. There is something special about the roof.

Mr. B. Newman: The whole physical appearance of the building. You will not see that type of construction any longer. We financially can't afford to put up buildings like that today and I think that it should be preserved if at all possible. If funds aren't given to the preservation today, then it is simply going to fall apart or it will rapidly deteriorate into something which we wouldn't like to see.

The final programme that is your responsibility, Mr. Minister, is the sports and fitness programme. There's the student employment through—what is this called now?—the Ministry of Culture and Recreation. They are the various programmes that were requested by various communities throughout southwestern Ontario. When I look back in there, Mr. Minister, and make a comparison, I wonder why some communities were favoured a little more than those in my own area. I hope that the project itself was the reason for the consideration, not the geography.

Actually there was one project, only one, in my riding—not that I'm being critical. It happens to be across the road from where I live and it's well located because of the park area. But with projects like this you shouldn't hesitate to be a little more generous—throughout the province, not necessarily in my area. I may make some comment on that later on, Mr. Minister.

The last programme that you have responsibility for is sports and fitness. I hope by now, Mr. Minister, you have forbidden any amateur boxing to go on in the province without the use of headgear. For some 15 years I've been asking government to do this, and they've always handed me a lot of baloney that it can't be done.

Within the last year there have been bouts in the community in which nine- and 10-year-olds boxed without headgear. The alibi always was, "Well, we don't have headgear that size." I can't accept that. No way. No amateur boxer should be allowed to box without the use of some type of safety headgear. You wouldn't let your son engage in boxing without some type of protective device for his head, just as you wouldn't let him play hockey without a helmet.

The body can take all kinds of punishment

—including the head—but why gamble with the head? Why is government so hesitant to require compulsory use of headgear for amateur boxers? I don't give a darn if pros want to bash one another around with the dynamite they carry in each hand, but I certainly don't think that we should jeopardize the mental health of our youngsters—and perhaps college students. I don't think Canadian colleges actually use boxing as an activity, but I know the American universities must use headgear. So should our amateurs be required to use headgear. So there still is this problem of amateur boxing—I hope it could be resolved.

In the allocation of funds for physical fitness and leadership training you have only \$1,731,000—I'm glad to see it that much. I can recall when I first walked into this House you were giving \$28,000 to physical fitness—for all of Ontario. And you were giving a quarter of a million dollars towards the breeding of horses.

I could never understand why the horse took preference over the human—maybe the horse provided revenue to the Treasury through the wagering system, and the human didn't. Maybe that was the reasoning that government used at the time.

Mr. Stokes: I've never seen a horse make a bet yet.

Mr. B. Newman: Well put, Jack.

I look at the \$1,731,000, and I think that this fitness allocation should be spread over the whole spectrum of our society not only to those in highschool and at college level. We've got to take into consideration all age categories, all educational levels, all of our society—in the business field, in the labour field, the retirees, and the senior citizens. Having had the opportunity of seeing some of the fitness programmes carried on in Europe with senior citizens, I was absolutely amazed.

I couldn't understand why we, in Ontario and in Canada, didn't adopt some of the good approaches that they used there. I think your ministry is going to have to set up programmes for all levels. During the war years, you can recall, the 5BX and the 10BX programmes were set up by the air force. The 5BX was for the men and the 10BX for women. They weren't the best programmes but they were better than nothing. At least they were used, in education, as a method of testing some students to find their physical levels. Not that it was a valid test, but it was one of the methods of testing.

I think you are going to have to set up programmes. We are going to have to be more conscious about fitness among our people, at all levels. The cost of health services is getting out of hand. It makes one shudder to think of what could happen if we don't expend funds in preventive health services. A fitness programme for all people—all age levels, all categories of employment, office workers and others—has to be given some serious consideration.

All of us have seen pictures of the Chinese exercising out in the squares and going through the various types of jerk exercises. We've all gone through that. Any of us who have been involved in physical education know about the old Lord Strathcona exercises, with their rigid type of shoulders forward, shoulders overhead, as well as the Danish and the rhythmic style. It doesn't matter which type we use, as long as we get people physically active.

This is why I like the programme in Saskatchewan—"participation." I think we are going to have to compete against them. We are going to have to set up some type of programme, where two cities of comparable size challenge each other. This could be based on either distance covered in the course of a month, or some other programme which your ministry might develop. When you've got Bob Secord and others in there who are extremely knowledgeable in the field, why not just take the reins off them and let their imaginations run rampant?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Are you trying to say Mr. Secord is an extremely good example of what physical fitness is?

Mr. B. Newman: No. I wouldn't use him as an example of the apex of physical fitness. He might be fit. Simply because the fellow may be a little portly—

Mr. Deans: Just because he's fat.

Mr. B. Newman: It doesn't necessarily mean he is not physically fit.

Mr. R. E. Secord (Executive Director, Sports and Fitness Programme): You are right.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Don't drag me into that. I didn't say it. You did.

Mr. Chairman: Are you rising on a point of privilege, Mr. Secord?

Mr. Deans: He would, but he can't get up.

Mr. Chairman: Carry on, Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: I think you have gentlemen in your ministry who are very well qualified to develop programmes. I think you have to give them the direction. You have, perhaps, to tell them "go ahead and develop programmes for all levels of our society." We can, through fitness, at least prevent our health costs from increasing, if we can't come along and substantially reduce health costs. The fitter the nation, the better they are.

I've noticed that you have given some financial assistance to the sports bodies. I think that's good. I like to see the sports bodies being assisted. But don't forget the senior citizen, when you are giving financial assistance. Don't forget about developing programmes for them also. Programmes for senior citizens don't, necessarily, have to be formal physical exercise programmes. They could be in realm of dancing or card playing. You name it—it could be almost anything. It could be just walking. We've got to be a little more conscious of the need for a better, fit citizenry.

Likewise, I would like you, Mr. Minister, to use the services of our universities. You are aware of the phys-ed programmes in the various universities in the province. As some of them have specialized in certain areas, I think they could make a substantial contribution to the ministry in the development of programmes.

I have noticed that, in my own case, the University of Windsor has studied the effects of some of the competitive programmes on youth. Everyone has the idea that they've got to be best and they've got to win. I don't think that's the most important thing. I think the partaking of the Olympic oath, that it's better to have partaken of the activity rather than to have won, is by far more important. That isn't the way the oath goes, but that's generally what it means. I think that participation is by far important than achieving the end objective.

Having been involved in athletics for a good number of years, the big thrill when you win comes only the first time that you win. The second time that you win is nothing at all. I shouldn't say it is nothing at all, it isn't as important, but the fact that you have enabled others to partake in the activity and they got a sense of exhilaration, plus physical benefits from partaking, is extremely important.

I ask you, Mr. Minister, to look into the use of the universities in our province with the idea of studying the effects of various

athletic activities on the individuals, and developing phys-ed programmes for all levels of our society.

I have also noticed, Mr. Minister, that with some of the athletic organizations—for instance, in Toronto I think it's the TSSA, the Toronto Secondary Schools Athletic Association—the fees for these school organizations to join are getting to the point where it's a little beyond their financial ability. Maybe, Mr. Minister, you are going to have to fund the parent bodies such as the Toronto Secondary Schools Athletic Association and Southwestern Ontario Athletic Association so that at least the paper work and so forth is not a direct cost on the association, or the board of education, or the school. You are going to have to look into that and see if you can't come along and help them, because if they do have the financial help, then they are going to expand their programmes and you want an expanded programme.

You know, internationally it may take us a long time before we achieve real international recognition. We may achieve it in certain fields. For example, our swimmers today are extremely competent and among the world's best. There are certain reasons for that, but I think if you want to provide avenues and areas of physical endeavour for our youth, you are going to have to assist the athletic organizations on the various school levels. I could bring up the one concerning the Toronto area. They're strapped for funds to develop programmes here in the secondary school level. Your officials know all about that.

I wanted to ask you also, Mr. Minister, are you considering athletic scholarships at all as a means of encouraging our youth to stay in our Canadian universities rather than go into the American universities? I hope that you are. I know there are two sides to the thing. I have practical experience of athletic scholarships being provided to more than a half a dozen students but they were all American universities. Our Canadian universities wouldn't give them, wouldn't consider it. As a result we are losing the talents of some of these athletes.

For example, the most outstanding gymnastic coach in the United States happens to be a Canadian who couldn't get into the Canadian system. You see, we wouldn't recognize him. The outstanding woman gymnast is an American citizen of former years who more than likely would have loved to have stayed in Canada, but there was no incentive to stay here. It's the same with these other athletes. I think you should look into the

athletic scholarship. Mind you, the University Athletic Associations may not want this and you may have to bend to their wishes. But I think there's a lot of merit in encouraging our athletes to stay in Canada, to help develop the overall athletic picture of our Canadian and Ontario youth.

Another thing, I think you should be looking into Mr. Minister, is the legality of these Junior A contracts in hockey. No individual, even before Junior A, no individual should be tied down, should be a slave, for a given number of years to some hockey organization simply because they want the use of his services six, eight or 10 years from today. You should look into the legality of it and, if it's illegal, maybe you should come down with some type of ground rules where these athletes should not and could not be tampered with by professional organizations.

Another thing I think you should fund, Mr. Minister, is a history of the various athletic activities in the province. A library should be developed so that in the teaching profession, or in the activity itself, one would have a history of how the activity developed from another country, come here and progressed in our own community.

That has to be done by somebody, and I think, Mr. Minister, that through the use of one of these projects that are conducted in the summers in various communities, you could fund that—employ three or four college students to look into hockey, another to look into badminton, third might look into squash, a fourth might look into—you name the activity.

Every type of physical activity that you could think of should have a history developed of that activity in the Province of Ontario and in the Dominion of Canada. This would be kept up as the years go on so that at least our athletes would have an opportunity, and others, to know that 15, 20 or 50 years ago some of our athletes were the world's best but were never given recognition.

For example, a lot of our students will know American athletes but don't know a lot of our college athletes and post-college athletes who made a substantial contribution in the amateur ranks, simply because there is no history of it and no way of finding out. All you can find out is maybe by looking at newspaper clippings.

Likewise, Mr. Minister, you've noticed that health clubs have expanded tremendously, and why have health clubs expanded? Because of the desire for fitness on the part of people. So if people want fitness that means

we as a government and we as a people have fallen down somewhere, and haven't provided an avenue to them so that they could keep themselves physically fit. The proliferation of health clubs should indicate to us that we are falling down in the field of fitness or in the development in the field of fitness.

Likewise Mr. Chairman, I would like you, Mr. Minister, to look into the use of the bicycle as a means of fitness. When I talk about the bicycle I think that you should be promoting bicycle pathways through the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. We should have a bicycle pathway practically across the Province of Ontario, so that those who wish to use it as a means of recreation, as a means of enjoyment as a means of keeping fit, have that type of opportunity. I don't think it should be developed overnight, but I think it should be developed.

I am told California has the largest amount of bikeway trails any place in the world. I hope we in Ontario follow some of the good things that we can find in the United States and develop them here in Ontario.

I would also hope that, Mr. Minister, you use, as I mentioned earlier, the facilities of our universities in the study of athletics and their effect on the individual, the psychological effect in addition to the physical effect, and use them in any studies that may be related to the athletic line and the fitness line.

I think, Mr. Minister, you have an obligation—if you are going to be spending \$1,700,000 in the line of fitness and leadership training—to talk to your colleague, the Minister of Education, and see that physical education becomes a compulsory subject in our secondary schools. I'm speaking for myself on that. It used to be compulsory. In your day it was.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's right.

Mr. B. Newman: It was in my day, and it isn't necessarily interpreted, as some do, as pushups or weight training or anything of that sort. There are so many ways that you can indulge and engage the physical energies of an individual, either in a gym or on back campus, and Bob Secord and his staff can develop enough programmes that physical education could once again be extremely appealing, and students would like to take it.

Right now, because it isn't compulsory, they don't involve themselves in it. As the twig is bent, so the tree will grow. If the youngster doesn't have an opportunity to develop a fairly good mental outlook and a

physical body, we as a province and as a nation are going to pay for it later on.

Mr. Chairman, I had no intention to talk so much about this—unfortunately one doesn't know when to stop, I'll stop right now. Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Newman. Mr. Samis.

Mr. Samis: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I doubt if I will be able to match my colleague from Windsor. Being new here, I haven't quite developed that talent—and frankly I hope I don't. It takes a certain talent obviously, but it requires the talent of patience of the recipients.

Naturally, we welcome the advent of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation. I think it has been long overdue. Ontario was not the first province in the Dominion to establish such a ministry, and the need has been there for a long time. There is a basic concern in the opposition that this ministry—because of the nature of its operation—could be used for narrow partisan political purposes, and we assume that the present minister will avoid that temptation. Regardless of who occupies the ministry, the temptation will always be there. I suppose there is a sign of some degree of progress in the fact that the very colourful brochure referred to by my colleague has included the colour—

Mr. Stokes: What colour is it?

Mr. Samis: —normally known as the colour of a particular party in this province. Going beyond that, we regard that as a sign of visual progress—

Mr. G. Nixon: Good colour.

Mr. Samis: —and bipartisan approach. We think that is a good thing.

The minister will resist, I trust, the temptation to turn this into some sort of a political boondoggling. It would be harmful to the people concerned—the people in culture and sports—if we interject politics as a prime consideration in who gets what or what programmes receive recognition. Politics in sport could be extremely harmful to the athletes, the coaches and the people at the amateur level. And, I dare say, people in the fine arts community would be extremely upset if political considerations became a prime criterion for grants, or for any degree of social acceptance.

The lottery has already been mentioned by my colleague from Windsor. Again, we spoke

about this last fall in the House at which time I voiced the opinion that it was long overdue in the province. I think the fact that it has received such tremendous public support is an indication that the people too felt it was overdue, and are quite prepared to support it. We're especially interested to know when the minister will be announcing his grants from the general revenue. In several speeches you said those announcements would be coming shortly. Our concern is that this be done long before the election campaign starts—to take it out of the arena of possible partisan politics. So the people concerned would get the greatest benefit—so there would be no question of politics—it would be based on need, value and input into the overall community.

When you give out your grants, I hope that the definition of sports and culture be a broad one. For example, a gentleman who was in here handed me a little pamphlet dealing with sports definition. He represented a sport which in some circles is not totally socially acceptable because of the way most of us were brought up. That's snooker, played by the Prime Minister of Canada and by a host of world leaders, but which doesn't have much social acceptability because of its previous cultural identification with the pool room.

I would hope that the minister will support different types of sports and cultural activities—even those that may not be totally acceptable in the mainstream of society or the body politic. Something like snooker obviously has social value, certain other sports have social value—though maybe not to the upper crust or the media.

In the field of conservation and heritage—again I think this is something that the province has a very serious need of. Again we welcome the activities and the initiatives of the ministry to accentuate this.

I think the legislation still has some loopholes that could be strengthened regarding the protection of historic buildings and demolition. I know it's a problem not confined to the Province of Ontario. They are having the same problem in Quebec in defining the jurisdictions, and who should have the ultimate authority over designating historic buildings, and what should be kept, and what should be demolished or altered in some way.

We have a particular concern that the Ministry of Culture and Recreation look into two fields, controversial as they are but still very essential to the whole concept of culture, and those are the fields of film and

book publishing because they are extremely important.

I think the country has progressed tremendously from 1967 in the sense that people want to feel a Canadian identity. They are looking for it. The federal government has taken some initiatives, and I notice the Province of Quebec has taken very aggressive initiatives lately in the field of films and quotas for theatres and things of this sort. That's done in the context also of language and indigenous films as well. We can't do that in Ontario, but by nationality I think there's room for activity there and more initiative.

I think the stage has been reached that if people now accept quotas in radio and television, that we seriously consider the whole concept now of quotas in the film industry. I think the progress made by the producers is very obvious in the acceptance of certain Canadian films recently, and the concept, for example, of awarding prizes to a Canadian-made film. It is kind of embarrassing at times that so many of the films are made by the minority group in Canada, not the majority group. I think the basic inferiority complex or basic doubts we have demonstrate themselves more in the Anglo-Saxon side of the spectrum. I think film is extremely important to give people that sense of confidence.

I think we have made tremendous progress in music where we no longer, even in the popular culture, knock something because it's Canadian. We are now getting to the stage where we know we can do certain things. We have artists who have proved it very conclusively that we can match the Americans or match the European artists in the field of music, for example. I think in the field of film, we are now advancing to that stage. The fact that there are so many film courses available now at the high school level, the college level, and in community college and university means we have now got the minor league system to produce the people who can do it for this country.

The greatest loss, obviously, is that so many people go off to Hollywood, or go to the United States, because they feel they just can't get the financing to do it here. They have the ideas, the ingenuity, the talent, the initiative and they are willing to work. I think we are now at the stage that we should get much more deeply involved in that and encourage them. I know the theatre owners are going to be a bit reluctant. They may feel if we impose some form of quotas that customers will react negatively, but I notice the Province of Quebec, for example, where

they have produced so many films in the last five years—indigenously produced films—that people take a great sense of pride in identifying with their own people.

I realize in Ontario that's a different factor, but I think it would be very viable if we had quotas of Canadian films. It can be broad, it doesn't have to be Ontario produced, but I think the people are now ready for that particular system and I would ask the minister to seriously consider, in the upcoming year, some initiative in that respect.

In the field of libraries, obviously this is an extremely important field of culture, especially in the view that the library is important to a person who can't afford to go out and buy best sellers, or maybe in my area where unemployment is a serious problem, and in eastern Ontario where we don't have the same access to first-rate libraries as the people in the big cities. The library assumes even greater importance in the small town because to many people, especially older people who can't afford private or public transit to the metropolitan centres, and somehow feel shut off from the cultural centres because of lack of funds, the library is an extremely important link for them to modern cultural ideas, norms and values.

I would ask the minister to maintain a very high profile for our libraries in terms of funding and public encouragement to use them. In certain social circles, it seems that some people are reluctant, but in the city of Cornwall, for example, we are very proud of the broadly based support the libraries are receiving.

In eastern Ontario, a specific concern there would obviously be among our Franco-Ontarian population. The survival of their culture means that if you are going to have a public library, then those libraries in eastern Ontario—especially in the five eastern counties, the Ottawa Valley—and I am sure in northern Ontario, must have French books available; up-to-date, modern, interesting French books. Otherwise, their culture is in serious peril because most school libraries, as you know, do not provide access for the general public.

For the working man, who does not go to a school but may want to read things and may want to enrich his family life for his children's life, I would ask that you give very serious consideration to the French aspect of our library system—especially in the east and in the north.

In the general field of fine arts and culture, one key thing we would like to see empha-

sized is the artist. There is a whole spectrum, or a whole chain of command, I suppose, in the production of fine arts culture. The person at the very beginning, the artist—who in effect is the producer and without whom there would be absolutely no art galleries, exhibitions or anything of the sort—receives prime consideration, in terms of assistance and encouragement. The same thing applies, obviously, in films—what we would call the field of fine arts and creative arts—and the same principles should be applied here.

In eastern Ontario we would like to see far more open air theatre facilities. I realize that in the city of Cornwall, for example, we have now come to an agreement with the Ministry of Colleges and Universities. As you know, tourism is a source of employment for our people, and we have had traditional problems with unemployment. I would be interested to hear the minister's comments as to whether this ministry, in co-operation with the Ministry of Industry and Tourism, will be taking any definite initiative in considering an open-air summer theatre in the Upper Canada Village complex.

Studies have been done in our area and we find that tourists come to the area but only stay for the better part of a day. Generally they leave because there is nothing there of lasting value. We think that the unique bilingual heritage of eastern Ontario, offers something very special since so many of our tourists come from Quebec. We would like to offer them something in a cultural vein to sustain their visit, because generally they feel they are going into, not just another province, but almost another country.

There have been some efforts made to make them feel more at home, in terms of road signs and things like this. At the community level in Cornwall, bilingualism is a fact of life. When you get to a provincial historic site and recreational facilities, such as Upper Canada Village, I think it would be of tremendous value.

For the local people, this would be a tremendous incentive. For the cultural groups, in eastern Ontario, if there were such a summer theatre they would have tremendous exposure and recognition. If there were government support, I think this would give the Franco-Ontarian a feeling that his culture is not threatened, not endangered. He would feel that he really can play his role in the overall, polyglot community of Ontario and especially in eastern Ontario.

I would like to ask the minister if he would comment a little more. The people of eastern Ontario have a very isolated feeling.

It is almost a feeling of being in a ghetto because they are so badly outnumbered. You get this feeling when you are only six per cent of the population and you know you are surrounded by 240 million more people to the south, when almost all your media are of the other language, when you have only one radio station, when it is extremely difficult to maintain your own newspapers, libraries, cultural programmes and things of this sort. They want some feeling that the government is really concerned about preserving their concept of culture.

It is not the same culture as, say, that of the people in Toronto or Windsor or Thunder Bay. Coming from the eastern part of the province, our concept of culture is shared by that of the Prime Minister—that there are two founding races, two official languages, two official cultures. One Canada, but two basic groups. We recognize the role of the ethnic groups but, I stress that, the French-Canadian and the Franco-Ontarian is officially recognized by law in Canada—unlike any ethnic group.

The French-Canadian is indigenous here. He preceded the Anglo-Saxons of Upper Canada. He was here first. In this sense they have a very special interest and something at stake—their survival. Their survival is guaranteed by law, in Ottawa. They want to survive in Canada, in eastern Ontario and northern Ontario, as French-Canadians, and as good citizens of Ontario.

I would like the minister, if he could, to give us some more information on the Advisory Council on Franco-Ontarian Affairs. Could you give me some practical instances of advice that you have received from the council and recommendations, that you have implemented, that have been of value to Franco-Ontarians? In most organizations, the Franco-Ontarian is decidedly in the minority. In fact, in terms of non-Anglo-Saxons, he may be third or fourth on the list. On a particular council like this, he is the majority. This is a council set up especially to represent his interests, at a certain level. I think it's extremely important that the minister inform us as to what recommendations you have acted upon from this particular council. It has a very special significance for the people in eastern and northern Ontario and to the Franco-Ontarian people.

On the whole question of citizenship and multiculturalism, I think we welcome the ethnic groups in the Province of Ontario. I think no city bears greater testimony to the tremendous value, input and imagination they have added to the vitality of life than the

city of Toronto, which used to be a god-damn awful dull city 10-15 years ago.

These people have livened it up tremendously. They have added their cultural heritage, their social values, their language and a whole host of other things. But I would ask that the minister explain, or give us some indication, if in citizenship they are making any special effort to attract—again this is of particular interest to the people of the east—immigrants from France, who are generally attracted to the Province of Quebec, if they do come, primarily because of linguistic, cultural and social reasons.

Did you make any special effort to inform these people of the fact that Ontario is not totally an English-speaking province, that there are regions of this province where the French heritage is alive and well, where it can be preserved? I would like to know if you are making any special efforts to inform immigrants who come to this province that there are opportunities for people to live and maintain their French heritage—and not be a part of the polyglot, say, of Toronto.

We like the idea that you are assisting immigrant groups to preserve their culture and their heritage, but I think it's extremely important that the emphasis be on integration as opposed to pure and simple preservation, because when an immigrant comes here it seems to me he is coming because he wants to be a Canadian.

We obviously support any initiatives to help children learn one of the official languages, although I would advocate both official languages. Their culture should be preserved, but I would hope that the prime emphasis is on integration because they are becoming Canadians. There would be a temptation regardless of who the minister would be, regardless possibly of what party would be in power, to try to split up the groups for political reasons, to try to win over ethnic groups or the ethnic vote for political reasons.

I think if you look at the long-term impact on Canada, the last thing we want is any form of balkanization of our society, Enrichment, yes. We want diversity, yes. But we want unity above all. I think this temptation should be avoided at all costs. I may disagree with my colleague here from Windsor, but I think there are only two official languages in Canada and only two official languages should have status.

I am all for assisting the immigrants in becoming Canadians, adjusting to the very difficult process of adapting to a new society, a new culture and new language. But we

have always to remember this is a bilingual, bicultural country and we cannot afford balkanization. And we shouldn't go out of our way, or pander or give into the probably very frequent political temptation of thinking you can win an ethnic group or their support or their votes by offering grants, by making special pitches to preserve their culture beyond what the majority considers socially acceptable.

In the whole field of sports and fitness, I am glad to see there is a government involvement here. For too long I think we have left this up to private groups, amateur groups and individuals who have done this at great expense to themselves in terms of money and time. I would hope that all this euphoria, publicity—and to a certain extent the propaganda of the Olympics—doesn't influence the minister too much in his grants to various types of sports programmes, because the Olympics are geared to such a narrow stratum of our society, usually people who are not always representative of the working man or of the ordinary family who can't afford exclusive coaching and the tremendous amount of time and facilities allotted for this sort of thing. I hope the minister's grant, in terms of the whole field of sports, be broadly based sports, and sports that are not always totally socially acceptable to certain segments of society but have great public support.

Naturally we are very concerned that when you give the grants, must it always be only in the framework of young people? There are an awful lot of old people and middle-aged people who indulge in sports. It is not as obvious, it is not as spectacular, it doesn't get that much attention, it doesn't get that much publicity, but it seems to me if we're encouraging sports and fitness, that we should gear an awful lot of our emphasis—not to the Olympic-oriented athlete, not to the super-achiever—but to the ordinary person who indulges in sports on a casual basis, or just wants to stay physically fit and get some degree of enjoyment out of it. I think that should be the prime focus of it.

I notice my colleague from Windsor talked about such things as assistance for bicycle paths and at this time of the year it is a very topical thing. Personally, I requested through the Minister of Transportation and Communications (Mr. Rhodes) in the city of Cornwall, that there be assistance offered, since in eastern Ontario we have the St. Lawrence Parks Commission which is one of the better ones in the Province of Ontario. I was rather disappointed that the minister turned down any consideration whatsoever for bicycle paths along provincial highways.

I know in our particular area our municipalities are getting involved in bicycle paths in municipal parks and similar facilities. It seems to me if the province is serious about fitness, they must realize the bicycle is here to stay—the wheel's been around for a few years—especially with the increase in the cost of energy, it should be realized more and more people have turned to bicycles as a form of recreation, and even as a form of transportation.

I would like to have some statement from the minister on what he would want to do, what he is willing to do to see there are more bicycle paths provided. I think this fits in with what was said previously. Young people use them, middle-aged people use them, and even some older people are now using them. It's a great form of exercise and should be encouraged.

In terms of our national sport, whether or not we lose to the Russians, I would hope the minister would not take a totally neutral stand on the question of how amateur hockey is being conducted in this province, and though it's beyond his jurisdiction in Canada altogether. I think every parent who has a son likes to see his son if he is athletically endowed and oriented, play hockey. But I think many parents, many people in our general society, get extremely worried about the tremendous greed and professionalism that they see in sport on television; and, more than that, the violence aspect.

The McMurtry report came up with some very solid recommendations. You can't take aggression out of a sport like hockey, it's a very active sport; but you see aggression being encouraged, tolerated, glorified, and publicized at the professional level. The McMurtry report was very effective in showing how the professional level influences the amateur level. We must get these people when they're young in terms of discouraging the Dave Schultz approach and this concept of violence which they glorify as socially acceptable; as opposed to skill, expertise, teamwork, sportsmanship and just plain ordinary fun.

I recall Ray Boucher down in Cornwall speaking to a sports banquet last year. As you know, he's been involved very actively at the professional and amateur levels, and I was quite interested. His main theme was, and he repeated it over and over again: "Sports should be fun. If it's not fun it's not worthwhile."

I would hope that when you are considering your various grants to programmes, don't always emphasize the most competitive sports,

don't only indulge in glory, medals and sheer competitiveness. There may be something relaxing at times. I think, in terms of hockey, the more people who get involved the better. The more you can do to curb groups like the NHL, people of that sort, who merely feed upon this system for their own greed, glory and girth, and have no fundamental interest in people as athletes or what they're learning from the whole sports process, whether it's teamwork, sportsmanship or just plain fun. I think you should put your emphasis on the people running the programmes and not the people who make profits from those amateur programmes. I think that's extremely important.

I would like to say that when you're looking at sports and fitness programmes don't let everything be geared to institutions such as schools and universities, because in eastern Ontario and in small communities throughout the province, the institutions don't rank with those of the big city. The community tends to be the focal point, whether it's the community arena, the ball diamond, the sports field or something else of this sort. I ask that you give very serious consideration to making the community the focal point, accentuating community services as opposed to those of educational institutions or whatever it may be. The community should be emphasized above all.

We have a whole series of questions to show you the growth of the ministry and it's very obvious fine PR approach. My colleague, the member for Wentworth has assembled a mass of documents here, all of which he assures me come from the ministry and all of which he assures me will be brought up and discussed.

Mr. Deans: In four months.

Mr. Samis: In four months, it's tremendous growth.

Hon. Mr. Welch: All hand-written?

Mr. Samis: Most of it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's why I haven't been in the House too much.

Mr. Deans: We're going to talk about that too.

Mr. Chairman: We'll get to that later. Carry on, Mr. Samis.

Mr. Stokes: This ministry has been more responsible for the liability of the paper industry in the north than any other.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I hope that won't go unnoticed.

Mr. Chairman: To proceed then, the first item is 2701, item 1.

Mr. B. Newman: The minister should reply.

Hon. Mr. Welch: If I might, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: Would the minister like to reply?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Were there any other general comments to be made at this time, before we get into the particulars. Do other members want to make any general comments?

Mr. Chairman: Before we get to item by item. Any other comments?

Mr. Stokes: I think it is traditional that the minister respond to the lead-offs and then we take it from there.

Mr. Chairman: All right.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make some comments. I appreciate and have listened carefully to both the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville and the hon. member for Stormont sharing their comments and their advice with respect to the operation of the new ministry. I just wanted to make one or two observations. I won't take a great deal of time because we'll have the opportunity during the course of the programme by programme consideration of the estimates perhaps to go into some detail.

May I generalize to this extent. The member for Windsor-Walkerville and the member for Stormont, make some reference to the lottery. I think, just as a matter of interest, particularly before we get into the first vote, as you know the ministry is not asking for any money to establish the lottery corporation. So quite technically, we're not asking you to vote any financial support to the lottery.

Mr. Stokes: Why have you got \$20 million in here?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The \$20 million, of course, are the net proceeds which will come from the activities of the lottery corporation, and we'll comment on that in just a minute. The only point I want to make is that it's just sort of an in and out proposition because the lottery corporation is looking after itself.

Mr. Deans: That's true of the government in general, isn't it?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I do think it's very timely that we would discuss the lottery in this particular vote at this time, because I'm anxious to hear from members of this committee what they think about the organization of the lottery, and the distribution system and the general attitude of the people in their areas about the lottery. I would assure them that I'd want to pass this on to the lottery corporation and hope they would accept these comments in the spirit in which they're given here and to effect any improvements which are considered to be worthwhile. After all, as the slogan goes, in Wintario we all win. The more successful the lottery is, the more we have to promote the good works which are referred to in section 9 of the Act establishing the corporation.

The organization of the lottery is a matter to which the lottery corporation has been giving a great deal of its time. They were faced with the instructions that they had to attempt to have the first lottery ready for May 15. They recognized, in order to do that, that it would be impossible to devise a distribution system of their own, but rather saw in place already a system which was being used by the Olympic lottery; they said they would go that route. The board satisfied itself with respect to the distributors who had been given the responsibility for the Olympic lottery. I think in about seven or nine areas there were some openings. They established a subcommittee to interview those who had, by letter, indicated they would be interested in becoming distributors and assumed the responsibility of putting them in place.

I would use this opportunity, in responding to the member for Windsor-Walkerville, that if there are specific areas which seem—and the member for Thunder Bay indicated this too during the course of his comments—if there are areas where, in fact, the distribution system isn't working well because of the lack of tickets at the retail outlet, we'd like to know about that so I could pass it on to the lottery corporation. I imagine the distribution system will take a while to get into place; but we certainly would want to be sure that everyone who wants to has an opportunity to play the game.

May I say, when I'm talking about the distribution, the hon. members of the committee will recall that when I made a statement in the House the other day in response to the member for Grey-Bruce's (Mr. Sargent) concern about the framework of the lottery, I indicated the corporation had advised me

they were, in fact, reviewing the commission structure at the wholesale level or the distributor level. It's my understanding they'll soon be making an announcement with respect to some revisions in that schedule, along with some announcement dealing with special arrangements for charitable organizations to benefit more generously in the sale of tickets in their particular community, which makes a lot of sense too.

Mr. B. Newman: You can't elaborate on that, can you, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think I better wait until I get the instructions from them, but they are now working on some schedule whereby they will find some way to share a little larger commission with the service clubs and the charitable organizations.

Mr. Deans: Time, that is the end of round one.

Mr. D. A. Evans (Simcoe Centre): Put your helmet on.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, could we not have a list from the distributors of their agents in the area with telephone numbers so we can file complaints directly to them?

Hon. Mr. Welch: It seems to be a reasonable request. Are you talking about the retail outlets?

Mr. B. Newman: No, I don't care about the retail outlets. All I want to know is the man who is operating in the area and who are his agents in the area. The individual retail outlets contact us.

Mr. Chairman: We have two questions. Mr. Deans and then Mr. Stokes. Do you wish to get into the matter of the lottery at this moment?

Mr. Deans: Sure.

Mr. Chairman: All right.

Mr. Deans: Since the minister has raised the matter of the lottery, it would make some sense to talk about it now. The ideal situation would be for us to involve those who will ultimately benefit from the proceeds in the sale of the tickets, both at the main distributing level or at the retail level.

You've got to set that as an objective. You've got to decide that those people whose business is other than the provision of cultural or recreational opportunities who are involved in the sale or distribution of the tickets are doing so now on a temporary

basis. I hope you will do everything in your power, as soon as possible, to identify the groups across the province which are most likely to need assistance from the lottery proceeds, and then approach them with the idea of making them the distributors and retail sellers of lottery tickets.

If you are going to raise, let's pick for the want of a better figure \$10 million, then let's try to make sure that every single dollar of that, other than the administrative cost of the lottery here and the prize money, goes to the groups which need the money for purposes of culture and recreation. The only way you are going to do is to alter the way the selling is currently being done and go directly to the hockey leagues, to the ballet groups, to the libraries; directly to all of the organizations which hopefully will benefit from the proceeds and make them your points of distribution. That way you are going to get 100 cents on the dollar. You will eliminate to some extent the need to make as large a grant; or maybe what you will be doing is increasing the opportunities for those groups to improve their financial base.

I'm convinced the lottery shouldn't be used by retail outlets as a way of getting people into the store to buy something. You don't want people dropping by the store to pick up the lottery ticket and hopefully also to buy a package of cigarettes or something else. We should try to get away from that concept of distribution altogether.

There are any number of very worthwhile organizations across the province—ranging from service clubs to what could be easily identified as cultural groups—that if we sought them out and if we set the programme up on that basis, would be able to handle the distribution and sale of the tickets themselves. That's what you should be striving for. Get away from the Olympic lottery system. It's not intended to be a windfall for the private entrepreneur. If it is intended to be that, then it ought not to be.

The lottery is intended to be a means of raising funds for purposes of extending the recreational and cultural activities in the Province of Ontario, and if there is a way to ensure that we use more of the money for that purpose, then we should be following it. So I'm really quite eager that you should set the lottery people to work to advertise the programme in whatever way you have in order to get more of the groups which are likely to benefit into the business of selling the tickets.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would say to the hon. member for Wentworth that one would

certainly be sympathetic to seeing involvement of the non-profit sector, so to speak, if that's how I could but the general approach—

Mr. Deans: That's fine.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —to cover the various groups you are talking about. But I don't see that instead of helping the small corner store and the thousands of little merchants throughout Ontario, who in fact could benefit from this as well. I think it's very important to recognize the fact that in addition to what people may be going to their corner store to buy—their paper or whatever else they buy in their corner store in the way of provisions—they would have the opportunity to pick up their lottery ticket as well. If this helps to stimulate small business and that type of neighbourhood commercial activity throughout Ontario, I think it is worthwhile.

I am not a member of the Ontario Lottery Corp.—we have a separate corporation that has the responsibility of making this decision—but I would like to think that you are saying that in addition to this operation there also would be the opportunity for many worthwhile organizations, such as service clubs—lodges and whatever, the volunteer sector, to have access to this particular opportunity, and to benefit not only through the grants that ultimately will come from the net proceeds through the ministry, but also through the commission in the sale of tickets so that they can use that themselves.

The difficulty we have, and one of the reasons this statement hasn't been made before now, is that we have to run a lottery every two weeks. This is a system that is very sensitive to time. I would suppose the essential thing is that you have to develop a system for tickets in and tickets back, and then the next draw out and back and so on; the system has to be able to respond quickly to that particular timetable.

The other thing is that I suppose in the city of Hamilton, or the city of Windsor or Cornwall, or wherever our home towns are, there would be a number of the non-profit organizations which would like to take part.

Mr. Deans: Sure.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It may be that the best way is to organize some system where they could, in some consecutive way, get involved—the Lions Club for a period of time and then the Kiwanis Club for a period of time; or the women's committee of something else for a period of time. I don't see the sales as being an exclusive prerogative of any particular sector. I don't think we should ignore

the fact that for thousands of little businesses in this province this provides some additional income as well.

Mr. Deans: But surely that is not the purpose of the thing. The purpose of the lottery is to raise funds for recreation and culture, that was my understanding. The purpose was not to stimulate business, that's what the Ministry of Industry and Tourism is supposed to be doing. You are supposed to be looking after culture and recreation.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It won't add five cents to the ministry whoever sells the tickets, as you know. We net a certain amount under any arrangement.

Mr. Deans: No, but it is not a matter of that consideration. It is a matter of your view of the purpose of the lottery.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Section 9 specifies that.

Mr. Deans: The purpose of the lottery is to raise funds for culture and recreation; to use those funds to the greatest extent possible for the promotion of cultural and recreational activity in the province. I am not reading from it, but that's what it says.

Now for all of the assistance that it gives to small business, in actual fact if they didn't have it they wouldn't miss it. But if you are going to make it a competitive situation, where the non-profit sector, as you choose to call it, is going to be in competition with the corner store to sell lottery tickets, then it is going to become extremely difficult for the non-profit sector, given they are doing it in their spare time, to be able to compete.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't agree that as—

Mr. Deans: Why don't you place the emphasis on the allocation, sale and distribution of the tickets through the non-profit sector? Then, wherever it is not possible to obtain adequate distribution, turn to the private section if need be. But rather seek out the non-profit sector first so that the money—you don't like that?

Mr. G. Nixon: No; you are against the small businessman.

Mr. Deans: Oh don't be ridiculous.

Mr. G. Nixon: I am not ridiculous.

Mr. Deans: You are being normally asinine.

Mr. Chairman: Order please.

Mr. G. Nixon: You are that way all the time.

Mr. Chairman: Order please.

Mr. Deans: The fact of the matter is that if you are going to raise money for culture and recreation, it makes sense that as much of the money as it humanly possible should go for that purpose. Do you agree?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well of course public convenience is important too.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. G. Nixon: We are all taking part in the debate here.

Mr. Deans: No, I am asking the minister if he agrees.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well then speak through the chair.

Mr. Deans: I'm speaking through the chair. I always speak through the chair.

What I'm saying is that if you're selling a dollar's worth of something and you can get 98 cents back to go into the fund that's intended to be funding culture and recreation activities—then you should be doing that.

Hon. Mr. Welch: All I'm saying is—

Mr. Deans: You take the city of Hamilton or the city of Windsor or any other. As you say there are any number of organizations, non-profit, which would be vying for the opportunity to distribute and to sell. Since there are draws every second week it's entirely possible to schedule them over the course of a year so that each might be able to take advantage of three or four sale opportunities. That would surely then cut down on the amounts of money they would require by way of grant. That money then could be used for other activities to foster more and better and more varied cultural and recreational activities.

Hon. Mr. Welch: All I'm saying to the hon. member for Wentworth, Mr. Chairman, is that I'm not disagreeing with him at all. The lottery corporation will, in fact, be announcing such a scheme. But that doesn't have to be done exclusively.

In other words, there is no reason why both plans can't be operating at the same time. I underlined the fact that public convenience has to be a factor in this as well, and if John Q. Public wants to walk down and get a lottery ticket once a week from the same place where he picks up his tobacco, why shouldn't he have that right? Why does he have to phone somebody and say: "Where

do I buy my tickets this week? What service club do I buy my tickets from this week?"

Mr. Deans: No, because the service club can be the distributor.

Hon. Mr. Welch: What will happen is that we'll have an increase in sales and everyone will benefit.

Mr. Deans: But why can't the service clubs be the distributors of the tickets?

Hon. Mr. Welch: We're not talking about service clubs as distributors.

Mr. Deans: Why can't they be the distributors of the tickets and thereby benefit from the distribution fee?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think you'll see that the lottery corporation approaches it in a different way.

Mr. Deans: I know it does.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The lottery corporation is going to have a premium commission for the charitable organizations.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): I'm sorry, what was that?

Hon. Mr. Welch: A premium commission.

Mr. Deans: But why should some person—I don't care who that person is—why should that person be reaping the benefit for themselves, when in fact the benefit could be going directly to the people who are supposed to be using the money for recreational and cultural activities? Why can't the groups that are supposed to benefit, at least in the first instance, be the distributors of the tickets? From that point on you can determine whether or not how much of the retailing can and should be done through the public sector and the non-profit sector.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I am advised by the corporation that a stable, continuing market demand requires some continuity with respect to distribution, and that fluctuations at that level would seriously impair the success of the lottery. There had to be some stability with respect to the distribution system so that had to be put in place that way. The non-profit or charitable organizations were to be encouraged to enter lottery sales and to benefit from them by special concessions with respect to commission. I emphasize that the lottery corporation is presently working on this and I am advised I should be able to make an announcement in the House next week on

that particular matter; which should be, I think, very well received.

I just say that I don't think it has to be done that way exclusively. The small merchants, we have hundreds of them now throughout Ontario, carry the little logo in their window.

I wanted to make two other points in response to the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville, who talked about the fact that of course when people buy a ticket they want to know who wins. There are some improvements, I understand, with respect to getting that number out. I notice one of the Toronto newspapers is now providing that service as of tonight. At the point of sale, the operator is now going to be required to carry that number within a few minutes of the draw; and there will be special advertisements. We are expecting some improvements to speed up the communication of the winning numbers to the people of the province.

Mr. B. Newman: Could I suggest to you right now, Mr. Minister, that on the logo they have in the window, "Lottery Tickets Are Available Here", you have last week's winners pasted alongside?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think you're quite right. I think more emphasis will be placed on that. The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville quite properly draws attention to some attitudes of concern expressed by very responsible people within the Ontario community. I draw particular reference to letters which we have received from church leaders in the province expressing some concerns with respect to the lottery. Indeed once the Legislature had established that there would be a lottery—that is that there was a political decision within the Legislature which was unanimously agreed upon—it was felt by the Premier (Mr. Davis), and myself, that those expressing concerns should have the opportunity to meet with the lottery corporation. They could set out before that corporation their concerns about how the lottery was conducted, particularly with reference to its advertising campaign and the tastefulness or lack of taste insofar as advertising is concerned. The lottery corporation have met with a number of church leaders to provide them with an opportunity to express their opinions.

I know many of us are concerned about the social aspects of this. As I was reflecting upon this whole question myself, I was interested to turn up some quotations from the Royal Commission on Betting and Lotteries and Gaming. This commission was conducted in the United Kingdom between 1949 and 1951. If I might, just for the purposes of the

record, present this to demonstrate the fact that many people have struggled to put this particular issue into proper perspective. I am now quoting from the royal commission. The record would show that this is a quotation from their report. In this report the commissioners say this:

We are left with the impression that it is extremely difficult to establish, by abstract arguments, that all gambling is inherently immoral without adopting views as to the nature of good and evil which would not find general acceptance among moralists. Our concern with the ethical significance of gambling is confined to the effect which it may have on the character of the gambler as a member of society. If we were convinced that, whatever the degree of gambling, this effect must be harmful, we should be inclined to think that it was the duty of the state to restrict gambling to the greatest extent practicable.

This point of view was put to us by some witnesses, but we do not think that it can be established, either by abstract argument or by an appeal to experience. It would be out of place to discuss here the abstract arguments, but from our general observations and from the evidence which we have heard, we can find no support for the belief that gambling, provided that it's kept within reasonable bounds, does serious harm either to the character of those who take part in it or to their family circle and the community, generally.

It is in immoderate gambling that the dangers lie. An individual or a community in whose life gambling plays too prominent a part, betrays a false sense of values which cannot but impair the full development of the personality or the society. It is the concern of the state that gambling, like other indulgences such as the drinking of alcoholic liquor, should be kept within reasonable bounds, but this does not imply that there is anything inherently wrong in it.

When you chat with people, who have very strong views on this particular subject, you are impressed with the sincerity of their point of view and the conviction with which it is expressed. I suppose you ultimately have to come to a judgement call, as the Legislature did when it was asked to establish the lottery corporation. This doesn't minimize the importance of making sure that as the game is played and as the framework within which it's played is advertised, it is done in a way that doesn't offend the sensitivities of re-

sponsible leaders such as the ones who have written to us.

At the same time we should remind ourselves that we really do provide the people of the province with a choice as to whether or not they buy a ticket. The choice is there. If, in fact, this concern is expressed, then indeed it should really go to influence those not to get involved. I mean everyone is free to take whatever position they like on that argument.

I thought that was an interesting quotation. Certainly when one looks up material, one can find all kinds of arguments on all sides of that particular issue. I do appreciate the fact that the hon. member has drawn attention to it, because it did provide me with the opportunity to underline the fact that we have not—

Mr. B. Newman: Did you formally write to those who expressed concern?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Actually we have. The Premier has replied to their letter, or rather his response is in the process of going out. Their letter just arrived the first part of this month; and as you will recall Mr. Harpur in the Toronto Star, in the last week or two gave some publicity to the concern of that council.

Mr. Stokes: What group is the minister talking about?

Hon. Mr. Welch: A number of church leaders who wrote to the Premier.

Mr. B. Newman: The Salvation Army, the Baptist convention.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes, it was the chairman of the Salvation Army, Moral and Social Standards and Issues; the Social Concerns Committee of the Baptist Convention; the Department of Church and Society Mission in Canada of the United Church of Canada; the executive secretary of the Ontario Council of the United Church of Canada; the associate secretary of the Canadian Council of Churches; the deputy secretary, Department of Church and Society of the United Church of Canada; and the general secretary of the Baptist Convention.

Mr. Stokes: None of those are devotees of bingo, I take it.

Mr. Samis: I was just going to ask that.

Mr. B. Newman: No Anglicans or Catholics.

Hon. Mr. Welch: One notices that those with episcopal types of church government have not joined. I am not trying to—

Mr. Samis: You have a built-in bias in this material.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Are there any other questions with respect to the lottery before we go on?

Mr. Stokes: That's what I want to talk about.

Mr. Samis: Are we on the lottery bill or what?

Mr. Chairman: What I think we should do is have the minister complete his presentation and then we will get back to the agenda.

Mr. Stokes: He did.

Mr. Samis: No, I don't think he did.

Mr. Chairman: Do you have any more to say?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I thought I might just make one or two observations on some other matters which both the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville and the hon. member for Stormont raised, and I will do this quickly so we can get on with the detail.

I was interested in the comments of the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville in the area of heritage conservation. As he will know, we are particularly encouraged by some discussions now which the Heritage Foundation and the black community in Amherstburg are conducting which could lead to the establishment of the first museum devoted entirely to the history of the black community in Ontario. I think the point the hon. member makes is that we should be perhaps become that much more involved in the development of historical these areas. He makes reference to the work in Midland, and of course I would remind him about the exciting project at Ft. William and others. I suppose as resources would allow and as research would substantiate, we should be encouraged to do just that.

I appreciate the comments the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville made with respect to the general area of arts and their support. I would point out to him that since next year is the Olympic year we are gearing up in a cultural sense for the Olympics. I think that would be a very exciting community-based type of organization and we will be having more to say about that before too long.

Mr. B. Newman: Do you intend to have it on a local level, with selections, and then bring it up right into the Olympic level?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think we are working from a regional type of organization to have that type of activity.

Mr. B. Newman: So it would be based essentially on the way you run athletic competitions, eventually ending up in the cultural Olympics.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I am not talking in terms of competition here so much as participation of a number of people at the local level.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, but even though you participate you eventually end up selecting some of the displays, the final goal being your cultural Olympics.

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, I think we are confusing two things. The cultural Olympic involvement, as such, is really just that. It is an involvement at the local level and the regional level of a co-ordinated group of people.

Mr. B. Newman: So you are misusing the word "Olympic" then?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, Olympic in that it is being done because this is the year of great international competition, so we are doing things in the community to recognize that. There is another aspect of the Olympics which calls for the various provinces to participate in some event, as I understand it, in Montreal, the site of the Olympics itself. This is different from what I have been talking about here.

Mr. B. Newman: Yours is going to be provincial only.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes. In the multicultural and citizenship area, may I join in comments of both the hon. member for Windsor-Walker-ville and the member for Stormont. Certainly, with obvious limitations on resources, both with respect to personnel and financially, there is no need to duplicate what the government of Canada may be doing. We work very closely with the government of Canada, which assumes the responsibility for the immigration policy. Our involvement is one of welcoming people who have, in fact, made that decision to come, regardless of the country from which they come or the languages which they speak. Through work at the airport and through Ontario House, straight, homey good neighbourliness is extended in welcoming people to the province. In addition there are

the language and citizenship programmes which are part of the integration programme.

I use the word integration, and I hope that I'm not misunderstood because that's not synonymous with assimilation. It's integration, and I know the member for Stormont used that word; it's very important.

The member for Stormont and I would disagree, however, on the official policy of this province with respect to cultural activities. We are officially a bilingual nation, but Ontario has always taken the position that we are multicultural and not bicultural. That's a very important distinction. It's a policy distinction which we make. It's a very important one and one which I am sure is accepted generally within this province when we think of the diversity of the cultural resources we have here. This isn't to the exclusion of the so-called founding fathers.

Mr. Samis: We wouldn't say you are multicultural, we would say you are unilingual.

Hon. Mr. Welch: We are officially bilingual, but certainly multicultural. I must say, as a member of a Canadian delegation some years ago to a UNESCO cultural conference, the government of Canada itself amended its position at that particular time. As you know, it was the time of the study of the B and B Commission. I think, generally speaking, certainly my understanding from involvement with Heritage Ontario, and with my personal involvement with ACFO and now the Advisory Council on Franco-Ontarian Affairs, the Franco-Ontarian people of this province, as do the anglophones of this province, recognize the concept of multiculturalism as being realistic and certainly part of any definition of Canadianism, without in any way minimizing the important contribution which either the English or French have made to the development of this province. I think the difficulty is that there is confusion in some people's minds as to what multiculturalism really means.

An hon. member: Exactly.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think it's in that area that we need a lot of help to make sure we see it in its proper concept of not something fragmentary or divisive, but something which we're really invited to share in a very meaningful way; a cultural heritage of the people which in fact finds some type of a distinct cultural expression or nationalistic expression, if one could use that term, called Canadianism. I don't think you could define a Canadian today without taking multiculturalism into account.

However, I appreciate the fact that with this has come the discussion in the whole field of language, and I think that's where we get into some difficulties. It's one thing to talk in terms of language of instruction or the study of language. What we're saying is as far as the schools of this province are concerned—I'm not the Minister of Education—is that the two official languages of instruction are English and French, subject to the educational policies.

We have had an expansion in the study of language in this province. It began when I was Minister of Education, and the extension of the language credit programme in the secondary school curriculum has now been further expanded, starting at grade 12. I think it is now down to grade 9 with a number of local boards introducing other languages as credit courses, as the member for Windsor-Walkerville indicates, opening up those windows of opportunity. The interesting thing about it is that some of these languages are being taken by people who are not necessarily from that ethnic or cultural background. I know in my home community Italian is taught in the secondary schools, so is Ukrainian. I guess it varies from place to place depending upon the attitude of the local school board.

Mr. B. Newman: But it is not a credit course. It has to be accredited as a course in the system, and it's not being accredited now.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Certainly in the jurisdiction I'm familiar with it is a credit. It's a secondary school credit, part of your 27 credits. In other words, if a young person in St. Catharines at Sir Winston Churchill Secondary School wants to study Ukrainian rather than German, for which he always got a credit, he gets a credit. It's just as simple as that.

Mr. B. Newman: I understand that is not so, Mr. Minister, but I stand to be corrected.

Mr. Samis: Would you favour a system where students, say at the high school level, could study Ukrainian or German without even taking one year of French in the Province of Ontario because of the options available?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think the Minister of Education answered that question in the House the other day.

Mr. Samis: But don't you think in terms of citizenship that it's kind of sad? We might have people in this province not take any French beyond grade 7 or 8. And this is officially a bilingual, bicultural country.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't think I would disagree with the motivation of your question. I think the important thing is that to be meaningful it's a choice which the student makes. There are many things which may motivate someone to study some of the other languages because of their own particular background.

Mr. Samis: I'm just suggesting this because some communities may have a built-in bias against French because of the political implications between Quebec and Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would hope that's not the case but—

Mr. Samis: I think it is the case in lots of communities where it's an issue; and this hurts the survival of the French language in this province.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'm taking too much time on this. However, I think as far as the educational system is concerned, there is remedial work to help students make the adjustment to our system. There is some instruction provided to help them over the initial shock of language problems in the school, as far as instruction is concerned. But generally speaking, our language programme is as I have mentioned it. I appreciate comments with respect to the importance of the—

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, while you're on those courses, I have a communication from the Deputy Minister of Education that states that they're only experimental courses and they're not credited courses, especially when it refers to Ukrainian.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't agree with that.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, here it is. "At the present time the group of type A listings is determined on the basis of the Ministry of Education guidelines."

Hon. Mr. Welch: But you are talking about teacher instruction.

Mr. B. Newman: I have the reply here. "Subjects or areas of study, like the Ukrainian language, for which the ministry has not prepared a guideline, may be approved as experimental courses." It is my understanding that about 19 experimental courses in the Ukrainian language have been approved.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: But they're not accredited courses.

Hon. Mr. Welch: They're courses for credits; there's no question about that.

Mr. B. Newman: This was the big contention on the part of schools.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Are you talking about a teacher's certificate, or are you talking about students taking a language course?

Mr. B. Newman: I'm referring to a student taking the language.

Hon. Mr. Welch: They are credited.

Mr. B. Newman: I'll accept your comment on that.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Thank you.

Mr. B. Newman: I'll follow up on it though.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I hope I'm right.

Mr. Stokes: We'll accept that the minister is right.

Mr. Chairman: Is there anything further, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Welch: On libraries and information, I appreciate the comments that have been made about the position of the libraries in our community. I do appreciate the comments that have been made about the general position of fitness. I think that's something we'll have to work with the Ministry of Health on in order to make sure we have this type of programme.

There was much talk about the Junior A hockey contracts. As you know, I've asked the Ontario Hockey Council for a report, shortly, with respect to the change in the time for signing of their contracts between the spring and the fall. I'll be interested in having some of their reports back soon.

You talked about headgear with respect to boxing. As you know, this is not mandatory from an international point of view. There is some research presently under way with respect to the effectiveness of some of this equipment and the whole matter.

Mr. B. Newman: I told you Mr. Minister, I'm not going to swallow that. It is not mandatory from an international point of view, but let's perfect Canadian equipment, and not worry about other countries.

Hon. Mr. Welch: As one who has never boxed, I'll have to rely on some of the experts.

Mr. Samis: Are you against it?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, I'm not against accepting advice and direction on this particu-

lar matter. If the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville has some information that might help me in that matter, I'd be glad to have it.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, your officials have all of the information they need. From the practical point of view, you wouldn't allow your son to box without headgear.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Oh, he just doesn't fight.

Mr. Stokes: He'd rather switch.

Mr. Samis: He's a lover.

Hon. Mr. Welch: He's what?

Mr. Samis: He's a lover.

Hon. Mr. Welch: There has been no indication of that.

Mr. Chairman: Is there anything else now, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Welch: If I may be permitted; I haven't touched on everything and maybe some of these other points may come up. I am very appreciative that the member for Stormont has raised the question of the film industry in this country. As you know, the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations (Mr. Handleman) has introduced an amendment to the Theatres Act, which draws some attention to the question of quota.

We were concerned that we get across this particular point; that we have, since the establishment of the ministry, been working very closely with all parties involved with interest in that particular issue. We met with the producers and the actors. We have been meeting with distributors and the exhibitors. I think it is reasonable to say that there isn't an obvious consensus emerging from those particular discussions as of the moment.

That's a healthy sign. We are still talking. I think there are general assumptions that there is some wisdom in establishing a viable, indigenous film industry in this particular country. It involves discussions with the government of Canada. It involves our particular constitutional responsibility or jurisdiction, through the Theatres Act and a number of other measures.

We will be working very closely with the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations before any definite policy will be developed from our point of view, because it involves more than simply talking in terms of percentages and that sort of thing. However, I have found the discussions very interesting.

I suppose it is fair to say that because of the broadcasting regulation the very result to which you make reference, that is the growth of the Canadian music industry and the recording industry, has been encouraged. Whether the same thing will happen with film is all wrapped up in many areas of interest. For example, what is the ultimate support which the consumer, the box office, is going to give?

But it is sufficient to say at this stage that the Ministry of Culture and Recreation has been working very closely with the parties involved, and hopefully we will be able to develop some type of policy guidelines. But I would want to check with my colleagues first.

In the case of book publishing, of course, you have seen some of the results—a display of 757 titles down in the rotunda as part of ongoing support from the Arts Council, which was by way of following the Rohmer commission on the book publishing industry. You will see in these estimates some moneys to help pay the interest on loans which the Ontario Development Corp. has given to some printing houses. So this government has taken some pretty positive steps to support and stimulate book publishing and also authors.

It is interesting if you browse—as I saw your colleague, the member for Thunder Bay and his daughter doing—through some of those books.

Mr. B. Newman: He was looking at the pictures.

Hon. Mr. Welch: When the committee put together the catalogue for that particular exhibition—which is to stimulate sales; it's going all across this country—it was amazing all the titles they finally came up with.

They finally reduced it to 757 titles, Canadian titles. I think it was gratifying, the realization that this has been going on and that it is available and being drawn to public attention. I think both points you mentioned are very significant and very important in the appreciation of a cultural nationalism that we feel growing in this country.

Mr. Samis: I am glad to see you accept that as a respectable term instead of a less-than-respectable term as it was five years ago.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, I think perhaps with your permission, you might want to—

Mr. Chairman: Right.

Hon. Mr. Welch: If there are any points I have missed, you might raise them in your questions.

On vote 2701:

Mr. Chairman: In the 10 minutes that are remaining before we adjourn: Item 1, main office, any comments? Shall that carry?

Mr. Stokes: No, I want to discuss the main office briefly.

Mr. Chairman: All right; Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: This is a collection of a lot of branches of government where you have a lot of areas of concern that have been taken away from several other ministries and just thrown together in one new Ministry of Culture and Recreation. A lot of them fit naturally into this particular ministry and I would have no quarrel with them.

However, I am very concerned about two of the areas that are going to be your direct responsibility. I don't want to get into them in any particular detail, but since I am talking about the main office and the administrative responsibilities. While we have the various departments and branch heads here, and the deputy, I just want to impress upon them the need to look into two specific areas that are the responsibility of this ministry. I would caution these officials against paying particular attention to activities of the ministry that will give them a very high profile and public appeal, at the expense of other areas that are their responsibility and that will get hived-off into a corner and pigeonholed. One of them is sports and recreation as it affects areas of the north that have been neglected so far and have so much catching up to do. I don't want to deal with any specifics, but that is one of the areas of concern to me.

The other one is the Indian community secretariat. I don't know just how the various groups that speak for native people in the Province of Ontario—whether it be the Union of Ontario Indians, Treaty No. 3, Treaty No. 9, or the Ontario Métis and Non-Status Indian Association and other groups that emerge from time to time—how they would ever find it in the headings, within the various votes. One would miss it altogether if you weren't—

Hon. Mr. Welch: It's vote 2704, item 2.

Mr. Stokes: I have it marked now and I am going to have more specific comments to make on it when we get to that particular vote.

I just want to take a few minutes to impress upon the deputy and the branch heads that when they are sitting around cutting up that

piece of pie, they don't lose sight of the fact that there is a particular group that do contribute very significantly to the cultural mosaic in the Province of Ontario. It is a group that I have a particular affinity and affection for, simply because it has been neglected for far too long.

It is very easy to suggest that the delivery of services to native groups, particularly to those on reserves, is primarily and almost totally the responsibility of the federal government. We know what took place in 1969 and 1970 when Jean Chretien decided that all he was going to do was provide some funding for native groups, and it would be the responsibility of various departments and ministries and agencies of provincial governments to do the delivery. There are many areas where the province is much more competent to do the delivering, but we must not lose sight of the fact that we do have aboriginal and treaty rights enshrined in federal statutes that do give them certain rights with regard to land and the right to carry on their cultural and traditional lifestyle.

I just want to make it quite clear that if you put it to the side and just react whenever the pressure seems to be on you, you are going to have a lot of dissatisfied people to contend with, including me.

I will get into the details when we get to the respective votes, but I think I had a responsibility, while we were talking about the main office, to say that that is going to be a particular concern of mine. Now there is one other comment that I want to make—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well as one B. of R.T. man to another, I want to assure you they are not going to be pigeonholed, and that it is very important. We have a very impressive record to talk to you about as far as consultation and meetings are concerned. So we will look forward to that—

Mr. Stokes: Concerning which?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Concerning the number of meetings that have been held with respect to various matters. So I look forward to talking to you about it in more detail when we get to that vote.

Mr. Chairman: Good. Do you have something else on the main office, Mr. Stokes?

Mr. Stokes: Not on the main office.

Mr. Chairman: The next item is financial administrative services, shall that carry? Carried.

Policy and programme planning, carried? Carried.

Communications services, carried?

Mr. G. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, I am interested in this communication item. Today I received a nice piece of green paper dated June 26. It says that we are going to have a special day at Queen's Park on Dominion Day. Very nice. I think it's rather late for these papers to be coming out. As a member from Toronto, I couldn't tell anyone that we are having anything at Queen's Park for Dominion Day.

I just can't understand the lateness of it. I would like the people from my community to come down here and enjoy the concerts. I just don't understand why it is so late.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well I might say to the hon. member that in the programme to which reference is made, the first concert is not until July 9. The Dominion Day programme is really tied in with the Shriners' parade. It's a case of the whole parade stopping at noon, with the flag being raised here and all the bands in the Shriner parade playing our national anthem.

Mr. G. Nixon: Mr. Minister, it does not say that here. It says here that on Wednesday, July 9, there is going to be a concert. What kind of a concert?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I have that particular. It is a musical concert on a stage which will be on the front lawn.

Mr. G. Nixon: Is it going to be rock music? Is it going to be symphony music? Is it going to be—

Hon. Mr. Welch: It varies from week to week. The detail of each programme will be available to members in the next day or two.

Mr. G. Nixon: Mr. Minister, I just can't understand this. I can't understand it for the simple reason that we have publications which this government of Ontario puts out from the Ministry of Industry and Tourism that talk about events that are happening. I read that book for the months of May, June and July and I don't see any of this stuff in there. I don't know why we are not communicating with the other departments. I just can't understand it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I accept responsibility for the lateness of the bulletin. I will see that the hon. member, Mr. Chairman, gets more detail with respect to the programme.

Mr. G. Nixon: Thank you, sir. Could I ask one other little question? Are you going to be advertising this in ethnic languages; and if so, in how many languages?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think through the Ontario ethnic press group.

Mr. G. Nixon: Could I have a list of these papers so I know what is going on?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. G. Nixon: Thank you very kindly.

Mr. Chairman: Anything else under that item?

Mr. Samis: Does your ministry offer any assistance to any groups, such as the Canada Week committee or anything of this sort?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'm sorry?

Mr. Samis: Do you offer any funding or any assistance, say, to a community group that wants to stage a special parade or cultural display of any sort for Canada Day? Are you involved in any degree of support?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Not necessarily just for that purpose. We are involved, through one of the programmes to which we make reference later, in what's called Festival Ontario. Communities such as Petrolia, Wallaceburg, Chatham, Sault Ste. Marie and Guelph are bringing together a number of cultural activities and plugging into the extension work of the provincial cultural institutions. There is help available in both exhibits and money.

Mr. Samis: But you don't have anything directly related to Canada Day?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Not directly related to Canada Day, other than what we do.

Mr. Samis: Don't you think there is room for activity and involvement?

Hon. Mr. Welch: It may well be that we should, perhaps, be stimulating special programmes. We think that most communities are doing this pretty well on their own.

Mr. Samis: Well I notice in our own community that a small merchant had to organize a committee last week. He has had tremendous support since he got the ball rolling. It seems to me that you could offer assistance to people like that. It's very worthwhile.

Mr. Chairman: Right. Will communications carry? I presume, Mr. Minister, it is your intention to be here this evening?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Oh yes.

Mr. Chairman: And we carry on.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't want to miss anything.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes has something on the lottery. The question is should we adjourn now and come back later, at 8? You'll be here, Mr. Stokes?

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

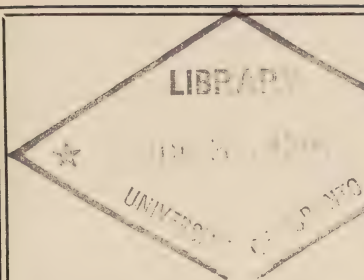
It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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Ontario. Legislative Assembly

Legislature of Ontario Debates

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION

Standing Miscellaneous Estimates Committee

Chairman: Mr. T. A. Wardle

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, June 26, 1975

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1975

The committee resumed at 8:09 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION

(continued)

On vote 2701:

Mr. Chairman: Order, please! I believe that Mr. Stokes has the floor. Mr. Stokes, please.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): If we can bring the member for Sudbury East to order, we can get on.

Mr. Chairman: Is he here?

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Looking for a handout?

Mr. Stokes: I wanted to speak briefly about the distribution system of the lottery tickets, and I think it is ever so important that you do involve the service and charitable organizations, particularly in small communities in the north, because if it weren't for their dedication a lot of the programmes that are underway in small municipalities just wouldn't even be conceived let alone seen through to fruition.

The reason I think it's so important that you give them a piece of the action is because as a result of the proliferation of Olympic lottery tickets and Wintario lottery tickets, people are looking for the big win. Where they used to spend a few dollars on local draws and lotteries, now they are less reluctant to do so simply because they're looking for the big prize. So it's becoming increasingly difficult for charitable and service-oriented organizations in small towns to compete with your Wintario lottery and the Olympic lottery. About their only source is an opportunity to become distributors or agents or what have you, and get some of their badly needed cash for community works.

I've had some correspondence with the minister on this, particularly where the Lions Club in Nipigon wants to get involved, and the Kinsmen Clubs in my riding are particularly active. They just completed a joint

project on behalf of those victims of cystic fibrosis. They raised in excess of \$50,000 in a joint effort on a telethon. They are very well organized, they're small groups, they're closely knit, and I think they are ideally suited to the kind of distribution system that you explained earlier, and they will respond to the time frames that you have mentioned that are so important for the success of the Wintario lottery.

There is only one other thing that I want to talk about and that is the advertising of the winner. This creates tremendous logistical problems in the north unless you are in a position to contact all of the media. We only have two daily newspapers in the whole Thunder Bay district. One is a morning paper and the other is an afternoon paper, and while the morning paper gets distributed to the city and some of the outlying points, the afternoon paper only gets city distribution. It took me about 20 minutes to locate that little Wintario logo in the local paper. It was about the size of a book of matches and it was extremely difficult to find.

I had complained to the corporation about how inconspicuous this ad was, and they said, "Well, we were extremely displeased about it because even the ad was wrong. They had left one of the series off, or one of the numbers off." They weren't at all pleased.

I understand you're sort of leaving it to the media to publicize the winners. I don't think that's good enough, because unless you have complete and total participation and co-operation from all the media, there are going to be a good many people who are buying these tickets who will never be able to find out whether there even was a winner, let alone who the winner was. I think maybe in some instances it's going to cost you some money to advertise, but I think if you're going to have happy participants, I think you are going to have to be prepared to spend some money to make sure that everybody who can read knows who the winners are.

I've already discussed this with people in the lottery corporation and hopefully they will take some of the suggestions that I have made, but I think it is absolutely essential that it not only be above board, but it be seen to be above board, that there is nothing

hidden, everybody knows exactly what is going on, that there is a draw coming up, who the winner is. People can be suspicious and say, well, maybe they didn't hold one, or maybe they are not willing to tell us everything about it.

Those are the only two things I wanted to say about the lottery. I think your method of advertising has to be better and I wanted to impress upon you how important it is that you allow charitable and service-oriented clubs and groups in small communities to participate. It is their only source of funds now.

Hon. R. Welch (Minister of Culture and Recreation): I'd be very happy to make sure that these are passed on. Thank you very much.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Aren't the people from the lottery here?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I am accountable, whatever you want to ask about.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, but will you be able to answer some of the questions we have on it?

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): Is Mr. McCullough here?

Hon. Mr. Welch: There is a draw tonight in Bracebridge.

Mr. Chairman: The next speaker is Mr. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): I have a few things to say about the lottery, as Mr. Welch might well expect. I think I perhaps was one of the more critical members of the Legislature of the lottery after it got into operation. That was mainly because the distribution of the tickets across the province, and particularly in my area, was, to say the least, terrible.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It has been corrected in your area, of course.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but I am being very kind when I use the word terrible, so don't push me. Not only was it terrible, it was almost obscene. Anyway, I would like to ask the minister how many series of tickets were printed in the first three lottery draws?

Hon. Mr. Welch: In the May 15 draw, there were 24 series; in the next draw, 48 series.

Mr. Roy: May 15, 24 series?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The next series, 48; the third series, 42—90,000 tickets per series.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Ninety thousand per series. I would just like to go over this. I am not trying to cover old ground, but I think it was terrible the way it was done. I didn't mind that so much; it was corrected. I grant the minister that things have been straightened out, but on the other hand, the way things were straightened out and the effrontery of the Ontario Lottery Corp. toward the people in the area is something that I can't understand. So I will make some comments.

First of all, on the first draw, when there were 24 series of tickets printed—that's 90,000—is that right?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes, 24 series and in each series there are 90,000 tickets.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It works out that in district No. 29 with a population of 350,000, the number of tickets that should have been available in that district was about 90,000. These were made available finally, after much argument and much back and forth, somewhat less than 60,000. In fact, somewhat less than 50,000, but there are 10,000 that I can't account for and nobody else can either. I'm not saying that they disappeared or anything like that, I'm just saying that I get different figures from different places and I can't put them together.

The first distribution in my city of 50,000 people was a grand total of 1,750 tickets, and this was to be the total distribution of the lottery tickets in my city. Outside of my city in towns such as Mattawa, which is in Mr. Maeck's area, there was not one ticket distributed. In a number of other municipalities in the area there was not one ticket distributed. Many municipalities had none whatsoever. And there was no intention at all of the distributor to come back and distribute more tickets.

It was 1,750 tickets per 50,000 people in North Bay, whereas in effect it should have been somewhere in the area of 10,000 to 12,000, but the distributor at that time, who was defended by the Ontario Lottery Corp., did not set up any type of distribution system.

Hon. Mr. Welch: System?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes. He didn't have the five employees he was supposed to have; he did it all himself on the first go-round. As I said then, and as I say now, the people who are really making the money out of this whole thing are the distributors. It is not the guy who is the winner—he's a winner because he won on a thousand-to-one chance; that's what the odds are in this lottery. The guy who wins

every time is the distributor, and he has been appointed on some basis other than I neither know nor understand.

Even so, these people, although they stand to make an awful lot of money—at that time between \$70,000 and \$100,000 in a year—the way they were doing it, they didn't do it properly. They did poor jobs and they just didn't care. If you could contact them, you were told to mind your own business, that they were running this thing, that they were getting paid to run it. That's fine, except that as a buyer of a ticket, as a taxpayer—and as a member of this Legislature, I thought that I deserved better answers than that for my people.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would agree with that. I would agree with that, unquestionably.

Mr. R. S. Smith: We went through that one, and then we started on the second one. We then had 48 series printed, which was double that amount, which amounted to about—

Mr. Roy: It was 4,320,000—

Mr. R. S. Smith: It was 4,320,000 tickets.

Mr. Roy: —if my arithmetic is so good, Mr. Chairman. I made the multiplication.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Out of that amount, for district 29, there should have been a distribution of somewhere in the area of 160,000. Where the tickets went, I don't know, for there were only 90,000 distributed in the district. That's the way it was at the start, and I think in the long run it has done the lottery a lot of damage. The people trying to get these tickets were saying, "What's going on? Who is pocketing the tickets?" and my phone was ringing off the wall because people were thoroughly disgusted and disturbed. All I could say to them was, the Tories can't even run a lottery. What else was I to say?

Hon. Mr. Welch: That sounds almost like partisan answer.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It was.

Mr. B. Newman: It was meant so.

Mr. Roy: It was factual though, it was factual.

Mr. R. S. Smith: After trying to get the information out of the Ontario Lottery Corp.—

Hon. Mr. Welch: I thought you would object to that.

Mr. R. S. Smith: —and asking questions in the House, as well as the minister responsible—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Quite.

Mr. R. S. Smith: —who finished his answer by saying: "You are just mad because it is so successful." Of course, I said—

Mr. Roy: Of course, that wasn't partisan at all.

Mr. R. S. Smith: —I said: "Well, they should have two-bit tickets for you."

That's back and forth, but anyway—

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): Why didn't you phone some of the city officials and find out?

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's the fellow you people should have running it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Who?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Some of the city officials that you and I are both aware of. Anyway, this went for about two or three weeks and then the Ontario Lottery Corp., feeling I was persecuting them I suppose, sent up two of their members to travel across district 29. These two members of the lottery corporation arrived and went from the Soo to Sudbury to North Bay, and appeared on open-line shows in each location.

I must admit that in North Bay they were very calm and collected, and they didn't say very much. But in Sudbury—on the open-line show of Mike Hopka—they said that I was wrong, that I was misleading the people, and a number of other things which were completely untrue. These were two members of the Ontario Lottery Corp. sent up there at the expense of this government to explain their mistakes, and to put the onus back on me. Well, I tell you, I just don't take that kind of stuff. One of them couldn't even speak English well enough to make himself understood on the open-line show I heard.

I'm not one of those who does not support that group of people, but on the other hand it was hardly the person to put on an open-line show. Anyway I was a little disturbed at that. So that's the way the Ontario Lottery Corp. works, and I think they are nothing but what I thought they were in the first place—a bunch of political hacks who were appointed there to do a political job.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Shame, shame, shame.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Shame, shame, terrible. I know it's terrible, Bob, and if I was in your place I'd feel the same way.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Very, very fine upstanding people.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I'd be ashamed of myself. Anyway that's really what's happened. But at the centre of the controversy was the distributor, and I think it should be the distributors right across the whole province, because—as I said before—he's the guy who is taking the money to the bank. The rest are just the suckers in this ball game, including the people who buy the tickets, the government and the commission.

But the lottery corporation kept defending Mr. Lebel as being of upright character and running a good programme in district 29, and they sent two people up there to defend him. The funny part of it was, all of a sudden Mr. Lebel is fired. He's fired—there's no question about it—he's fired.

Then as weeks go by the minister starts to say that, well, there is something wrong with our distribution system. I think in the past 10 days or so that you've kind of indicated that, that there is going to be a change, that we are going to come around to where the distribution system is perhaps going to give something back into the community, which I and a number of other people said at the time of the passage of the bill—and since then on a number of occasions.

But the funniest thing that happened right through this whole piece was that after I had called Mr. Lebel a number of names, I was reminded by Mr. Marshall Pollock that some of them were libellous, and I asked him if that was a gratuitous—

Mr. Roy: Comment?

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, information that he was giving me as a lawyer. I asked him that and he said: "No, but some of your comments are libellous." I said: "They are not libellous if they are true," and he had to agree with that. He didn't agree that they were true or not, mind you. I'm not saying that. But we came to the understanding that I'd say what I liked about Mr. Lebel—what I thought was true whether I said it here, outside, which I did, or on radio in North Bay, or TV in Sudbury or wherever I said it, I said it.

I've had no real legal problem since, because everybody knew they were true except the Ontario Lottery Corp. But the funny part of it was that after about three weeks of this going back and forth, I got a call one day on the telephone. And I'm sitting in my

office listening, and he says: "J. P. Lebel speaking." So I thought: "Well, okay, speak. What do you want?" After me calling him all these kinds of things, he said: "I'd like to take you out to supper tonight." I said—

Mr. B. Newman: At MacDonald's, though.

Mr. Roy: You were sure he could afford it?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I said: "I'm not quite that hungry," and he said: "What do you mean?" I said: "Mr. Lebel, I've said some very unkind things about you in the last few weeks. Although they appeared unkind, I'm sure they were all true, and I'm certainly not in a position where I could accept your hospitality on any grounds, anyway."

Anyway we didn't go out to supper, but I did talk to him on the phone. He said: "Well, you don't have to worry about me anymore. That's why I wanted you to take me out for supper, because you damn well got me fired."

I said: "Well, that's fine. You mean you are not doing that job any more?" He said: "No, I quit." I said: "Well, that's fine too." But he started to tell me about how he couldn't get tickets, and he couldn't give good distribution, because the Ontario Lottery Corp. had a poor distribution system and was weighting the sale of their tickets toward the big Metro areas where it was easy to sell and easy to collect.

The rural areas of the province, or the semi-rural or the small towns were being short-changed by the Ontario Lottery Corp. So let's put the cards on the table. The fact is that the Ontario Lottery Corp. was basically where the problem lay. There were other problems with distributors. Mr. Lebel was one of them, I'm sure of that.

On the other hand, the lottery corporation made a decision to have an unfair distribution of those tickets across this province. That's what really bothers me. The fellow who took over from Mr. Lebel has finally reached the point where he's getting his fair share of the tickets in that area. It took him a good length of time to get it through the lottery corporation's head, that he deserved that share. They've split the thing in half and it's going to work out well.

It's hard not to comment on this whole situation. It was a very frustrating month of nothingness, as far as I was concerned. It was a waste of time for me to be involved in something that should never have happened. I think there are two problems here. First, the lottery corporation made that decision to distribute the tickets unfairly; and, second, the government made a decision to jump into a

programme, four to six weeks ahead of schedule—before they were fully prepared to run a proper programme.

I think those are the two basic problems. As far as I'm concerned, the matter is finished, dead. It's over with. The distributorship, in my area, is being well looked after, now. I think other methods can be used. I'm not saying this is the ultimate in methods. I do think it's being done well, and being done fairly, now.

As far as distribution to the small corner store is concerned, it's been my contention that there should be some other way to provide outlets for these tickets. One feels that one corner store has it and the other hasn't. It's true, you say, "They can all have them." That wasn't the case at the start. There was that six or eight week period where that flow of tickets was not available to anybody who wanted them. The logistics of the thing made it just impossible to do.

On the other hand, I believe the tickets should have been distributed through government outlets and through the banks. I think that's where they should have stayed. I don't think it draws business for a small businessman. I ran a chain of small stores for 10 or 15 years. I wouldn't have got into the Ontario lottery ticket business, because I don't think it would have done my business any good in the long run.

Mr. G. Samis (Stormont): Must have had a big business.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, it was a small business. I escaped, I got out. I don't think the method of distribution is really that good. You say you're giving the small businessman a chance to make \$20, if he sells 250 tickets. I don't really think it does his business that much good to sell those 250 tickets. He could have another 250 people mad at him because he hasn't got any more, or because he sold them to somebody else. And this is what happens all the time.

I think that the whole thing, as the administrator has indicated, should be rethought. I think there should be some major changes. I think the sales should be in those places that I've mentioned. I think that the distributors should be given to those people, or those organizations, who will spend that seven cents per ticket for the good of the community, rather than for the good of the distributor itself. I find the 20 cents on the dollar cost of administration to be really high. I think that can be reduced considerably.

First of all, I think you can reduce it by reducing the Ontario Lottery Corp. to about

three people, and then reorganizing the staff, down there, to do a different kind of job. So that five cents, that is spent to run the Ontario lottery—is that right, five cents? The commission is allowed five cents expenditure?

Mr. Stokes: Seven.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Per ticket, five or seven?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'm sorry, you are talking about the cost of the administration of the office?

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Staff, printing and advertising amount to about seven per cent.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Seven per cent. Well, I find that rather high when you add to that the seven per cent you pay the distributors and the eight per cent you pay the retailers. That 20 per cent I feel could be cut to about 12 or 13 by meshing a lot of those things together. I think that is money that's being taken out of the pockets of the purchaser and thrown away, and in some cases just handed to people for a job that should pay about one-fifth of what it pays. I would like the minister to comment on what I've said. I don't want him to comment on the whole question.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think the hon. member for Nipissing would have to admit that because of the concerns that he expressed, some action was taken by the lottery corporation eventually, and as the member for Nipissing has been heard to say last, there were improvements with respect to the distribution system insofar as his riding is concerned. The whole debate in this committee, as you know, is being recorded and I'm going to send a copy of the debate to every member of the lottery corporation. I think the lottery corporation members should hear the concerns that the members of this committee have expressed.

Mr. B. Newman: Why shouldn't they be here, Mr. Minister?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Why shouldn't they be here?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Because this corporation is not asking for this committee to vote them a nickel of money. That's why. Although this is here in the estimates—

Mr. B. Newman: It must be to their advantage to be hearing this.

Hon. Mr. Welch: May I point out to you that these estimates came on very quickly, and as a matter of courtesy to them there is a draw tonight in Bracebridge.

Mr. Roy: Are they all there?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I couldn't tell you that, but the point is that they have some obligations to the draw. The accountability to the elected people of the province is through the Minister of Culture and Recreation. This minister is here.

Mr. B. Newman: But you knew these estimates were coming up before we did, and it wouldn't be hard to get them down.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I knew yesterday afternoon these estimates were coming up today.

Mr. B. Newman: You knew before we did.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Let's put it this way. We knew about the same time. The point is that I will see that these criticisms insofar as the operation of the lottery is concerned are communicated to the lottery corporation. That's my job and I intend to send a copy of the debate to every member of the corporation.

I don't agree with the member for Nipissing with respect to the some of the points. All I am saying is that I think he has been very fair to point out that the lottery corporation had a very big job to perform in a very short period of time. It may have been much better if we had said to them that instead of May 15, they didn't have to do it until Sept. 15. Things may have been quite different. As the member for Thunder Bay has said, and the member for Nipissing has said, and as members of my own caucus have said, the lottery corporation just has to take deliberate action to make sure that more tickets are available in those parts of the province which, in fact, feel they're not being properly looked after. I say as the minister that if the distributors in those areas are not prepared to respond to that demand, they should be replaced. No question about that. The people of the province who want to buy lottery tickets should, in fact, be able to buy a lottery ticket.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right, but—

Hon. Mr. Welch: And that message has got to get through to the lottery corporation.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I ask you, why did the lottery corporation take a position of distribution that was against all intelligence?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I defend them on that. They were told that there would be some

advantage in getting the lottery started by May 15. They said in order to meet that deadline they could not put their own distribution system in place. If there was to be a lottery draw, the first draw on May 15, they took the decision to use a system already in place known as the Olympic lottery distribution system.

The members of that board set up a sub-committee of three members, Archdeacon Rigby, Mr. Mahon, from Sault Ste. Marie, and Mrs. Richer from eastern Ontario to interview those distributors who were then in place for the Olympic lottery. They then interviewed everyone who had written to them insofar as the vacancies were concerned, made their recommendations to the lottery corporation completely independent of government, and put a distribution system in place for the first draw. They would be the first to admit, as human beings, that there may have been many shortcomings. That 24 series was completely sold out. There were many people who felt very disappointed that they didn't have tickets. The Ontario Lottery Corp. responded in a very positive way and doubled the number of tickets for the second draw. Many people still said they couldn't get them. A third draw was held.

I think in fairness for a new operation we have to at least allow for what you might call organizational setups and some deficiencies with respect to distribution system. I am quite satisfied with respect to the calibre of people on this corporation that eventually they will rectify the system. In the meantime, I accept on their behalf the criticism of the fact that there may well have been men and women in the Province of Ontario who wanted to buy a ticket who found themselves just not able to get them. There is no restriction on retail outlets. All I have to have from you or the lottery corporation is the name of the retailer who wants them and the corporation will notify the distributor and deal with it.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You didn't answer my question. My question is, why did they take a definitive decision to distribute those tickets unevenly across the province, and they took that decision.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I take it on the basis of that number of tickets, whatever they would be, that there must have been some kind of distribution. I don't know this but there must have been some. If you and I were doing it, we would sit down and say since we have so many tickets and there are eight million people in the Province of Ontario, we would

make some type of arbitrary distribution, as far as eight million people were concerned.

Mr. R. S. Smith: We would divide it up into districts and then we would say how many people in that district and we would divide that into the number of total population times the number of tickets and we'd come out with a number.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It could be.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That would be the fair and simple way to do it. But they decided to do it some other way, so those areas outside of the large urban areas were not given a fair share of the tickets. And that's what I find really wrong.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'm a practical man and you are a reasonable man as well. The point is, are you going to pound us from now till doomsday on the basis of the experience of the first two or three draws or are you going to come up with some constructive suggestions that by the time the next two or three draws are held things are going to rectify themselves? Is there anybody in North Bay who can't buy a ticket tonight if he wants to?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I've made my reasonable suggestions, by letter to the Ontario Lottery Corp.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Is there anyone in North Bay who can't buy a ticket?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Don't infer that I am being negative.

Hon. Mr. Welch: You are being very negative, in pounding on the first draw. I am asking you, is there anybody tonight, June 26, 1975—

Mr. R. S. Smith: What about the first three draws?

Hon. Mr. Welch: —in North Bay who can't buy a lottery ticket if he wants one?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have not heard in this last week and a half.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Of course not. We are not hearing that now. All we are hearing about is May 15. I'm talking about June 26.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I'm not talking about May 15. I am talking about the first three draws.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Let the record show that nobody in North Bay is complaining to you now. That's my whole point.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Let the record show that you and the corporation and other people were protecting themselves when they knew damn well they were wrong.

Mr. Gilbertson: Come on, don't be fanatic.

Mr. R. S. Smith: If he wants to put inferences, I'll put inferences. Mine aren't inferences. You knew you were wrong.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith, are you finished?

Hon. Mr. Welch: We knew we didn't have enough tickets. That's quite right. There weren't enough tickets for everybody.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You knew you distributed improperly.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'm not admitting that at all.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, I'm telling you.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That settles it then. After all, you must be the fount of all wisdom.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, second to Bob Welch. I have trouble climbing on the cross.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I couldn't care less because I've got nowhere to go in the next two weeks. All I'm saying to you is this—and let not the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville be difficult—I can't change what happened for the draw on May 15. I can't change what has happened in the last three draws. The point that I am making—and so that the point isn't missed and it's on the record—is that because of the concerns expressed by the member for Nipissing and other members changes were made.

As of now, I hear no complaints from North Bay that they can't buy tickets. I think you should take some credit for that. All I'm saying is if you want to live in the past all the time, you'll get nowhere. Please take some credit for the fact that because of the criticisms that were expressed changes were made. That's my point. Surely I am entitled to make that point whether it takes a month to get my estimates through this committee.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay, and I am entitled to make this point.

Mr. B. Newman: The attitude was wrong.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It was not. I don't accept that and you know that now.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I am entitled to make this point, that during that whole episode there was no admission on the part of you or the

lottery corporation or Mr. Lebel that there was anything wrong. In fact, there was many inferences—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Lebel was asked for his resignation and he resigned.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Wait, would you mind waiting? That was after the third draw. There was no admission that there was anything wrong by you, the lottery corporation or Mr. Lebel. Everything was fine. I was wrong because you people were so successful with your draw. But as it turned out I was right and you were wrong. Your corporation was wrong and you were misleading the public.

Hon. Mr. Welch: If it satisfies the members of the opposition, take whatever position you like. It has been corrected and apparently there is no problem now by virtue of your admission. But if you want to continue to dwell on how wrong we were, please be my guest.

Mr. Stokes: Why was Mr. Lebel removed then, if he was so right?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Because, apparently on the basis of what Mr. Smith has told us and others, the distribution was not properly handled and he was asked to resign his post. That's my whole point.

Mr. Stokes: It wasn't because he didn't have the tickets available. It was because he wasn't handling it properly.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Apparently.

Mr. R. S. Smith: There were two reasons.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Surely we wouldn't ask Mr. Lebel to carry the can for the fact he didn't have tickets.

Mr. Stokes: No, I hope not.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, I am not saying that. I am suggesting—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, that's what we are debating.

Mr. R. S. Smith: —that you put your commission—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Are you defending him now?

Mr. Roy: The point is, Mr. Minister, I think, when you are accusing us of looking at the past, one thing that—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Gilbertson: Stop flogging a dead horse.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith, are you finished?

Mr. Roy: The point I think that has to be made—

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): I never got a winning ticket.

Mr. Gilbertson: That's the trouble, you didn't win.

Mr. Chairman: Are you finished, Mr. Smith?

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, I am not finished.

Hon. Mr. Welch: He'll be finished before long.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Chairman, the point I wanted to make to the minister before he is too critical, is that to his credit he is making certain admissions.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It's not my credit, it's your credit.

Mr. Roy: No. Just listen.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Roy: I am saying that to your credit you are admitting some difficulties which we understand in a new operation like this. But what is hard for us as members of the Legislature to accept, and Mr. Smith in particular, is when you, as a minister in the House, and your lottery people go around the province trying to say that Dick Smith doesn't know what the hell he is talking about. That's why we have to dwell in the past. That's what I think is wrong.

Mr. R. S. Smith: When you knew full well that I was right and you were wrong, and that's immoral. You can take that the way you like it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Okay, if it makes you feel better, I will.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You will be moving into your 11th ministry soon anyway, or your 10th, so we won't—

Mr. B. Newman: No, he won't get that far.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They have got one more for you before October.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Chairman, I, along with my colleague from Nipissing, had raised certain questions about the lottery. I am prepared to make some admission that I was in error on

one or two matters that I raised. I think in fairness to the distributors in my area I am going to clear up some points. Mr. Messier, who is the distributor in Ottawa, said something to the effect that he was from Montreal. I guess he was originally from Montreal, but he moved to Ottawa. That was not accurate. I said as well, I think, that he had a brother-in-law by the name of Leo Croteau who is the other distributor, I think, in district 25, and, in fact, I guess he was not his brother-in-law. But the main issue that—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Otherwise you were correct, eh?

Mr. Roy: Otherwise I was correct, when it came to the question of profits, because I think at that point that I had coined the phrase along with my colleague that the real winners—

Mr. Stokes: Are you over three or four?

Mr. Roy: Let me hang on.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Before the accusation he did well with three.

Mr. Roy: Hell, I'll tell you something. When I look at your record in the lottery corporation I am still ahead of you guys. The point I want to make, Mr. Chairman, is that I said at that time, along with my colleague, that I felt that too much money was going to the distributor. That was not only based on the fact of looking at the number of tickets being sold, but coupled with the fact that they were making pretty good profits in the sale of the Olympic lottery, and that they had a real little gold mine in having both the Olympic tickets and the Wintario thing.

So I take strong objection, along with my colleague from Nipissing, to the fact that certain members of the Ontario Lottery Corp. went around and made statements which I think were unfair, which criticized us for making certain comments. For instance, Mr. Guindon in Ottawa said that I was simply wrong, that I didn't know what I was talking about. Then he went on to make certain comments when I suggested that the distributor stood to make a lot of money.

For instance, if I look at the series 3 I get 2. The second draw had 48 series—that's four million and some tickets. The third draw had 42 series, where there were three million and some tickets—I gather from that, for instance, that in district 26—which is Ottawa, Prescott, Russell, Carleton East and so on—he must have been selling something to the tune of 100,000 tickets at least.

He was getting eight cents a ticket, so that he was making every two weeks something like \$8,000—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Seven cents.

Mr. Roy: Yes, seven cents. I am sorry, seven cents. So he was making \$7,000 gross every two weeks. Then there were at least 25 draws—there are draws every two weeks—so that he stood to make, gross, something in the area, I suppose, of \$200,000. If I am wrong on those figures I would like to be told. I don't know if you have the exact number of tickets that went into those areas.

Hon. Mr. Welch: You are entitled to an answer to that. Now that you have asked the question, if you want to know what in fact that distributor has grossed up to now, that is information which you are entitled to have. So I will give you that.

Mr. Roy: I would like to put that question on. How many tickets has he had? What has he grossed in those first 3 draws? I would like to know that. This is Mr. Messier.

He said to me that he was asked to have something like 500 distributors or outlets.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Retailers?

Mr. Roy: Retailers. He called them outlets, but I guess they are retailers in the Ottawa area. In fact, he said 600, and he said he had done his best to set this up. Then I see a statement by Mr. Guindon which said something like this: "Mr. Guindon does approve of hefty profits for retailers. Times are hard for small store operators now. If we could bring \$40 a week to some corner store through ticket sales it could make a difference. It might mean survival for some."

That is as misleading as hell, because if a little corner store is going to make \$40 a week it means that it is going to have to sell something like 500 tickets every week—and which corner store or retailer, if the distributor has 600 or 500 outlets and is getting only 100,000 tickets per draw, is going to get that number of tickets?

I think that type of statement, along with the statement made by my colleague, is what we are really concerned about—that these people from the commission were going around making statements which, in fact, were extremely misleading to the general public. Maybe you can tell me, maybe I am wrong on that, but are there any retailers making \$40 a week selling tickets? I would be very surprised if there are, especially when you consider that he was asked to have as many

as 500 or 600 retailers in the Ottawa area. So, I would like to put that question on as well.

I would like to put another question to the minister, and I hope to get an answer; Is there any guideline, or is there any specific regulation, as to how much money the distributor has to spend on advertising? Is there any fixed amount that he has to spend on advertising? Is there any fixed amount of people he must hire within his area to make a distribution? That is something else I would like to know, but I—

Mr. B. Newman: They are called agents.

Mr. Roy: Yes, the agents. We have distributing agents and the retailer. Is there a specific amount of agents that he must have in that area?

So I come back to my original point, Mr. Chairman. I feel—and I have made corrections, I have admitted that I was wrong on two aspects—but I feel that some of the people of the commission, and my colleague from Nipissing has pointed that out, went around and made certain gratuitous statements which were clearly misleading. We have to take strong objection to them, because I don't think I had it out, nor did my colleague—we did not have it out for anyone in particular. We were making comments about something that we were in fact concerned about.

The last comment I would like to make, Mr. Minister, is linked to some of your comments earlier. I read a suggestion that you made last week that, in fact, it's a possibility that some local clubs or charitable organizations may well get the distribution. I would encourage that. I am convinced that this Wintario may be cutting into some smaller lotteries that they had organized in the past. If they got into the distribution, some of these small clubs could make money to survive.

Considering that this is run by the province, we should try to get as many citizens involved in it as possible. The huge profits, which are made, in fact, by distributors, should not go to individuals. They should go to charitable organization, clubs, and so on, whose purposes are to further community goals.

My last question, Mr. Chairman, to the minister is, what has been the profit from the three draws—I guess the 3 series—so far? How much of that money has been given out to communities across this province?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, insofar as the distributors are concerned, it is my understanding that there is a contract. I think there is

some type of an agreement with the distributors. I think that you might well want to see that.

Mr. Roy: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It is my understanding that about half of one per cent of their commission income should be expended on advertising.

Mr. Roy: How much?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Half of one per cent. Some 300 to 400 retail outlets, per distributor, is considered to be the minimum—

Mr. Roy: Three to four—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Three hundred to four hundred.

Mr. Roy: Okay.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The ministry has received nothing yet from the lottery corporation, so that nothing has been distributed, as far as section 9 is concerned. I don't have available tonight the audit results of the net proceeds of the lottery to date. I certainly would be glad to get that information and, once it is available, to communicate it to you.

Mr. Stokes: You have the chief executive officer here.

Mr. Roy: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Who is the gentleman there, who is giving the answers? Is he your executive officer?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Szego is a staff member of the lottery corporation.

Mr. Roy: And we are not in a position to find out how much profit has been realized from the draws, so far?

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's right.

Mr. Martel: Does he carry it around in his briefcase? Probably.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The profit is under his pillow. As you know, according to the Act, and I say this to the hon. member, Mr. Chairman, the net proceeds, from time to time, are to be disbursed from the lottery corporation to the consolidated revenue fund. At the moment we have requested nothing from them. I am not in any position to give you any statement, with respect to that. However, I would be very glad to get that information, once it is available.

Mr. Roy: Now, tell me this. It is one of the other questions I had asked. First of all, I didn't hear how many tickets Mr. Messier got in the Ottawa area? That was my first question. The second question was in relation to a comment by one of the members of the commission, Mr. Fern Guindon, who said that it could bring \$40 a week to some corner store.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes, there are two things there. I will get that information. Obviously I wouldn't have that. I wouldn't know what the number of tickets was, per draw, for any particular distributor but you are entitled to know that. I will get that information for you. I am sure that I can also find out for you, if given time—do you want to know all the retailers in Ontario who—

Mr. Roy: Oh, no, no, no. No, I am just asking for a comment from you. I am saying to you that according to your figures of 300 or 400 distributors—there is just no way, no way. You would need a thousand tickets, per draw per retailer, to make that kind of money per week.

Mr. B. Newman: A week.

Mr. Roy: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Welch: But the draw is every other week.

Mr. Roy: Yes, I am saying to you that, if you are asking to have that many distributors, there is just no way anyone is going to make \$40 a week—

Hon. Mr. Welch: I know that, perhaps, in some areas it might be possible. I don't know.

Mr. Roy: Well, this was said in the Ottawa area. I am suggesting—

Mr. B. Newman: That's a small retailer? In no way a small retailer.

Mr. Roy: What I am trying to say, Mr. Chairman, to the minister, is that this statement—and I have a lot of respect for Mr. Guindon—

Mr. Chairman: Could we cut here? There is a vote upstairs. We will get back after the vote.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Is there any further question on this one?

Mr. Roy: Oh, yes. I am not finished.

The committee recessed for a vote in the House at 9:00 o'clock, p.m., and reconvened at 9:20.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Roy still has the floor.

Mr. Roy: Yes, I was asking some questions of the minister just so I'm exactly clear on what will be forthcoming from the ministry in terms of the information I want.

I take it you will supply me, since I'm the one asking for it, with a copy of the contract you have with your distributors. You will let us know how many tickets the distributors—you've got how many across the province? I've asked Mr. Messier in Ottawa how many he's had in three draws, I would appreciate knowing as well—I take it that it can be obtained—how many tickets the other distributors around the province have had in the three draws, how many distributors do you have, 40?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Thirty-seven.

Mr. Roy: The other matter I want to raise is the directors of the lottery corporation. Some time ago when Mr. Guindon was appointed, I understood that he would be paid \$105 a day plus expenses as a director of the Ontario Lottery Corp. I'd like to know how many directors do you have on the corporation?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Nine.

Mr. Roy: Nine directors. Are they all paid \$105 a day plus expenses?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Eight. Mr. Pollock, who is an ex officio director, is on salary.

Mr. Roy: He's on salary.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'm sorry, I guess there are seven at \$105. Mr. Pollock, as ex officio, is on full-time. Mr. McCullough, the chairman, is on a different arrangement; he gets a certain salary.

Mr. Roy: The press release that I was reading from here said: "Harvey McCullough will be paid \$16,000 in 1975 as chairman of the corporation and \$4,000 plus expenses next year." Does that mean he is only going to get \$4,000 next year or \$20,000? I'm reading from a press release, which says:

Hamilton Crown attorney Harvey McCullough will be paid \$16,000 in 1975 as chairman of the corporation and \$4,000 plus expenses next year.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Are you asking some specific questions about Mr. McCullough, because the arrangement with him is—you see, he is a former Crown attorney—

Mr. Roy: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Welch: For this first year he is getting \$16,000 plus his superannuation; then it starts to reduce over a period of time and next year it would in fact be \$4,000.

Mr. Roy: Okay, \$4,000. So he's on salary. What about the executive director—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Pollock is the managing director.

Mr. Roy: He's on salary.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. Roy: What sort of salary does he make?

Hon. Mr. Welch: He makes \$43,600.

Mr. B. Newman: Any vacancies there?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Of course, he was an assistant deputy minister, you see.

Mr. Roy: Okay, he gets \$43,600. Now that would leave nine directors, did you say?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, there are nine all together.

Mr. Roy: Nine all together.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The chairman, the managing director and the vice-chairman—

Mr. Roy: That's Giselle Richer, is it? What does she get?

Hon. Mr. Welch: She gets \$120.

Mr. Roy: She gets \$120 a day plus expenses, and that's only for days that they are meeting?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. Roy: Can you tell me how many days the directors of this corporation have met?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would just be guessing; I could get you that information.

Mr. Roy: Okay. The other directors, I take it, make \$105 a day plus expenses.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. Roy: As I say, if you could get for me the number of tickets in the first three draws that all the distributors across the province got; how much money these directors were paid for that period of time; of course, I want a copy of the contract with the distributors; and finally, what was the profit after the first three draws of Wintario?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Okay. The member for Thunder Bay has a question.

Mr. Chairman: I'm sorry. I had Mr. Samis next, then Mr. Newman and Mr. Stokes. Mr. Samis.

Mr. Samis: Mr. Chairman, could I get back to something that was brought up by my colleague from Hamilton this afternoon? He was talking about service clubs and distribution. Do you have any idea of the ratio of tickets sold by individual merchants versus those sold be service clubs?

Hon. Mr. Welch: At the moment, mostly by individual merchants. The service club intervention will be something new. I mean, certainly of any significance.

Mr. Samis: Would you hazard a guesstimate as to what the ratio would be?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would think almost entirely through the commercial outlets.

Mr. Samis: Entirely.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would think so.

Mr. Samis: I mentioned this previously. I wonder if you could be a little more precise. Can you give us some idea when you will be announcing the grants?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Next week.

Mr. Samis: Next week?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Oh no, grants, I'm sorry. I thought you meant service clubs. We are now in the process of developing some guidelines for that, which I have to take to my colleagues at cabinet and Management Board. I would think sometime early in August.

Mr. Samis: Early in August.

Mr. Stokes: Just before the writs are issued.

Mr. Samis: Can you explain the timing of that, please?

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's a very reasonable question because I would have thought it would have been done much more quickly. But it's like everything else—

Mr. Samis: You wouldn't delay it now by any chance?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No. It's that I really want to define the guidelines. When you start getting particular as to how you are going to make the distribution, as between capital and operating; and what type of government programmes are now in force and how that would

influence; and whether there should be some special consideration for the north because of the smaller communities and—

Mr. Stokes: You know that's a foregone conclusion.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I must just confess to you, it's taken far more time than I thought it would. To put it through the decision-making process here, to make sure that it matches up to or doesn't offend any other principles with respect to other programmes that are established through tax support base, has taken longer than I thought it would have. But on the other hand, I would be unrealistic to suggest it could be done any sooner.

Mr. Samis: You would say it's impossible before early August.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes, that's right.

Mr. Samis: Could you explain the process of how you expect the grants will be announced?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think the first announcement would be the criteria which will be used by the ministry to make evaluations with respect to requests that come in. When the first grants will be made will depend on how quickly we are able to respond to any specific application that is made for them. I hope I am answering your question. The question that I really have in mind is the announcement with respect to the criteria for the—

Mr. Samis: I'm just wondering who will be in charge of the announcement.

Hon. Mr. Welch: We will.

Mr. Samis: You will. To what extent will you involve MPPs in the announcement of the grants?

Mr. Roy: Or the giving out of the cheques?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The question will be, as far as we are concerned, a ministry decision with respect to whether or not they meet the criteria. We envisage the establishment of a secretariat which will analyse each application.

Mr. Samis: I'm not talking about criteria, though. Once an organization has met the criteria in a particular area, and you have made the decision as to what the ministry will grant—

Hon. Mr. Welch: The ministry will make the announcement.

Mr. Samis: —no MPPs will be involved in these announcements? These will all be ministerial announcements?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think I would have some responsibility to advise MPPs in the area with respect to what may be going on in their area.

Mr. Samis: Yes. These will be concurrent? The local member won't be able to add \$5,000 here to the local ball club or sports organization or hockey club?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think, for instance, if any were in your area, I would want to make sure that you knew about it.

Mr. Samis: Yes, but I'm more interested in the actual announcement of it. That would be centralized in Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Welch: At the moment, the minister would make the announcement. That's my plan at the moment.

Mr. Samis: That's your plan.

Mr. Roy: Who would give out the cheques?

Hon. Mr. Welch: We would give out the cheques.

Mr. Samis: May I ask you—in the advertising, I've heard a couple of—

Mr. Roy: While we are on that topic, shouldn't the cheques be handed out through individual MPPs?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The ministry usually sends out the cheques from my ministry. Have you any reason to believe otherwise?

Mr. Roy: I've never received any cheque from any ministry, so I don't really know. I just know that occasionally Claude Bennett comes into my area and gives out cheques.

Mr. Chairman: I'm sorry, Mr. Samis has the floor.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Chairman, just while we're on the topic—

Mr. Samis: I'll accede to that.

Mr. Roy: —let's not kid each other. We know there's a practice here not only by this government but, seeing that we're here, that this government, generally speaking, when it has an announcement or money to hand out, it's usually done by a government member. I'm just wondering if this practice is going to be used as far as Wintario grants are concerned. Are the cheques going to be sent

out to individual Conservative members only, or are they going to be sent to all MPPs?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, the announcements must come from the minister and the members will be advised.

Mr. Roy: But what about the handing over of the cheques?

Mr. Samis: Will that be done at the actual ceremony?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I haven't really given any thought to that.

Mr. Samis: In August, middle of August, late August, early September?

Mr. B. Newman: Can you give us an assurance?

Hon. Mr. Welch: That didn't cross my mind.

Mr. Roy: Would you give us an undertaking that if you are handing out cheques that you do it through all MPPs and not only government members?

Mr J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): I prefer that he send them in the mail.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think it's very important to make sure that the cheque is given quickly to the people who are going to benefit. I wouldn't want to impede the delivery of the cheque in any way, but I think that my reputation in that regard stands for itself.

Mr. Roy: I'm new around here, what is your reputation like?

Mr. Samis: Will all members be treated equally in this?

Hon. Mr. Welch: All members of this House will be glad to hear from me.

Mr. Samis: We are talking about the distribution of the cheques now in their ridings.

Mr. Foulds: I've got a question on the order paper on this.

Mr. Chairman: I'm sorry, Mr. Samis has the floor. Are you still on the same point, Mr. Samis?

Mr. Samis: Yes, I am. Can you guarantee us that all members, if distribution of cheques is to be done in any form of a public ceremony, will be treated equally?

Mr. B. Newman: The Human Rights Code.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think there are difficulties in that question. I'm being quite serious now, just think what you're asking. If you're thinking in terms of the arrangements of the distribution of a cheque, my procedure would be that an application will come in; it will be evaluated and the ministry will respond in a very normal way; and the members will be advised with respect to that. I can't possibly believe in all kinds of personal presentations.

Mr. Samis: How about the suggestion made here that everything be done through the mail?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think that we would handle it.

Mr. Samis: On a uniform basis?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'm not trying to be clever about this, but say, for instance, somebody phoned and said that they could come in and pick it up. I'm being very technical, but do I say, "You can't come and pick it up because I've told Jim Foulds, on June 26, that they would all be delivered by mail"?

Mr. Samis: But what we're worried about is that certain people would use this for political gain.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't think that you have to worry about that.

Mr. Samis: In other words you want me to put this on the record now.

Mr. Foulds: This is being recorded.

Mr. Chairman: Do you have anything further, Mr. Samis?

Mr. Samis: Yes, my colleague from Port Arthur wants to pursue this one so I'll accede to him on this one alone.

Mr. Foulds: I want assurance from the minister—

Mr. Chairman: No, we must keep this in order. Mr. Newman is next followed by Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Samis: I'll continue then, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: All right.

Mr. Samis: Can I get on to your advertising? Can you tell me what degree of bilingualism you're using in your advertising, especially in the east and in the north?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The tickets are bilingual. I would think that against the background

of the government programme of advertising in places where the population would justify it, the advertising is in both French and English.

Mr. Samis: Can you give me a little more detailed breakdown in the east than the north? Not city by city, but a little more detailed?

Hon. Mr. Welch: As far as I'm concerned, there's no question about that. We are, in fact, respecting those guidelines with respect to French and English. I can get you that information.

Mr. Samis: You are using, I assume, both languages in terms of media?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. Samis: Radio, television, newspapers?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Also in the foreign-language papers usually.

Mr. Samis: How about your posters, instructions and things like that?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. Samis: They are bilingual also?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The bilingual policy is being followed by the lottery corporation, there is no question about that.

Mr. Samis: Can I ask you where your dividing line is in eastern Ontario? Which counties are designated for that?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't think we really have a dividing line as far as eastern Ontario is concerned. I think that it's going through the whole part of what you might define as eastern Ontario that way.

Mr. Samis: I've got here a French ad that you put in the Ottawa paper.

Mr. Chairman: Is there anything further, Mr. Samis?

Mr. Samis: Could I ask, as the success of Wintario is beyond any question of doubt now, whether you're considering any variations in the style or type of lottery?

Hon. Mr. Welch: It's my understanding that the lottery corporation, on the basis of the experience of the first half dozen lotteries, are prepared to review the whole framework of the lottery. In fact, I understand from the management of the lottery corporation that they've been giving some consideration to it even now, making any recommendations

which experience would dictate. I can't tell you what they may be, but certainly on the basis of this experience they are giving some consideration to it.

Mr. Samis: What consideration have they given to a lottery system with a variety of prices and a variety of prizes, such as Quebec with the mini, the middle and the maxi?

Hon. Mr. Welch: If you'd like to make that recommendation, it would be on the record and I would send it to them.

Mr. Samis: I would like to know what degree of consideration is given to that. Can you tell me if any studies have been done? The lottery is obviously a success so far. How does its success compare with other lotteries at the same stage? Have you got any comparison, say, with Quebec, Manitoba, New Hampshire or Michigan?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think on the basis of my information, at this stage, which is the fourth draw tonight we're doing very well.

Mr. Samis: I realize that. I am asking have you done any comparisons?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes. I do that against the background of comparison with other jurisdictions. Certainly the lottery corporation are quite satisfied as of the fourth draw, if I understand your question correctly.

Mr. Samis: Do you intend to keep a system of bimonthly draws?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I've had no information from the lottery corporation to the contrary, but I suppose all of these things are under review from time to time.

Mr. Samis: How far in advance does the lottery corporation decide where the draws are to be held in the province?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think they're pretty well programmed now well into almost the end of the year.

Mr. Samis: The end of 1975?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Actually, it's been remarkable the number of people who have written in to have the draw in their particular community.

Mr. Samis: Would it be possible to have a schedule if it's pretty well filled?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes, no question about that. I'd be glad, if the hon. member would like to have that. Mr. Chairman, we can pro-

vide you with a timetable, as of now, as to where we are having these draws.

Mr. Samis: I would appreciate it.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I'd like to have that, too.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The member for Nipissing would like it as well. And Windsor?

Mr. Chairman: Why not send it to every member of this committee? In fact, every member of the Legislature, I'm sure, would be interested in it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Sure. It's in Bracebridge next.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further, Mr. Samis?

Mr. Samis: No.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you. Mr. Newman, followed by Mr. Stokes.

Mr. B. Newman: I wanted to ask you, Mr. Minister, to explain to me the route that the tickets take when they leave the lottery corporation. Where do they go?

Hon. Mr. Welch: It's my understanding, subject to being corrected, that the lottery corporation sells all the tickets to the distributors.

Mr. B. Newman: The distributor picks them up here in Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think they are deposited to the distributor's credit through the banks.

Mr. B. Newman: In other words, it comes from Wintario to the bank?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Lottery corporation to the bank.

Mr. B. Newman: Does the bank charge a handling fee?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: What is the handling fee?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Apparently, there is a system whereby the banks charge three per cent from the standpoint of the transfer to the distributor, but there's an offsetting thing on the way back with respect to the moneys that come back. So, to get the actual banking charge, with respect to this system, I'd have to get that information from the lottery corporation.

Mr. B. Newman: So you really don't know what the charges are on the part of the bank

before those tickets are distributed to the distributor in the given zone?

Hon. Mr. Welch: To answer your question quite accurately, no. All I'm saying is, the reason it's difficult is that it varies, apparently, by virtue of the fact that there's a charge from the lottery corporation to the distributor which is offset by the returned funds.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't care what kind of charges there are by the lottery corporation. I want to know how much you pay the bank for handling the tickets. You have no idea?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I haven't got that information. I was using the wrong expression when I used three per cent. I meant \$3 per transaction, apparently, and I'm not sure that I understand what that really means.

Mr. B. Newman: What are the charges then?

Hon. Mr. Welch: They are \$3 per transaction.

Mr. B. Newman: If they ship 90,000 tickets into the bank, the charge is only a total of \$3 for the handling of the 90,000 tickets?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'm not saying that, it's however the bank describes the transaction, Mr. Chairman. I think the simplest thing to do would be to get that information for the hon. member.

Mr. B. Newman: What I would like to know is actually what the bank is charging before those tickets leave that bank to the distributor in the given area. In what way does the distributor get the tickets from the bank? Does he pay cash for them?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Or is his credit good?

Hon. Mr. Welch: He pays cash. As far as I know it's a cash transaction. It is strictly between the distributor and the bank anyway.

Mr. B. Newman: All right, it is strictly a cash transaction.

Hon. Mr. Welch: As far as the lottery corporation is concerned it is a cash transaction.

Mr. B. Newman: The distributor may not get rid of all of the tickets and he has the unopened envelopes. What happens to those tickets? Are they sent back to the bank?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Is there a credit to the distributor on that? Is there a cash credit to him? Does he receive cash for it or does he simply have a credit on the purchase of the next series of tickets?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I guess it is a credit arrangement between the lottery corporation and the distributor.

Mr. B. Newman: So Wintario always receives 85 cents for every ticket that is sold.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's an important point; that is right. As far as the lottery corporation is concerned they are always sold out, so to speak, and then of course there is their refund policy.

Mr. B. Newman: The distributor as well as the retailer can get credit for unsold blocks of tickets.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Unopened.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They come in bags.

Mr. B. Newman: There could be certain numbers drawn and no one would really know, because it is in a sealed envelope, the serial numbers of that envelope or anything of that sort.

How many agents is a distributor allowed to have? Is there supposed to be one agent for each 25,000 tickets. Is that how it's figured out?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't think so, Mr. Chairman. When I answered the question prior to our recess to go to vote, I was talking in terms of the number of retailers that each distributor was expected to have, which is somewhere between 300 and 400. I suppose it's really up to the distributor to make some decision as to what he wants to do with respect to sub-agents.

Mr. B. Newman: He's allowed to have as many agents as he wishes, and the agent in turn then develops the retailer. He goes around and gets—and you expect him to have—approximately 100 plus number of retailers.

Hon. Mr. Welch: About 300 to 400 was the figure.

Mr. B. Newman: No the agent will have only 100.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I am sorry, I am talking about the distributors.

Mr. B. Newman: But you will have any number of agents.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's right.

Mr. B. Newman: You don't restrict the distributor from having any number or only one or two agents then, if he wishes to have them.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The guideline is 300 to 400 retailers.

Mr. B. Newman: Each distributor must have in all 300 to 400 retailers. The number of agents he uses to develop the 300 to 400 retailers is entirely up to the distributor.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's my understanding.

Mr. B. Newman: He could have one agent or three agents or 10 agents. Am I right?

Mr. Roy: That's not what I was told.

Mr. Chairman: I wonder if some of these questions could be taken as notice. I don't think we'll finish this evening but at our next meeting maybe the minister would like to have complete answers. May I make that suggestion?

Mr. B. Newman: This is where, if we had representatives of the lottery corporation down here we could have straightened this all out, because they could have answered everything for us. Probably other members may be repeating the questions I have asked. I thought it would have been better really to have the lottery corporation people here, as other ministries have had officials from their areas of responsibility. We'd have got the answers and got it all over with.

I would like to know the answers to these questions because when I check in my own area I find there are two distributors. One happens to have seven different agents and the other one, I understand, has only four. It is not that I'm criticizing either one for having seven and the other four, because maybe the four could be more live wire than the seven with the other distributor.

But I thought possibly you were basing the agent on 25,000 tickets, one agent for each 25,000 tickets that are allocated to a distributor.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't think you can be that arbitrary, because it depends on the territory being covered.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, right, it could be different. But I'll refer to a metropolitan area, a built-up area.

Hon. Mr. Welch: As I indicated to the member from Ottawa, I would be glad to get you a copy of the contract.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, right.

Mr. Roy: Just on that point, Mr. Chairman, if I may, the agent in Ottawa, Mr. Messier I think told me that the lottery corporation had required that he have a minimum number of agents. I think it was five for the Ottawa area. That is what I was told was in his contract. That's why I wanted to see the contract. That is what I was told.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry; before we go on, Mr. Minister, do you plan to be here tomorrow morning?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: The committee meets tomorrow morning. I am wondering then if the committee members would like to leave this particular aspect of the estimates, go on to something else for the balance of the evening and come back to this particular item tomorrow morning? Would the minister like that?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Fine. But I think in defence of procedure of not having the lottery corporation people here, I would remind the committee once again that we are not asking the committee to vote any money for the operation of the Ontario Lottery Corporation. So I must accept the responsibility for not having the chairman or the managing director of the lottery corporation here.

I appreciate the personal interest in the operation of the lottery, and I assumed that I would do what I would do in the House with questions raised about a self-governing body; have them directed to the corporation and bring back a response.

The Legislature is not being asked for any money for the lottery corporation. It is running itself from the sale of tickets. I would think under those circumstances—I haven't attempted in any way to be particularly technical about it—in defence of the lottery corporation, that is why they are not here.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, you may say they are not asking for funds. But they are asking for funds inasmuch as proceeds from sale of the tickets go into the consolidated revenue fund and are then given out as prizes.

Mr. Roy: Right.

Mr. B. Newman: So really we have the right to ask everything we are asking here.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I am not suggesting you haven't any right to ask the questions. I am only speaking to the point that is made by

the member for Windsor-Walkerville, Mr. Chairman, that there is a lot of detail being asked, and quite properly so, with respect to the operation of the lottery which any member of this Legislature is entitled to ask in the Legislature every question period.

The fact that the lottery corporation people aren't here today is because we are not asking for any money to run the lottery corporation, it is running itself. Proceeds come to the consolidated revenue fund and are expended, there's no question about that. I'm not arguing that point at all.

We can do one of two things, Mr. Chairman. We can either make sure we get all the questions and I get the answers back; or if the committee is requesting that somebody from the lottery corporation attend and be questioned by the committee, I have no objection to that at all.

Mr. Samis: Could I make a motion to that effect, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No motion is necessary, I just—

Mr. Samis: Would you agree to that?

Mr. Chairman: I would suggest to the minister I think this is the best thing to do.

Hon. Mr. Welch: If this item will stand down I will ask the chairman of the lottery corporation to attend here tomorrow morning, right after the question period. Agreed?

Mr. B. Newman: That's agreed.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you. Well if we turn the page then—

Mr. Roy: I can't be here tomorrow morning and I just want an undertaking on the part of the minister that the questions I have asked and you agreed to—

Hon. Mr. Welch: They will be in the record.

Mr. Roy: They will be in the record and I will get answers to them?

Mr. Chairman: Will you discuss that with Mr. Newman? Mr. Newman can pose those questions again.

Mr. Roy: No, no; the minister has given me an undertaking he will answer my questions.

Mr. Chairman: Fine. Thank you, Mr. Roy. Well, next we turn the page—

Mr. Stokes: I am the next speaker.

Mr. Chairman: —we will hold up then on the Ontario lottery—

Mr. Stokes: I am the next speaker and I have a question.

Mr. Chairman: On this lottery item?

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Well I still have questions on the lottery.

Mr. Chairman: I thought we were going to leave the lottery until tomorrow morning?

Mr. Stokes: No.

Mr. Samis: Not all the questions, Mr. Chairman, have to be answered by the lottery corporation board.

Mr. Stokes: That's right.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes, do you not feel they could wait until tomorrow morning when we will have the officials of the Ontario Lottery Corp. present?

Mr. Stokes: I want to advise the minister in advance the kind of information I think we have a right to have, so maybe he too will be prepared to answer tomorrow morning.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think, Mr. Chairman, with due respect to you, there are questions that don't involve the lottery corporation. Let's have them now. That's what I am here for, I am accountable for that.

Mr. Stokes: That is all I am asking.

Hon. Mr. Welch: And if in fact there are questions about the operation of the lottery, then they could be asked tomorrow and we could complete that vote. I'm prepared to answer questions on it.

Mr. Chairman: All right; carry on Mr. Stokes.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, I still have some questions.

Mr. Chairman: All right, Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: I wanted to ask of the minister how he is allowed to have operating expenses greater than what the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations allows to public charities? They are limited to 15 per cent of their take as operating expenses—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Ours are 7 per cent.

Mr. B. Newman: No, they are 22—

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, no.

Mr. B. Newman: You have seven per cent operating, and then there is seven per cent to the distributor; and then you have eight per cent to the retailer. There is 22 per cent in operating expenses right there.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't think the hon. member is comparing the same thing. Our operating expenses for staff, printing and everything is seven per cent.

Mr. B. Newman: All right, let me put that question in a different way. How come the charitable organizations must return 85 per cent of their take and only be allowed to spend 15 per cent on expenses, whereas your net return is 40 per cent?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, no.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, your profit is 40 per cent. All right 78 per cent then. There is still a seven per cent difference.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Plus of course what's—

Mr. B. Newman: So really the question was the same both ways.

Hon. Mr. Welch: We have a distribution system which goes through the commercial sector and also through all the organizations which have to—

Mr. B. Newman: In all, you still have an operating expense of 22 per cent, no matter how you cut it; because there is only 78 per cent which is actually used.

So you are really contravening Consumer and Commercial Relations regulations when it comes to charitable organizations and fund raising. Yours is a fund-raising project, only it's called a lottery instead. That's enough questions, I've got that in the record.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further. Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: I was prepared to let this vote carry about six minutes after 8, but the more I hear the more sceptical I become. Now you are asking in vote 2701, which is administration programme, which includes the Ontario lottery projects, for an expenditure in total of \$21,946,000 and you say that \$20 million in item 5 is strictly a bookkeeping entry and somehow or other that will get back into the treasury of the province.

You have made the statement that you haven't asked for any funds from the corporation yet. You've already admitted that the first lottery was completely sold and over-

subscribed, and I'm told that all of the others have been extremely successful. Yet, you haven't found it advisable, or maybe because of logistics you weren't able to get anybody here. I think that it's unfair that you've got \$20 million in this item and that you are asking us, granted it will come back, but you are asking us—when we pass this vote we will be passing a total of \$21,946,000—we are asked to buy a pig in the poke.

You went to considerable trouble. There was considerable dialogue within the government; there was a lot of dialogue when the bill got its three readings in the House. I'm sure that your high-priced help, not only within the lottery corporation but within the ministry itself, have some pretty definite ideas about how much money might be raised for the various programmes to which you are going to direct this money. I think it's a bit misleading for the minister to sit there and be so vague and so indefinite about the kinds of programmes that you want to undertake, the amount of dollars that you are going to allocate to specific programmes to give us some idea what your priorities are.

In the north we have asked ad infinitum, at every opportunity, that additional funds be made available for sports and recreation. My colleague the member for Port Arthur has done the same thing for culture and art groups, and I'm sure that you must have something more definite, something more positive for us to leave this committee with before we pass this vote.

Within a matter of two short weeks, this session will be recessed and we will be going back into our constituencies. We are going to be asked how much new money—how much additional money—has been generated as a result of Wintario? I'm getting those questions now from municipal councils. I'm getting them from community recreational committees. I'm being asked by school boards—I'm being asked by almost everybody, a good cross-section of the community—everywhere I go—what kind of things can we expect as a result of this new windfall.

I can tell you that our expectations are rather high. We feel we have been neglected in the north. Now that you've got this new source of money I think that it's patently unfair, Mr. Minister, for you to ask us just to be patient. When you've got your priorities all set up and when you decide where the money is going to go and how much is going to go to a specific cause, in the fullness of time, you will be making the announcement. As elected members of the Legislature, we supported your bill and we have said in

principle this is an excellent idea, and once you get the kinks worn out of it it's going to be something that we can all be proud of. For the minister to sit here and just say: "I'm not prepared to answer these questions and sometime in mid-August, when we will have all our priorities sorted out we will be able to tell you just where this money is going;" I think we have a right to know two or three things.

First of all, how much money—within a million—has been generated by the four lotteries? Was this the fourth one tonight?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Tonight? Yes.

Mr. Stokes: How much money has been generated, in general terms? You've got some pretty smart people within this ministry. I know them personally and I've seen them operate in this Legislature for a good long while. There's not without that kind of expertise.

Once you've done that, in general terms, how much are you going to allocate to sports and recreation? How much for culture? In general terms, at least, so that when I go back to my constituents I'll be able to say these are the criteria; this, in general terms, is the kind of money that we can expect. They can be governed accordingly. At least they'll have something to show for this new undertaking. I just think we're entitled to that much information at least from the ministry.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't argue that at all. I'm not trying to be evasive. I'm not trying to be unco-operative in the matter. I'm just telling you, quite frankly, that we've estimated, in our estimates, that for this fiscal year, we will, in fact, net \$20 million. I mean from the standpoint of the whole fiscal year.

Mr. Stokes: You will net \$20 million?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I mean we will, in fact, receive from the lottery corporation \$20 million. That's what our revenues estimate. I made some recommendations to government as to what the guidelines should be with respect to the types of projects and the division between capital and operating—a tremendous amount of detail. It still hasn't come back to me through the decision-making process whether that's acceptable or not. So I'm in an awkward position tonight.

Quite frankly, I'm not attempting to be evasive. We have some definite ideas, as a ministry, how we would like to interpret section 9 of the Act. This, of course, says very specifically that the net proceeds, once they're transferred, will be for sports, fitness,

culture and recreation. I think those are the four words that are used in the Act.

We have some ideas ourselves with respect to how we would divide it up between the various programmes here, and the sort of thing we wouldn't do. I can share with you the fact that I am very anxious to involve local people themselves in this and to encourage people, against these criteria, to submit their projects and so on.

Mr. Stokes: When?

Hon. Mr. Welch: As far as I am concerned, as soon as the suggestions that we have made to government are cleared by cabinet.

Mr. Stokes: If someone made a request for funding for a particular project now would it be too premature?

Hon. Mr. Welch: It might have to wait a couple of weeks or so until I got my decision back from cabinet with respect to the recommendations we have submitted.

I am simply being very frank in saying I have submitted a proposal and it is now in the mill. It would have been much preferable, in the consideration of these estimates tonight, if we had a decision. I am admitting that to you, I am not trying to avoid that. However, these estimates were called for today.

Mr. Stokes: Okay; one final question. On the basis of the four draws to date how is it stacking up with your estimate for revenue of \$20 million?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I am advised that it may be about \$3.5 million on the basis of the four draws.

Mr. Samis: How does that compare with your projection?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think it is on projection. I think it within the predictions at this stage.

Mr. Roy: Just on the basis of those three draws—40 per cent as a profit—I would have thought that you are low if you are just estimating \$20 million.

Hon. Mr. Welch: We could be; we did that last February, when these estimates were put together.

Mr. Roy: Because the second draw of 48 series is \$4,320,000. Forty per cent of that is close to \$2 million, or a million something from that draw. And if you have a draw every two weeks that's—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Against the basis of these criteria—and I say this to you as a member of the Legislature—the criteria we have are fairly exciting. If in fact you are right, instead of having \$20 million we may have more. So therefore there will be more for these types of projects, which I am sure you will be happy about.

But my difficulty is that people have a right to know the general guidelines that would be used in assessing and evaluating applications for these proceeds. The thought would be that we circulate these fairly extensively throughout the province and encourage people at the local level to submit their applications against these criteria.

Mr. Stokes: Would that be coupled with the criteria presently in place under the Community Recreation Centres Act?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The Community Recreation Centres Act is there now, so therefore people would know about that particular plan. Any programme we'd have, particularly in the capital field, would have to take into account those tax-supported programmes already in place.

Mr. Stokes: But in the case of the Community Recreation Centres Act—where you will provide \$75,000 or 25 per cent of the capital funding, whichever is the lesser—surely as a result of this new-found source of funding you could change the criteria under that Act, which is the only vehicle right now where any community in the Province of Ontario can get capital funding?

Hon. Mr. Welch: For that type of project.

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Welch: But there may well be other projects for which people would like to have some assistance besides that type of project. That is the only point I am raising at the moment.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You are talking about capital?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Is it possible you may change the criteria under the Community Recreation Centres Act as a result of this new source of funds?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, the Act itself wouldn't be changed. But it may be possible, because of Wintario enrichment, for more money to

be available. I think it is very important to respect what was said in the Legislature during the debate, that we maintain our tax-supported programmes in such a way they never lose their momentum on the basis of the success or failure of the lottery. What we are really trying to do is develop programmes with the Wintario money which wouldn't disturb the tax-related programmes in any way. So that you wouldn't simply say: "Since we have so much more Wintario money we therefore change the criteria under the Community Recreation Centres Act." We want to leave that criteria alone. But in developing some capital project you take into account what—

Mr. Stokes: Something that would be complementary to it, that is what I want to know.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root is next.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think it is important, Jack, to make that distinction. Because we wouldn't want those programmes watered down in any way. We want them to grow that way.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root is next.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Yes, I had one question. There has been something said, I don't know whether it was in the Legislature or outside, that there may be somebody holding a ticket and the money is not paid. As I listened to the debate tonight, as I understand it, the only tickets from which the draws are made are ones out of the sealed bags. If they were in the sealed bags, they couldn't be drawn so there can be no tickets lost. What I'm saying is that the agent couldn't pull a ticket out or hold it himself, or open the bag.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Once the envelopes are broken the tickets are purchased.

Mr. Root: The tickets are purchased?

Hon. Mr. Welch: There is no refund on envelopes that are opened.

Mr. Root: That's what I took from what was said here tonight. This was a matter of whether maybe the term was hanky-panky—whether somebody could have a ticket that was worth a lot of money.

Mr. Roy: Oh, not that.

Mr. Root: The point I want to get clear is that if the bag is not opened, then none of the tickets in that bag could be in the draw.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The difficulty is, in the statement I made the other day—

Mr. Stokes: It's not a draw.

Mr. Root: Pardon?

Mr. Stokes: It's not a draw.

Mr. Root: All right, but they wouldn't be in the lottery.

Mr. Stokes: All the tickets are in the lottery.

Mr. Chairman: I think we will have the minister explain what happens.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The difficulty is that we're not talking about a draw whereby tickets go into a drum. That, I think, is the thing that takes a great deal of understanding. We're running a number game, so to speak.

Mr Samis: It's a numbers game.

Hon. Mr. Welch: There's a number. It's not a case of stubs and it's—

Mr. Stokes: The next thing you know he will be talking about his runner.

Mr. Root: Just a minute, I've got a very simple mind and I want to get straight on this. Supposing I was an agent, the only way I could win would be if I had a ticket that I had paid for and it was out of the bag.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. Root: That's all right then. Then there's no way that anybody could, later on, pull the ticket and say I've got it.

Mr. Chairman: We have two more questions. I thought we were going to move on to something else, but we have Mr. Smith and Mr. Roy; and now we're at Mr. Foulds. Mr. Smith, did you have a question?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I just had one question I wanted to ask. It had to do with the distribution of the funds. Maybe you could tell me—or maybe you can't tell me because you haven't got an answer back—but are the funds to be allocated for both capital and operating expenses of different programmes?

Hon. Mr. Welch: That is my recommendation at the moment.

Mr. R. S. Smith: There would be two different types of grants, actually, one for capital and one for operating?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes, that's my recommendation.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And is that in both the recreational and the cultural fields?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And will there be specific grants in the cultural field for specific performers, or will that still come under the Arts Council?

Hon. Mr. Welch: As to capital you mean?

Mr. R. S. Smith: No.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The Ontario Arts Council have no money for capital expenditures.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No; I'm saying specific grants for specific performers and that type of thing.

Hon. Mr. Welch: No; the type of programmes that I've made recommendations for would not be programmes that would normally be funded by the Arts Council.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The problem is that there are some areas, at least in the cultural field, which are covered at the present time and perhaps do need reinforcement or further funds. As I understand it, this is going to be a separate programme with separate funds. None of these funds are going to be used to reinforce the present programmes. Is that correct?

Mr. Stokes: Complement them, maybe.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The problem I'm trying to get at is—

Hon. Mr. Welch: I can understand that and I want to be helpful. The point I want to make is, that in so far as specific programmes with a defined period of time, let's talk about the cultural Olympics, it's possible to—and I don't want you to forward this until I get the decision—enrich a transfer payment to the Ontario Council for the Arts to look after that specific project, without committing them to a long term commitment to a programme, if you know what I mean, because it is for a specific thing known as cultural Olympics, or for other matters.

What I want to be very cautious about is the arbitrary enrichment of established programmes, the continuation of which will be completely contingent on the success of the lottery. So we are looking for programmes that in fact do not in some respects interfere with the normal growth of tax-supported programmes. What the member for Thunder Bay was underlining are complementary to a number of programmes, and the difficulty I

am in tonight is that if I could give you some illustrations it would be that more helpful, I know. I appreciate that.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Would it be proper to term them as perhaps one-shot programmes?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Could be.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And perhaps put it in the classification of seed money or something like that—that they could go on to other established programmes after, or something like that.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That could happen. Certainly I see that happening in the cultural Olympics, as an example, because once you get a lot of activity in our communities, it may well be. In fact, that's what's causing me a bit of concern, like LIP and OFY.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I don't think that should be of concern at all.

Hon. Mr. Welch: But you see—

Mr. R. S. Smith: I think they have been the two best programmes in the country.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I am not arguing with the programmes. I am arguing with the fact that once you create certain expectations and someone says: "Well, look, all we did that for was that particular year to get it started," and we then turn you loose to look to more traditional sources of revenue for the continuation, that's where you can maybe get into some problems. That's why I want to be very cautious about that sort of thing.

Mr. Stokes: That is what is happening to LIP right now.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes, that's right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, it does happen. ORF had—

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would like to be cautious against the background of certain experiences.

Mr. R. S. Smith: ORF had a similar type of experience to a certain extent. But really, for the good they do at the start, the problems that arise are minimal.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I am sorry.

Mr. R. S. Smith: For the good that is done through these programmes, even though they are short term and they are meant to be short term, the problems that arise three or four years later or two years later are far offset by the—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Let me give you an example—and don't hold me to this. Say, for instance, it was decided that from a capital point of view, or however you want to define it, we might want to help symphony orchestras with their profits, and the best way to help them was to increase their inventory of sheet music. That's a one-time purchase. I mean it wouldn't go on every year. So you can say there's something that would help symphony orchestras across Ontario. Or maybe bugle bands and trumpet bands.

Maybe you want to do something to get a lot of young people involved in that type of activity and you make a one-time contribution with respect to that type of equipment, which doesn't carry with it something going on every year. You at least get them started in that sort of stuff and then they would look to other things. That's the sort of thing that could happen—or could not happen, depending on its success. But it helps to illustrate the point that I am making—that you wouldn't be hooking them into something.

Or, to use Mr. Stokes' ideas, say you were in a community that wanted to build something and you said if they only had a little extra money they could put in some rooms for special meeting places for certain groups. That's a one-time thing, too, which doesn't carry with it a long-term commitment.

All I am saying is I am very anxious to respect the debate that went on the Legislature as between government programmes that look to a tax support base. These extra moneys could be used for enrichment and the success of certain basic programmes wouldn't be contingent on the success of the lottery—that's all. I can give you lots of examples of things that we could do that wouldn't carry with them long-term commitments, and yet would be tremendously helpful at the time that the help was given.

That's what I am really trying to say. That's the sort of thing that I am trying to get across, and we would be in a much better position if we could only show you some of the things we have in mind. They are very exciting, and I think you will find them very helpful. But in all of the work that we have had to do in starting a new ministry, I haven't got it all completed yet.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Roy is next.

Mr. Roy: My colleague from Nipissing has a list here of what the different retailers got in his area. I guess this was what, on the first draw?

Mr. R. S. Smith: The second draw.

Mr. Roy: On the second draw, and just to highlight my point on Mr. Guindon's statement about when he would like to see small retailers making \$40 a week, we calculated that to do that you would require 1,000 tickets per draw. On his list, just to give you some idea, he has maybe 25 or 30 retailers. I tell you there are only two here selling over 1,000 tickets. I don't want to be critical in any way that these people have had them but it's not your little corner store getting 1,000 tickets. It's Caisse Populaire in one case and Lakeview Ford in the other case whereas your small retailer is averaging something about 300 to 400 tickets every two weeks.

Mr. Chairman: What is the top on the list in sales?

Mr. Roy: The top retailer in sales, Mr. Chairman, was—

Mr. R. S. Smith: It was \$1,250.

Mr. Roy: Yes, \$1,250—that was Lakeview Ford.

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Roy: To make my point, I doubt whether Mr. Guindon's statement was realistic, concerning small retailers. If I might ask you some quick questions. The original draws—the first three draws—involved television and radio, did they not?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Just the one.

Mr. Roy: The others have not involved television? Why is that?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Cost. We thought that with a draw every other week it would be too much expense to charge to the proceeds to have a television programme every two weeks. The Olympic lottery has one every three months so it's different. We didn't think—or rather I am told the lottery corporation didn't feel—the cost justified it. Rather, they would have the draw and publicize it through Canadian Press and through radio and other ways.

Mr. Roy: I see. The other thing I wanted to know—I think I have asked you this question in the House and I'm not exactly sure of the answer—is, do you intend to have a special draw sometime involving prizes which are unclaimed?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. Roy: You intend to have one?

Hon. Mr. Welch: We have to wait a year, though.

Mr. Roy: You have to wait a year and then you'll have a special draw for those?

Hon. Mr. Welch: That is my understanding, that the lottery corporation would—once a draw is established and the numbers and series are established, the prize money is established. It's fixed. Whether it's claimed or not, it's fixed and therefore after the expiration of 12 months they have to get it out through another draw.

Mr. Roy: Okay. My last question is dealing with something the member from Cornwall had raised about when it comes not to the criterion but the actual distribution of the money. I'm not sure we were exactly clear on what your position should be on that. You suggested you would like to see quick distribution by the mails or something and I wanted assurance from you that when distribution is made of these moneys that there will be equality. In other words, if we proceed—I thought I got bombed here with part of your—he's losing his band—

Mr. Foulds: The sky is falling.

Mr. Roy: I wanted to be sure, Mr. Chairman, to the minister, that when the moneys are given out, when the cheques are given out, if they are given through the mails or if a member calls up and says, "I can take it down there faster," there will be equality among all members and that the distribution will not follow a practice which has been established here, that moneys distributed by way of cheque or otherwise go only to government members and not to all members of the Legislature.

I wanted some undertaking from you that you will respect what appears to be a principle which is logical and fair in the sense that moneys being distributed, whether through the lottery or moneys given by the government, are not funds emanating from the Conservative Party but from the people of Ontario. We are all representatives of the people of Ontario.

Mr. Samis: In this case they are paying for it, too.

Mr. Roy: Yes, they are paying for it more or less. But that principle should be respected and I would like to see an undertaking from you on that.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The ministry would look at it. The ministry would distribute it.

Mr. Roy: The money?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The ministry has the responsibility for distributing that money.

Mr. Roy: What does that mean?

Hon. Mr. Welch: It means the ministry will do it.

Mr. Roy: The ministry will do it? Will they follow the practice of other ministries, where moneys go through a Conservative member? That's what I want to know. I have never seen a cheque myself since I have been a member here.

Mr. B. Newman: Neither have I.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Aren't you paid?

Mr. Roy: Pardon me?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Aren't you being paid?

Mr. Roy: Yes, but that is a gift to myself. I don't make any big presentations of that.

Mr. Chairman: You don't mind receiving that cheque?

Mr. Roy: Yes, but I am talking about the other cheques. I just want an undertaking from you that you will not follow the practice of other ministries by giving out the cheques to Conservative members, but that either you will distribute them through the—

Hon. Mr. Welch: This ministry will deal with all members.

Mr. Roy: This ministry will deal with all members equally, right?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Take the word "equally" off. This ministry will deal with all the members in the areas where it—

Mr. Foulds: I don't like the word "deal."

Mr. Samis: It will treat all members equally?

Mr. R. S. Smith: How do you mean, deal?

Mr. Chairman: Do you have any further questions, Mr. Roy?

Mr. Roy: I am not sure he has answered my question.

Mr. Stokes: You know he hasn't.

Mr. Samis: You have to go three rounds.

Mr. Roy: I think I've got it close enough. When something happens I am going to pull out the Hansard and bring it back to you.

Mr. Samis: It is on record.

Mr. Foulds: It won't prove a thing, not the way this minister phrases his answers.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Roy, are you finished with your questions?

Mr. Roy: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Foulds is next.

Mr. Foulds: There are just three questions that I have got. How much do you pay Charlie Farquharson?

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's, of course, part of a contract with the advertising agency. I don't know what they pay him. We don't pay him anything.

Mr. Samis: How much does he cost?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think you have to ask the advertising agency that has the contract with the lottery corporation how much it pays him. There is no contractual issue between Charlie Farquharson and the lottery corporation. Whatever advertising agency handles that advertising contract and uses him—

Mr. Samis: Is it possible to find that out?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't know whether or not you want to have that advertising agency come before the committee, but—

Mr. Foulds: No, but surely if that question were placed on the order paper, you would answer it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, I couldn't. You'd be entitled to know what the lottery corporation has paid whatever advertising agency is doing that particular job.

Mr. Samis: And find out, from the agency, what they are paying for him.

Hon. Mr. Welch: As to what they spend for any one particular individual doing their work, I don't know.

Mr. Roy: I can see your point. We would be entitled to know what the lottery corporation paid the agency. Whatever contract the agency has with Charlie Farquharson, that's what he gets.

Mr. Samis: But we could ask the lottery corporation to ask what they are paying for his services.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It is strictly a percentage.

Mr. Foulds: Did I understand you correctly, earlier, when you indicated you had not yet

fully developed the criteria for the grants that you were going to award for the money garnered through the lottery?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, that is not correct. The ministry has made its recommendations.

Mr. Foulds: The cabinet has not yet approved so there is no government policy on this thus far.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That is what I mean; that's right.

Mr. Foulds: Why is it then that in a news release from your ministry on April 17 you were able to say "lottery funds for athletic facilities at Western" and that a \$100,000 Ontario grant for—

Hon. Mr. Welch: We are talking about different moneys. As you know, we get 50 cents on every Olympic lottery ticket that is sold in Ontario.

Mr. Foulds: That was from the Olympic lottery?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The predecessor ministry to this did develop guidelines with respect to the expenditure of those funds and they have been generally known and circulated and against the criteria Western got. What was it?

Mr. Foulds: It was \$100,000.

Hon. Mr. Welch: For the indoor track. Brantford got \$300,000 for a pool.

Mr. Foulds: So this was money that your ministry got, or the government got.

Hon. Mr. Welch: From the sale of Olympic lottery tickets.

Mr. B. Newman: Will the Olympic lottery funds now come to your ministry?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes, quite correct, as of now.

Mr. B. Newman: So the minister will be distributing them now.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's right.

Mr. Foulds: I was going to ask how much you paid the man on CFRB.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Gordon Sinclair?

Mr. Foulds: He is not doing Wintario advertising—

Hon. Mr. Welch: He is selling Olympic lottery tickets, isn't he?

Mr. Roy: The coins, yes.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Roy: I have a quick question.

Mr. Chairman: We have three more minutes, Mr. Roy.

Mr. Roy: Do we have any plans for helping Ontario athletes vis-à-vis the Olympics through this at all?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, we have already announced a programme for special assistance at the sport achievement banquet. As you know, there is a series of arrangements, a game plan—as the member for Windsor-Walkerville will know—as the federal provincial arrangement with respect to training people. We announced a programme, and it will come in the sports and fitness area, whereby people who don't necessarily fit the criteria of the established federal-provincial programmes can file some proposition with us. We will make moneys available for them, to gain some experience in international competition, which may place them in a position to compete.

We have already made some grants. We made a grant for about eight track and field people, for some rowing people and maybe one or two others. It is called the "Achievement Awards." It was announced at that banquet on April 30.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. Root: I just wanted to say something about this handling of government cheques.

I've been here for 24 years and I don't think I've handed out more than two government cheques in all that time.

Mr. Foulds: Not getting anything for your area?

Mr. Roy: I'd object to that because I know some guys—

Mr. Root: Well, that could be. I'm not saying anything about that. But as far as I know there is no government policy for that. On Water Resources, I notified every member regardless of political affiliation when there was going to be a hearing in his area. I try to treat everybody the same, and I figure we are all representatives of the people. On this business of handing out government cheques, if I hear that there is a payment going out, I may write to the local paper and tell them I have learned about that.

Mr. Chairman: Are you prepared to pass this item of the lottery?

Mr. Roy: As long as we have an undertaking that the minister will give us the answers, I have no objection.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this item carry then?

Vote 2701 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: We will adjourn now until immediately after question period tomorrow morning, approximately 11 o'clock, and we'll go on to vote 2702.

The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, p.m.

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Standing Miscellaneous Estimates Committee S7
Chairman: Mr. T. A. Wardle

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

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Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1975

The committee met at 11:12 o'clock, a.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION (continued)

Mr. Chairman: We will call the committee to order.

Vote 2702, Heritage conservation programme. Item 1, archives.

Mr. G. Samis (Stormont): I thought we were going to do the lottery first?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Pollock will be here shortly. I thought what we might do is carry on and when he arrives we could revert. Mr. Minister.

Hon. R. Welch (Minister of Culture and Recreation): I think we carried vote 2701 last night, didn't we?

Mr. Chairman: Yes. Mr. Pollock will be here shortly.

Hon. Mr. Welch: And then perhaps near the end of the meeting we could clarify one or two things. We could get on with the other votes meantime.

Mr. Chairman: Archives. Anything on item 1? Carried.

Heritage administration—

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): No.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Hold it.

On vote 2702:

Mr. Stokes: On archives, I would like a bit of a rundown from somebody in the ministry as to what new initiative you are taking now under this new ministry. This thing has been kicked around. It used to be in Colleges and Universities and I had occasion to meet one of your field personnel, who is a very dedicated person.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Excuse me, Jack. Do you mean archives or do you mean something to do with other parts of this particular vote?

Mr. Stokes: Archives.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Is it the provincial archivist you want to talk about?

Mr. Stokes: Yes, yes.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Oh, we have the provincial archivist here. Perhaps he would like to come up.

Mr. Stokes: You have a chap who travels around the country; in fact, I met him on the plane not long ago. He doesn't know as much about my riding as I do, but pretty nearly, and I think he is doing a heck of a good job. There was an article that appeared about him in a paper just recently. I can't put my hand on it, but I think this work that he is doing is well worth while. He spends considerable time just going around digging up information about our history.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think it could be either good or bad, Jack.

Mr. Stokes: I think, by and large, it is good. How many of these people do you have travelling around the country?

Mr. D. F. McOuat (Archivist of Ontario): I believe that the chap you are thinking of is Hugh MacMillan.

Mr. Stokes: Right.

Mr. McOuat: He is a full-time field liaison officer and it's his job to trace down sources of non-published material dealing with the history of the province where we can find them. Now, all members of our staff, whenever we can spare them, may go out looking for material, but he is doing it full-time. He travels all over the continent, but particularly throughout the province, of course, and we try to trace down the descendants of well-known people, or papers dealing with some particular event, records dealing with the history of a township or a county. The difficulty is, a great deal of the time, after you have traced it down through some generations you find that 20 or 30 years ago there was material in an attic, for example, and it has been destroyed or discarded. At the same

time, we are getting a very large volume of private manuscripts. As you say, he is a first-rate man at that job.

Mr. Stokes: Well, since we are spending three quarters of a million dollars on it, I'm wondering what you do with this information? The reason for my asking is that a good many people in my riding are starting to become aware of our past history and would like it well documented.

We have an excellent museum that has just got started in Nipigon; it's in its second year now. They're busy trying to get information on the area—the old voyageurs, the fur traders and things of that nature. Would it be possible for a museum such as that to prevail upon your branch to provide information? Or is this something that is kept in the catacombs? How would they go about getting information that's indigenous to, say, the Nipigon area?

Mr. McOuat: Once we have the material, we try to analyse and catalogue it and get it under some sort of control. Last year, we answered something like 15,000 or 20,000 inquiries by mail from people all over the province. In addition, the raw material in the archives is used by other people who publish books, history books, textbooks; so in the end it reaches a very wide audience.

I think if you look at almost any local history in this province over the last 15 or 20 years, and look at the footnotes, you will find that any new evaluation or any new information ultimately came from an archive; it either came from the federal archives in Ottawa or from our archives.

We also make photocopies and microfilms of material in our holdings that go to local historical societies, individuals and organizations, but our primary job is to acquire, analyse and make available information.

For example, the Champlain Society series of regional histories, which you may be familiar with, is based on documents that are very largely in the archives. The OHSS—Ontario Historical Society Series—uses the material in the archives for its publications.

If you want to put it this way: in the archives it's a rather indigestible mass, but once researchers and authors get at it then it reaches a very wide audience.

The care of primary material and primary manuscripts requires very special conditions. If these were all scattered, let's say, in local museums, I'm afraid they would deteriorate very quickly. They need a very specialized institution to handle primary manuscript

material. But the answer to that distribution is really microfilm, to get it out to various areas.

Mr. Stokes: Obviously, if you're going to serve the needs of the people of the province—and there wouldn't be anybody more concerned and interested in the past history of an area than those who are presently living in it. If I were to make a request of you right now to make available to the Nipigon museum any information that might fill in the gaps they're trying to fill, it would be readily available to them, would it?

Mr. McOuat: That is right. We would do the research for them. I can only say that there's a limit to what we can do in a certain time. If they are going to go into it in depth—let's say they want to go back to original travellers' accounts, assessment rolls or what ever the documents may be—if they came to the archives and did some of their research under guidance, they would probably get more in-depth information. But if they want to ask specific questions, one of our archivists will do the research and give them the information.

Mr. Stokes: It's a two-way street. They may be able to help you—

Mr. McOuat: That is right.

Mr. Stokes: —because they've been doing some in-depth research of the past history of the area. It's sort of a reciprocal thing. You could get a more detailed knowledge of what went on in the past by calling on their information and vice versa.

Mr. McOuat: That is right. Sometimes, when we receive a letter asking for information, it also gives us information. We put this in our search files and it's added under certain headings to certain regions and areas of the province; so, when the same question comes up again, we not only have the information we already have but we also have whatever has been given to us in correspondence.

Mr. Stokes: When Mr. MacMillan goes around the province—and I've brought a couple of things to his attention that don't deal specifically with this particular branch, the archivist, but the thing is that he gets around much more than some other person who is involved with historic sites, for instance. I've brought to his attention a couple of them that are in jeopardy of being lost forever if somebody doesn't take some action. I've asked him to pass this information on to

the historical and museums branch. Do you have a good liaison with them?

Mr. McOuat: This is right. The historical and museums branch actually used to be under the archives and it's in the same building as the archives. I know the director, Mr. Apted, very well. Whenever any information which doesn't deal with documents but might deal with a historic building or an archaeological site comes to our attention in the archives, I always pass it on to the historical branch.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this item pass?

Item 1 carried.

Hon. Mr. Welch: If I might just say, I appreciate very much that the hon. member for Thunder Bay has raised some questions on this. It does provide an opportunity to introduce the provincial archivist, a man who labours many hours and with great enthusiasm for the work, and provides me, as the minister responsible, with the opportunity to commend him and the members of his staff.

Mr. Stokes: I am happy to provide you with that opportunity.

Hon. Mr. Welch: They are the unsung heroes, so to speak, as they work away in the archives. Thank you very much for raising the question and thank you Mr. McOuat for the work you do.

Mr. McOuat: Thank you sir.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Evans has a question.

Mr. D. A. Evans (Simcoe Centre): Mr. Chairman, on the Heritage Foundation—

Mr. Chairman: We're on item 2, heritage administration, item 2.

Mr. Evans: Yes. The Heritage Foundation comes under that, doesn't it?

Mr. Chairman: Right.

Mr. Evans: A doctor would like to leave 200 acres in Muskoka to Natural Resources. It would have to be dealt with by the Ontario Heritage Foundation in order to take advantage of the income tax and the foundation have told him that they can look after the taxes on it. He wants to live on the property until he dies. He's a man of about 80 years old but he doesn't want to have to pay any taxes nor does he want to have to pay for insurance on the building nor for the upkeep

of the road to the place. The foundation have told him that they will look after the taxes but he would have to foot the bill for the insurance on the building or the upkeep of the road.

Why can't the foundation look after the insurance and the upkeep of the road? They are getting the property for nothing and the man may live only a year, God only knows.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It's not unlike the legal position of what you would call, I would assume, a life tenant where the life tenant has certain responsibilities to maintain what are the day-to-day costs of the building in return for which he has transferred his title. It's a little dangerous to be giving legal advice but it would seem to me that it's not unlike the position of a life tenant who may well have only a life interest in the property and who has as part of his responsibility the maintenance of the fabric of the building and such things as insurance. I can't obviously answer the specific question. If the hon. member, Mr. Chairman, would let me have the particulars I'll take it up with the Heritage Foundation with a view to having some further explanation provided.

Mr. Evans: I can't understand why they won't look after it. I'm the chairman of a foundation for the South Simcoe Conservation Authority. We can receive gifts and deal with them in any way we see fit. We look after the insurance on buildings which people are using.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Do people still live in them?

Mr. Evans: Yes, they do.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I will be glad to have that matter reviewed.

Mr. Chairman: Fine, thank you, Mr. Evans. Mr. Root.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Mr. Chairman, I probably should have made this comment on the previous vote but if I'm not ruled out of order, I'll make it now. It may be on this vote as I'm not sure where it comes.

Some years ago, I brought to the attention of the archives, I think it was, that there was a group in Beamsville who wanted to have a plaque erected at the Beamsville Baptist Church as the cradle of Baptist witness in Ontario. I think maybe that's down the minister's way. A group of Baptists met in their homes in the 1780s. These were my ancestors. In fact, one of them was my great, great, great grandfather, Stats Overholt.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That is in the Beamsville area.

Mr. Root: In the Beamsville area. However, after the American Revolution, an American association sent a missionary over into the Niagara Peninsula and he organized several churches. He was very Calvinistic. He felt that they were God's elect and, if they didn't have the articles of faith and the covenant that had been approved by that American association, they weren't Baptist. He discovered this group of Baptists. Jacob Beam was one of them. Beamsville was named after him. You'll find him buried in the Beamsville Baptist churchyard. My great, great grandfather Henry Root, is buried there. They spelled the name Rott then.

The services were held in their homes back in the 1780s, many years before this Calvinistic missionary came over in the early 1800s. Because they hadn't been recognized by an association, until this Calvinistic missionary read some articles of faith and they all said "amen" and gave their right hand in fellowship, they weren't recognized as a Baptist church. He said they were too Armenian in their theology.

Baptists are a congregational form of religion; we don't have any clerical hierarchy telling us what we believe. We form a congregation.

Old Mr. White was the man who approached me. They wanted to get a provincial plaque there to recognize that as the cradle of Baptist witness. On theological grounds and because a Calvinistic Baptist came from the States—a close communion Baptist, if you like, which I am not—they wouldn't recognize that as the cradle of Baptist witness. I just bring this up and I wish you would take another look at it and see if you can't look at it as history, not as theology.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I can assure the member, Mr. Chairman, that I'll give it an Episcopalian review.

Mr. Root: Now just a minute, I don't want any interference. You know what I told you last night, we Baptists have direct lines; we don't go through clerical hierarchy.

Hon. Mr. Welch: If you've got direct connections, I think maybe you'd better use them.

Mr. Chairman: Would the minister and I be able to come to the official opening?

Mr. Root: You would be most welcome. I am an open communion Baptist; I welcome

people from any faith or order. I even go to mass in a French Catholic church up in Moonbeam.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'm a graduate of McMaster.

Mr. Chairman: Very good. Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, I wanted to bring to the attention of the minister two areas here. They probably could come in a combination of the second and third votes.

One is the attempt of students in the town of Tecumseh to preserve a railroad station, moving it from the site and developing it into not necessarily a historic site, but a place where the history of the area would be recorded and in which the community could take some pride.

They approached city council and there's no way city council can help them. One of the faults probably in your Heritage Act is it doesn't make any provision for assistance to a municipality to develop such a project. There's no financial aid to them. I think there has to be some help in some cases.

I don't know if it should be an amendment to the Act or whether there should be special consideration given in certain cases. The project involved here means refurbishing the old railway station and turning it into a museum, but once that property is gone the chance for the small community to develop something of historic significance is gone forever. When the teachers and the students in the area are so concerned, and being a small community, I think there's got to be some way of assisting them.

Hon. Mr. Welch: What use do they plan or contemplate for the station, do you know?

Mr. B. Newman: They wanted to make a local museum where local history could be recorded. It would probably be open on a short-range basis.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would be glad to have the matter reviewed. Two things, though, come to mind. One, by the new legislation, it would seem to me that the municipality must assume some responsibility, through its advisory committee, to designate structures which they feel are worthy of preservation for historic or architectural reasons. Of course, having made this designation they can have the advantages of the Act with respect to that particular structure, from the standpoint of its preservation.

I would assume that what would happen, depending on its use, is there would be an application made, as is happening before the foundation all the time, with respect to what provincial involvement there may be, insofar as the cost of renovations and the like are concerned. The foundation would deal with it according to their own criteria, which might well involve a provincial contribution being conditional upon contributions from other levels of government and/or the private sector.

It is this particular vote and I would draw to your attention that certainly as far as the museums are concerned, there are some modest operating moneys available for museums, up to about \$5,000.

Mr. B. Newman: It's an operating grant?

Hon. Mr. Welch: It would be an operating grant. It would seem to me that if we could put the people interested in the railway station together with our Heritage Foundation staff people, there may be some way we could at least translate your interest in this particular matter to them.

Mr. B. Newman: Then simply for the record, I'll put their names in so the officials can maybe contact them. They are two teachers from the St. Anne's Junior High School in the town of Tecumseh. Their names are Barry Pike and Greg Stewart. It certainly would be appreciated by the small community and it would be a real asset toward the educational development of the individuals there.

Another project that I wanted to bring to the attention of the ministry is an organization that is attempting to develop a combination mini-Canadian Greenfield Village. They are a provincially-sponsored group, having about 90 members essentially centred around the city of Windsor. They originally formed in 1954 for the purpose of acquisition, restoration and appreciation of all forms of transportation, including antique and classic automobiles, trucks, railway and agricultural equipment. Their objective was also to preserve the history of Essex county and develop it eventually as a tourist attraction for the county.

The president of that group, a man by the name of Alec Horne, has been working since 1954 in an attempt to expand the project. They have already purchased a 32-acre site in the centre of the county and they are listed as the Windsor branch of the Historic Vehicle Society of Ontario. Now, if there is some way that your ministry can assist them

in developing a pioneer village, museum, everything of that sort, I would certainly appreciate it, Mr. Minister. I'll let your officials look at their plans.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Thank you very much. And now that you have put that on the record, we can follow up on that basis with that information.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Yes. Could you give us a run-down on that \$1.05 million on salaries and wages? Who are these people? What do they do?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would ask Mr. Rowan, my deputy minister; to give you that particular detail.

Mr. M. Rowan (Deputy Minister): As you know, Mr. Stokes, within the heritage conservation programme we have brought together a number of organizational units from various parts of the government. We inherited the responsibility for the Ontario Heritage Foundation. We also inherited responsibility for the historic sites branch of Natural Resources and we assumed responsibility for the architectural, archaeological and historic sites branch of Colleges and Universities—that branch providing assistance to the archaeological and historic sites board.

During the time of the Ontario Heritage Act, the Ontario Heritage Foundation and the archaeological and historic sites board were melded together—their responsibilities were melded together to form one board.

This has resulted in our making some adjustments in the organizational staff support to the Ontario Heritage Foundation. And it is here that we have the heritage administration. The heritage administration branch supports the Heritage Foundation.

In terms of the functions performed, there is a building conservation programme. There are grants to Ontario museums and to relationships with the Ontario Museum Association. There are historical plaques and grants to historical societies.

Mr. Stokes: No, I want to know how many people are actually involved in this item for salaries and wages of over \$1 million. What do they do?

Mr. Rowan: Okay, I'm giving you what they do now, sir. In terms of the staffing level, there will be 31 people within the Heritage administration branch.

Mr. Stokes: All right. Who is on the board?

Mr. Rowan: You're talking about the Heritage Foundation?

Mr. Stokes: You used to have the board. Now you say they have an amalgamated function.

Mr. Rowan: There is an Ontario Heritage Foundation and there is a board of directors of the foundation. There are 32 members of the board of directors. Some of the members of the present foundation are former members of the previous foundation. Some of the members of the present foundation are former members of the archaeological and historic sites board. There have been some additional people added. These people are experts in their field of architectural conservancy, trusts and archaeology and are representatives from all over the province. We have tried to get people from every part of the province.

Mr. Stokes: Who have you got from north-western Ontario on those boards?

Mr. Rowan: I'll have to ask one of my staff to give you the complete rundown on that. Steve, do you have that?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Otto, would you come and answer that, please? Mr. Otto is acting in the capacity of executive director of this division.

Mr. S. Otto (Executive Co-ordinator, Heritage Conservation Division): From your part of the province, sir, there are four directors. There is Helen Devereaux, who is the professor of archaeology at Laurentian, Rev. Lorenzo Cadieux, who is a professor of history at the University of Sudbury, Kenneth Dawson, an archaeologist at Thunder Bay, and Elizabeth Arthur from Thunder Bay.

Mr. Stokes: They are paid on a per diem rate rather than actually being salaried personnel with the foundation?

Mr. Rowan: That is correct, sir. We're just talking now of the board of directors of the Ontario Heritage Foundation. The 31 people I referred to earlier are staff members, complement people, civil servants of the ministry. The ministry is providing the staff support to the Ontario Heritage Foundation. The foundation itself has no employees of its own.

Mr. Stokes: Okay, the Heritage administration is one thing and I think I've got that fairly clear. What about the foundation itself, where you have \$1.1 million allocated? Where will they likely spend that money this year?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Of course, that would be the capital moneys, principally, which the

foundation would have to respond to the number of applications that come in for provincial financial involvement in the preservation of buildings. The foundation meets on a regular basis to consider these applications and, if it's satisfactory, actually makes funds available on whatever conditions of involvement of other levels of government they want to, in fact, recognize. This particular money is money available to the foundation to make grants throughout the province in response to specific applications.

Mr. Stokes: Because of the Ontario Heritage Foundation's involvement in Old Fort William in the past, are any of those funds that we're voting here now for that specific use?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, this is not where any funds for Old Fort William would come from.

Mr. Stokes: None whatsoever?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No.

Mr. Stokes: Even though the Ontario Heritage Foundation has a responsibility to monitor what goes on and to supervise? They used to have that supervisory function. Has that been taken away from them?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, this is not their function, and the funds for Old Fort William comes from a different source—within the ministry but not from the Ontario Heritage Foundation. These are strictly capital moneys that are available for transfer payments to applicants who meet the criteria set down by the board.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 2 carry?

Mr. Samis: Mr. Chairman: may I ask a few questions?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Samis.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask the minister the overall philosophy? The grants to museums are obviously over \$1 million but the historical societies rate very low I notice. Could you tell me why the historical societies rate so low in terms of size of their grants?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't know I would have a satisfactory answer to that. I'm glad you've asked the question because in the establishment of the ministry a number of programmes were inherited. I think it was the member for Thunder Bay who said a few moments ago that there is an obvious awakening of interest in matters of history, in our historical past.

I spoke to the Ontario Historical Society in Thunder Bay a week ago. We doubled the grants to the museums this year to recognize the important work they are doing. I personally feel the work of historical societies is very important and we are presently reviewing within the ministry itself ways in which we can further encourage that work. All I say now is that whatever has been is there and I would hope that we could find ways to stimulate interest in historical societies and encourage them in a more meaningful way.

Mr. Samis: What is the philosophy behind the idea of giving the museums so much in comparison and the societies so little?

Hon. Mr. Welch: All I'm saying is this is the pattern which we have inherited and I don't know what—

Mr. Samis: As the minister, you can make the policy; you are continuing it.

Mr. Stokes: There is an awakening within the minister.

Hon. Mr. Welch: If by your question you want some assurance from me that that particular area will be reviewed I can assure you it is being reviewed to see whether or not we can't be more generous to historical societies.

Mr. Samis: What are your own ideas as to the role of the historical societies?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would think that local historical societies play a very important role in our communities. I shared that with the Ontario Historical Society which, of course, is their provincial organization when I spoke to them last week.

Mr. Otto: Excuse me, Mr. Welch, it may be of help to know many of these grants are made to historical societies which are operating museums.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I was going to point that out. I appreciate, Mr. Otto, that there sometimes isn't a sharp distinction between a museum on one hand and an historical society on the other because they are the same organization.

Mr. Samis: Can you give me an idea of a grant to an historical society which is totally detached from the operations of a museum?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Otto, could you help me there?

Mr. Otto: This would be a programme grant, sir. It might be to allow them to operate part of their speakers' programme or

a publication they were sponsoring or to cover their expenses of operating in part.

Mr. Samis: Could you give me some idea of how many societies we are talking about in the province?

Mr. Otto: There are probably upward of 150 or 200.

Mr. Samis: As a matter of fact, that comes out to rather a paltry sum for their operational expenses. Could I ask—you now have grants for local history; that is a new item I understand. Can I ask you how you are using the sums and how you intend to use them in the future?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Otto, you might explain that to the member.

Mr. Otto: Yes. That item is there to recognize the need for supporting the publication of local histories rather than the researching and preparation of the manuscript. Apparently the Canada Council cover off very well the research aspects of local history preparation. They'll consider applications but they do not provide grants for publication, taking it from manuscript to book form. Those moneys are there this year to be applied, again very carefully, to the criteria of local history rather than—

Mr. Samis: The emphasis or the focus is on publication as opposed to research?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. Samis: Are you satisfied that the federal grants are satisfactory incentives for local people to write local histories?

Hon. Mr. Welch: We have reason to believe that is the case. If any evidence to the contrary was produced for us, I think it would be logical for us to review our own programme. With resources in this area being somewhat limited, we felt that we would be perhaps wise to place our emphasis on publication, if there were other sources of money available for the research. It's a complementary approach.

Mr. Samis: Would there be any problems for a Franco-Ontarian in terms of writing French-language local history? Would that create any problem for you in terms of grants or facilities?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No.

Mr. Samis: None whatsoever. They would have equal access then to opportunities as well as the money?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Absolutely.

Mr. Samis: Getting on to historical plaques, can I ask you if you are satisfied with the recognition they receive from the public? Do you think the existence of the plaques is publicized enough in different parts of the province?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Interestingly enough, of all—I shouldn't say of all the programmes because it's dangerous to try to say all programmes—I think this is a tremendously successful programme. I come from an area which has tremendous numbers of these plaques as I am sure your area of the province does as well. The staff go to great lengths to involve everyone who should be involved at the time of the unveiling and the identification of them. My opinion, as a member here for nearly 12 years, is that this programme has been a very successful programme and is well publicized now.

Mr. Samis: Can I ask what you are judging it by when you say you are very impressed with the public response and success of the plaques?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Certainly. My judgement is coloured by my local involvement, namely, as being from the Peninsula. I know something as to the enthusiasm with which they are greeted. My own mail as a member would indicate the number of people, as the member for Wellington-Dufferin has already indicated, who are writing in wanting to have certain places or people recognized. As the minister now responsible, from my mail and from my contact with the officials there, I know there are tremendous numbers of requests that are presently being processed by the staff concerning people who really ought to receive some type of recognition. It is a very popular programme.

Mr. Samis: Do you work in conjunction with the Minister of Transportation and Communications (Mr. Rhodes) and have signs in advance? I notice on some of the secondary and tertiary roads in eastern Ontario that some of the plaques are somewhat obscure at times. There no advance notice as you are driving along that the plaques are actually there. They are just a little bit off the thoroughfare. Do you have any co-ordinated programme to identify these plaques by signs?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't know that our ministry really has any definite relationship with Transportation and Communications with respect to roadside identification of the

location of the plaques. You can see the very question you raise with me might not be one that would even come within the jurisdiction of Transportation and Communications. Obviously it must be a county supported road or some other municipal road. It would be difficult to know what jurisdiction would have responsibility.

Mr. Samis: That's the thing I wondered about as a traveller, whether there is really adequate identification of the plaques in the region so travellers can appreciate the history and heritage of that region. Sometimes I have the feeling that—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Certainly the people who live in the region know about them. Your question is whether or not the full tourist potential is being recognized.

Mr. Samis: I don't like the word "tourist" because of its commercial connotation but I'm thinking of someone who wants to appreciate the history and heritage of a region he doesn't live in and may not be all that familiar with it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Otto, I don't know. I think the hon. member is raising some question as to what things, other than actually marking the place, we are doing to draw attention to the fact that the place is marked.

Mr. Otto: Along the highways there is very often a sign in advance saying "Historical plaque one-quarter mile ahead."

Mr. Samis: Those would be provincial highways, wouldn't they?

Mr. Otto: Not necessarily. Although I can't say categorically, I believe I have seen them on side roads or on provincial highways directing people on to side roads where the plaque may be erected. Many of these plaques are in towns and villages, where it isn't perhaps practical to flag them in advance. There is a publication that the ministry puts out on historical plaques—and I think the deputy has one there in hand—which anyone wishing to go through a county or an area looking at the historical sites will find a very useful guide.

Hon. Mr. Welch: About 40,000 of these booklets are distributed each year to schools and to tourists or the public generally, identifying historic sites, museums, galleries and plaques.

Mr. Samis: Do you send things like that to chambers of commerce, tourist bureaus and so on?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes, that's my understanding. I think the point you raise is a very good point. If we go to all this trouble to mark them, are we doing enough to identify them for the travelling public? I will have that matter reviewed.

Mr. Samis: It is utterly amazing in eastern Ontario. You could drive through Kingston and have no idea whatsoever that the first Prime Minister of this country lived there, and that was his home and that his burial place is there. It's totally amazing. I'm not blaming you, because it's obviously municipal and federal as well. But you would never see that in any other country—in Europe, in the United States, or in most parts of Latin America.

Could I ask you, does the project regarding St. Raphael's Church in Glengarry county come under the Ontario Heritage Foundation?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Otto could respond to that.

Mr. Samis: I wonder if I could be brought up to date as to what is being done in that regard.

Mr. Otto: St. Raphael's Church burned in 1970 or 1971, I believe. It was gutted, and the then very small congregation had the choice of rebuilding within the existing walls or rebuilding adjacent to the site of the historic 1820-1821 church.

The Ontario Heritage Foundation took a great interest in this project, not only because of the great historical importance of St. Raphael's as the first Roman Catholic parish in the province, I guess—Essex county may have come a close second—but also because of the opportunity there to demonstrate that even the ruins of a church could be made useful.

The Heritage Foundation encouraged the parish of St. Raphael's to deed the ruins of the church to the township of Charlottenburgh and then the foundation made a grant to the township which permitted the restoration or stabilization of these rooms. They are now used for public events. I think there have been a number of weddings there. On June 20 or 21 there was an all-day series of concerts followed by a film late at night. The foundation is very excited about making use of a resource like St. Raphael's. It's quite unique in the province.

Mr. Samis: Would it be within the overall jurisdiction of the Heritage Foundation to assist these people if they decide to try and restore the interior?

Mr. Otto: I think the decision was taken that the restoration of the interior of the church was not what the local people wanted to do at the time. They were very excited, Father O'Brien most particularly, with the idea of keeping their connection with the ruins, but not committing themselves to what had become a very onerous commitment at that time. In addition, I believe the congregation preferred a smaller, more versatile building in which to operate and worship.

Mr. Samis: You would leave the option in that case at the local level?

Mr. Otto: Yes. The decision was taken to stabilize the walls and to landscape the nave, and they are very pleased with the way things have turned out.

Mr. Samis: Just as an example, what would happen if you had a group in a community that saw no value to maintaining an historic site, yet the Heritage Foundation thought it was tremendously important to the overall heritage of the province? Would you have any jurisdiction in trying to do something to maintain it?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Not legislatively. In fact, when the heritage legislation was brought forward, the concept of provincial designation was eliminated from the Act. There are other ways which you might want to try, such as persuasive ways. I mean, there are all kinds of other methods, I suppose, to indicate interest and support. But I am answering your question from a straight legislative point of view: The designation is at the municipal level at the moment.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask one final question? Who is responsible for the historic aspects of Upper Canada Village? What ministry does that come under?

Hon. Mr. Welch: That is the St. Lawrence Parks Commission, which comes within the responsibility of the Hon. Leo Bernier, Minister of Natural Resources.

Mr. Samis: Do you have any involvement in that or any input whatsoever?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Not at the moment.

Mr. Samis: None whatsoever as to the selection of displays or anything of that sort? Is the Chrysler Battlefield, for example, under their jurisdiction as well?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes. As is the Niagara Parks Commission.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Sargent.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): Mr. Chairman, this is probably repetitious because I came in late, but regarding the grant to the Ontario Heritage Foundation of \$1.1 million, to whom were the grants made and for what?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Organizations and municipalities make application to the Ontario Heritage Foundation for grants toward the cost of restoration or preservation of buildings of historic or architectural significance.

Mr. Sargent: Like at the Soo? Like what has happened at the Lakehead?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would think Mr. Otto could give you some examples, such as the Victoria Hall in Cobourg. We could give you quite a list of applications that come in from all over the province for financial help in this type of work. Through this vote, the foundation has available this amount of money as grant money.

Mr. Sargent: This doesn't come under this item, but the other day I sent a young chap down here who has a mime troupe that is going to Disneyland. They are the greatest thing that has ever happened to our area, and they need a grant. They were booted out of your office; they had no reception at all. They were looking for maybe \$15,000 or \$25,000. That's a living thing for kids, for people, yet we are kicking around here \$9.5 million for what you say are conservation of heritage ideas. It's amazing to me that we can get concerned at this time and place to the extent that there is in this item; \$4.1 million. I'm amazed that you can spend this kind of money on this kind of nonsense.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Chairman, if I may—

Mr. Sargent: Is John Yaremko's picnic involved in this stuff? Is that involved here?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think there are many people who wouldn't agree with the hon. member—

Mr. G. Nixon (Dovercourt): Don't be like that.

Mr. Sargent: I am involved. We're talking dollar bills.

Mr. Chairman: The minister has an answer, Mr. Sargent.

Mr. Sargent: George, you run that show and I'll run this one.

Mr. G. Nixon: I am listening when you are talking foolishly.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Sargent: Are you a judge of who is foolish or not?

Mr. G. Nixon: In this case, yes.

Mr. Sargent: Well, thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Mr. Sargent, you asked a question.

Mr. Sargent: You cannot run as a Liberal candidate in your area.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Sargent, the minister has an answer, if you will listen, please.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Chairman, may I say to the hon. member that in this particular area I am sure that there would be some very legitimate disagreement with the member with respect to the importance of the work that is done here. I think we see this as a very important function in providing some capital support for the preservation of buildings of historic and architectural significance. It has widespread support throughout the province.

I would correct the hon. member when he talks in terms of the young people who were in to see us with respect to some assistance insofar as the mime group is concerned. If I am correct, they spent over an hour or an hour and a half with my executive assistant reviewing their programme. I want the record to show they were not booted out of our office.

Mr. Sargent: That is the story I got.

Hon. Mr. Welch: They had a very, very full discussion. There was a real question as to whether we could be helpful within the terms—and it has nothing to do with this particular vote anyway as to what moneys we would have—

Mr. Sargent: I know, but that's something that's a living thing.

Hon. Mr. Welch: But the point that you are making is—and I'm not denying your right to make a point; all I'm saying is that I would not like the record to show that we were less than sympathetic to the young people. They spent a lot of time in the office and I think had a very full discussion.

Mr. Sargent: That's what you are paid for—to spend some time with people.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's right. In fact, we enjoyed them.

Mr. Sargent: What else would they do?

Hon. Mr. Welch: They spoke very highly of you.

Mr. Sargent: I told them not to use my name, because it wouldn't help them down here.

Mr. G. Nixon: Are you sure, Ed?

Mr. Sargent: The fact is that they got the back of the hand from your department; that's the story I get. They are going down there without the money or any help from this department, while we are kicking around \$4.1 million in this item for things that are dead and in the past.

Mr. Samis: Oh Eddie, please!

Mr. Sargent: This is my opinion. I'm expressing my thoughts, George.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root has a question.

Mr. Sargent: I'm not through yet. There is an item of \$15,000 for grants for historical plaques. What are those for?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, throughout the province—

Mr. Sargent: I know what the plaque is, but what are you giving a grant for?

Hon. Mr. Welch: It's the cost of the plaque.

Mr. Sargent: Is that under supplies and equipment, that \$140,000?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, we are talking in terms of the money with respect to the plaques.

Mr. Sargent: So, what are supplies and equipment at \$140,000?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Otto, could you give us a breakdown of that, please?

Mr. Otto: Yes. The grants for historical plaques shown here are for local organizations wishing to erect a plaque where the plaque is of interest in that area rather than of interest across the province.

Mr. Sargent: A local plaque.

Mr. Otto: This is where the plaque is not one that can be erected within the provincial programme but where there is indeed a local interest in having a plaque and some need for assistance. The cost of the plaques which you see along the roads, those blue and gold plaques, is within the amount above supplies and equipment. The \$15,000 is a complementary programme with local associations.

Mr. Sargent: The \$15,000 is not for buying plaques then?

Mr. Otto: It's for assisting local groups in the erection of plaques in their area.

Mr. Sargent: What is the \$140,000 for?

Mr. Otto: The \$140,000 includes the cost of plaques which are erected by the ministry in local areas, often in response to local interest; but where the subject matter is considered by the group who advise on this to be of provincial importance.

Mr. Sargent: Do you give a grant out of this department to the picnic on the lawn here by John Yaremko?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The picnic by John Yaremko? I don't understand.

Mr. Sargent: He has a picnic here, a hot dog deal every July 1 or something.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The Dominion Day celebration is not being held in that form this year. In other years that has come from Government Services; it has provided the budget for the Dominion Day ceremonies on the lawn. This year, as you know by a press release that went to all members in May, Dominion Day is taking on a different emphasis because of the Shriners' parade. We are tying in with that parade and making some distribution of flags and other material.

Mr. Sargent: It's not under here.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Not under this vote, no.

Mr. Chairman: It's not under this money here.

Mr. Sargent: There is a grant of \$1 million for local museums; how do you break that down?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think Mr. Otto could give you that information.

Mr. Sargent: What does Grey County museum get?

Mr. Otto: I'm sorry, I don't have that information in my head, Mr. Sargent, but we could supply that to you. These grants include, I think, three types. They're development grants for growing museums, they're maintenance grants for museums that are in operation, and they're given on a basis of criteria, such as the hours open and—

Mr. Sargent: Why wouldn't you help the Indian villages in Port Elgin and Southampton?

Mr. Otto: I'm not familiar with that situation. I'm not sure why the assistance wouldn't have been forthcoming if it were requested; but I'd be happy to look into it.

Mr. Sargent: It was the biggest issue locally for two years, and it's dead now. All the work that was done there for that Indian village, Mr. Minister, is down the drain. We had the stockades built and everything, and couldn't get a nickel out of this ministry.

Mr. Chairman: Anything else, Mr. Sargent?

Mr. Sargent: No, I'd like to know why.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'd be glad to review that. I'm not familiar with that.

Mr. Sargent: I know; you can't be. That was last year. Does your associate know?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Is it a museum?

Mr. Sargent: It's a form of a museum, yes. It's a museum of Indian lore.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It would seem to me to be a theme park development of some kind, as I hear you explain it. Would you leave it with me?

Mr. Sargent: It's historical.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'll be glad to have that matter reviewed and give you a full report.

Mr. Sargent: That's a promise?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root has a question.

Mr. Root: Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the ministry on this type of programme. I'm one who believes that if you have no interest in your past you're probably not going very far in the future. When I made my first speech in the House 23 years ago, there was no pioneer village and there were no plaques. I suggested in my maiden speech that it was time we started to preserve the story of our development with a pioneer village. I said it would be a great education for young people who think you have to have refrigerators and all the modern equipment to live; and yet this country was built by people who did it with very primitive tools.

Mr. Sargent: What have you got against the young people?

Mr. Root: It would be a tourist attraction.

Mr. Sargent: What have you got against the young people?

Mr. Root: I have nothing against the young people.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Root: I have nothing against the young people. I have five children and 13 grandchildren; and I'm all for them.

Mr. Samis: The baby bonus is rolling in.

Mr. Root: I want them to know how the country developed. I'm very pleased that out of that development the historical societies and the women's institutes all over the province showed a lot of interest. We have these pioneer villages all over the province now and they attract thousands of tourists. I was up in Moosonee—I think you have a plaque up in Moosonee, haven't you—I'm told that blacksmith's shop is the oldest existing building in the province. It was built way back in the 1600s or 1700s, I don't know which.

I'll confess I even have a square-cut nail out of the blacksmith's shop. It was loose and I put it in my pocket. I wanted something historical.

But anyway, do you support pioneer villages? Here you have museums, historical societies, historical plaques and grants for local histories. Do pioneer villages come under that? I know the St. Lawrence Parks and so on are not in this.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Otto could perhaps give you further explanation, but Pioneer Village comes under the jurisdiction of the conservation authority. At the moment we have no direct responsibility for what you might call the historical preservation aspects of the conservation authorities, although we have had some discussions with the Ministry of Natural Resources to sort of ascertain our relationship with that ministry. Mr. Otto, you might bring us up to date on that.

Mr. Otto: I think the emphasis here must be on the organization which is sponsoring the pioneer village, and if it is a conservation authority then it's in another ministry. If it's an historical society in the local area, or any other local group, and it meets the criteria for these grants, then it would be within our area of direct interest and support.

Mr. Root: Could you tell me what type of support you give to the Wellington County Museum? I know they started as a store and now they're moving into Wellington Place, a part of the old home for senior citizens.

Mr. Otto: The grants to the Wellington County Museum could be, I think, if they're

now established, ones of development if they're moving from one level of service to another or expanding; or maintenance for the continuation of their museum's programme.

Mr. Root: The same would apply to the Dufferin Museum in Shelburne; they have a lot of old artifacts there. In other words, most pioneer villages now are under the conservation authorities.

I know at the time they started to develop and I talked to Mr. Frost about it before I made that speech, I was afraid I would be expelled from the party for making it—

Mr. Otto: Many of them, such as Black Creek and Fanshawe in London are under the conservation authorities, but there are the occasional exceptions to that.

Mr. Root: I opened the Black Creek Pioneer Village some years ago.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Nixon has a question.

Mr. G. Nixon: Yes, Mr. Chairman. We are missing, from the showplace of Ontario, which is the Dovercourt riding—

Mr. Samis: Oh come on.

Mr. G. Nixon: That's the truth, believe it.

Mr. Samis: According to whom?

Mr. G. Nixon: To me and everyone else. The world's largest annual exhibition is there; the Canadian National Exhibition.

Mr. Samis: There is more to Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Allow Mr. Nixon to speak.

Mr. G. Nixon: Thank you very kindly, Mr. Chairman. The Scadding Cabin, which has been there for a long time, has disappeared. I don't know where it's gone.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'm sorry, the what?

Mr. Chairman: The Scadding Cabin?

Mr. G. Nixon: Yes. They have moved it somewhere else and I've noticed it has gone this year. Could you tell me where it's gone?

Mr. Sargent: What's gone?

Mr. Otto: The Scadding Cabin stood in Exhibition Park.

Mr. G. Nixon: Yes, that's quite correct.

Mr. Otto: It's one of the oldest buildings in this city. It has been moved, or was moved

a very long time ago, from its original site on the Don River. It belongs to the York Pioneers, I believe. I don't know where it's gone but I'm sure it's in good hands wherever it's been moved.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Will you find it by Monday morning please, Mr. Otto, so that we can tell them?

Mr. G. Nixon: I was concerned about it.

Mr. Otto: It's not the sort of building that would go without being very much missed.

Mr. G. Nixon: Yes, but shall I say to you I took some people down there a week ago and it was gone. I would just like to know where it is now.

Mr. Chairman: Maybe Mr. Otto could find if True Davidson took it back to East York.

Mr. Sargent: There should be a charge of theft laid here.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. I'm going to ask the minister whether the Simcoe Foundation comes within the purview of his ministry.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: About two years ago I was on a private visit to England and I stopped at the town of Honiton in Devon. I knew the little church where Lieutenant Governor Simcoe had been raised was close by. I had to ask several townspeople in Honiton—it is a small village—where the church was in connection with Lieutenant Governor Simcoe in Ontario.

The first people I asked didn't know where it was. It was only three or four miles out of town and there were no signs that I could see indicating to any visitors along the road that this place is actually there.

When I found it I did go out there, along a winding road about three miles out. It is well worth a visit and I am suggesting, Mr. Minister, that a little sign or some indication that this site is in that locality, I think, would be helpful.

Mr. Sargent: I move the committee go there to have a look at it.

Mr. Chairman: I would be happy to, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Chairman, as I think Mr. Otto will explain to you that is perhaps more properly marked now. That was done I think, within the last year, At Wolford Chapel there was a special ceremony for

Lady Simcoe and the flag of Ontario now flies on that particular parcel of land because it had been deeded to the government of Ontario—the property on which the chapel or church is located.

Mr. Otto: I think, Mr. Minister, one problem may be English signing laws, they are a little stricter about what you can put along the highway. It may be difficult for that reason to flag the chapel for people who are some distance away.

Mr. Chairman: Possibly there could be communication with the hotel owners and people in that particular area to indicate to visitors that there is such a place of interest to people who are visiting from Ontario. After all, a fair number of Canadians get down to that part of England.

Mr. Samis: Two questions, going back to the Heritage Foundation; one is an observation, I guess. I am fairly new here, but I understand in moments of weakness that some people on the other side have accused this minister of being a red Tory. As I hear about this Heritage Foundation it sounds like an awfully socialistic operation. I haven't heard you give any role to private enterprise. Would there be any role for someone who is in business, who had a very keen sense of historical heritage and who wanted to do something on their own as opposed to being part of a civic community group?

Hon. Mr. Welch: If I might perhaps avoid making any comment with respect to labels attached to my political philosophy—talk in terms of the social—

Mr. Samis: You don't have to.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —or, indeed, responsibility which any government would have with respect to the preservation of its heritage. It is interesting, when you trace the history of the establishment of this foundation, that it was for the very reason of encouraging the private sector, which wanted to become involved in this, that the foundation was established. It was to provide an opportunity or vehicle through which gifts could be made so that the people of Ontario would have the benefit over the years of these gifts. There is nothing to preclude any group making an application to the Ontario Heritage Foundation, saying "We from the private sector are prepared to put up so much, if we can get so much now from the Ontario Heritage Foundation, from the municipal government, from the government of Canada." There is nothing to preclude that type of partnership arrangement.

I am sure Mr. Otto could give you some examples of private sector involvement.

Mr. Samis: That is what I was going to ask you. Can you think of any commercial operation of a historical nature which you have funded?

Mr. Sargent: Without tenders; they do it without tenders.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Otto, could you respond to that? I think Mr. Samis is raising a very interesting question with respect to the involvement of the private sector.

Mr. Otto: Yes. I am not sure whether Mr. Samis would look on groups such as the Delta Mill Society as being private enough.

Mr. Samis: What was the name?

Mr. Otto: Delta Mill. Delta is north of Kingston. Or the College of Pharmacy in the province. The Ontario Heritage Foundation owns the Niagara apothecary but the operation of it is undertaken in partnership with the College of Pharmacy.

Mr. Samis: I was thinking along the lines of say an entrepreneur who wanted to set up an historical railway exhibit.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Excuse me just one minute; I think, too, Mr. Otto would point out—I am just trying to think in terms of something commercial—I don't think the Ontario Heritage Foundation had anything to do with restoration of Laura Secord's home in Queenston did they?

Mr. Otto: No.

Hon. Mr. Welch: But a company which carries a somewhat similar name in the confectionary business did and does run a commercial operation there as part of that particular programme, in a tremendously important part of this.

Mr. Samis: I'm just wondering, would there be any role for a private businessman who, let's say wanted to set up a historical railway display or museum? Would your ministry have anything to do with him or would that be the Ministry of Industry and Tourism? Suppose he wanted to get some form of assistance. He is keenly interested in history but is also a businessman and would set up a private operation.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would think that up to now where he would more than likely go would be to the Ontario Development Corp. with a strictly commercial proposition which

he wanted to capitalize—using that word in its proper sense. On the historic significance, I suppose places like Niagara Falls and others could provide plenty of examples of people doing that.

Mr. Samis: Which leads to the overall question about the Heritage Foundation. Just as a general question: Where is it going?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think, because of its expanded mandate under the new legislation, it will grow very significantly, to be limited only by the resources it is going to have available to it. I see a great future for the foundation.

Mr. Samis: Let me ask, in terms of philosophy, where do the people at the foundation want it to go? As we look at its future, what is the objective and what is the goal? What are the options available to it?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think in terms of reference, Mr. Chairman, are pretty well established by the legislation.

Mr. Samis: Is it evolving as an organization and how is it evolving?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes. Actually, in meeting with the chairman of that foundation, he had hoped we would give the foundation some time to feel its way with this expanded mandate; not establish inflexible terms of reference at this moment but leave it fairly general so they could respond to particular applications in a very positive way. After some experience, perhaps along the lines that your questions suggest, they would then be in a position to establish a little firmer policy.

Mr. Samis: How old is it by the way?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The new foundation was just established.

Mr. Samis: I am sorry; I was thinking the previous one.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The Ontario Heritage Foundation itself was established—

Mr. Otto. In 1967.

Hon. Mr. Welch: In 1967, the centennial year.

Mr. Samis: They must have some sense of priorities. Are you aware or have you been told what the present priorities are?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Otto might help us with that.

Mr. Otto: The foundation began, as Mr. Welch has suggested, as a body interested in

stimulating gifts by generous members of the public to the Crown. Over the first six or seven years of its existence it was indeed very successful with this programme. Some \$4 million worth of cultural properties, works of art, sculpture, books and other things have been given by people of this province to the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

With the passage of the Ontario Heritage Act the responsibilities of the foundation were substantially broadened. The foundation picked up the responsibilities of the Archaeological and Historic Sites Board, which had been primarily responsible for the erection of historical plaques in the provincial programme and also had responsibility for giving assistance in building conservation projects that might be undertaken within the Ontario Heritage Act. In addition there was responsibility for advising the minister, who now has the licensing of archaeology within his powers, as well as the responsibilities as set out in the Act, I think have, for the moment, defined the agenda for the foundation.

Mr. Samis: I still would like to get some sense of policy or priority. I realize there are a variety of responsibilities and variety of options available. Is there a sense of priorities or policy? For example, in the upcoming year what is going to be stressed in the context of that budget?

Mr. Otto: I would think that in terms of this budget the building conservation activities, grants to groups doing some work on preserving buildings, will of necessity take a very large part of that. Preservation is a very expensive activity relative to the other responsibilities of the foundation.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root has a question.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask one more? Could I ask the minister if he is satisfied with the new legislation and how it has affected the question of demolition and preservation of historic buildings? Is he finding it makes any appreciable difference? Has he received any feedback from municipalities or historical societies?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I have no reason to believe there is any dissatisfaction with the legislation at the moment. It is very new.

Mr. Samis: How about the positive side? Have you received any feedback to indicate the new approach is actively assisting societies?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. Samis: Can you give me a couple of examples?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think perhaps Mr. Rowan can share that with you.

Mr. Rowan: We will have to get you the names of the municipalities and organizations that have written in congratulating the ministry and the government on the way in which the legislation has been enacted. Some have also been quite complimentary on the timing of this type of legislation; and indeed on the local initiative that is contained in the legislation. But if you would like specific names, then these can be provided to you.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask one final question? How does the legislation compare with Quebec legislation in this area?

Hon. Mr. Welch: You mean in the area of demolition?

Mr. Samis: Yes; and preservation and provincial designation, local options and so on.

Hon. Mr. Welch: My recollection is that the Quebec legislation goes further than ours.

Mr. Samis: That is what I was told by a constituent.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think we could provide you with a copy of both; but I don't think ours, as I recall, went as far as Quebec's.

Mr. Rowan: No, it doesn't go as far as Quebec's.

Mr. Samis: Any particular reason you decided not to go as far?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think we satisfied ourselves here that we had gone about as far as we thought we could go within the framework of the emphasis on local initiative.

Mr. Samis: I take it that Quebec's is much more centralized and designations are made at the provincial level?

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's right.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root has a question.

Mr. Root: I think you have pretty well answered the question. All I wanted to say was that in my own area, and all over the province, I think the women's institutes have done a lot of research into the history of the areas. I would presume they pass on suggestions to your ministry and the local historical societies. I do know that the local women's institutes call it the Tweedsmuir history; it started at the time that Tweedsmuir was

Governor general. They started gathering up the stories of farms, churches and villages that have disappeared, indicating what happened to them. There is a lot of history there, and I am sure that as time goes on you will be drawing on that wealth of information.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Nixon.

Mr. G. Nixon: Yes, Mr. Chairman; when we talk about foundations, there is a foundation here in Toronto called the Craven Foundation which has a collection of old historic cars, from 1900 to 1921, I believe. This is on Lawrence Ave. I think it is free enterprise which has assembled this collection of cars.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 3 pass?

Item 4, Conservation Review Board; anything on this?

Mr. Samis: Excuse me, wasn't that historical sites?

Mr. Stokes: No.

Mr. Samis: We did 2, did we not? Heritage administration?

Mr. Chairman: All right, item 3.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask the minister why there has been a progressive decline from \$5.1 million to \$4.5 million for historical sites? Why is this being de-emphasized?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think it is a normal decline on requirements for the capital part of the Fort William project. This requires less than it did the year before.

Mr. Samis: You are saying that previous budgets allotted a fair amount of money for that particular project, but it is reduced as construction is wound up?

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's right.

Mr. Samis: What would be the next priority in terms of historic sites if that big baby is now being born? What is in the cards or in the deck next? Can you give us some idea of what lies ahead now?

Mr. Sargent: What is your programme in purchasing acquisitions this year?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, that is not the issue, I think, that the hon. member is raising. In this particular area Mr. Otto would perhaps expand on this.

We have a fairly long range programme with respect to Fort William. So although certain parts of it may be winding down, it

doesn't necessarily mean that the project is completed. There will be other aspects of the project to which we have to address ourselves.

If you are asking me whether or not we have some other particular historic sites or projects in mind at the moment, none that I am prepared to announce at this time.

Mr. Samis: None whatsoever?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I mean there are certain things before us, but there is nothing I am prepared to make any announcement about.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Perhaps Mr. Otto might like to share with the hon. member the stage plans with respect to the Fort so there is no misunderstanding. I think the member has the impression that all of a sudden this is going to stop, and there won't be anything further there.

Mr. Samis: No, I am more concerned about the fact there has been a progressive decline. I can appreciate it if you focused—can you give me some idea of the previous budgets? How much of that was geared to Fort William?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Otto, would you like to explain that?

Mr. Otto: I believe last year the expenditure on construction at Fort William was somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$3 million. This year, of course, as the fort is at a different stage of construction and would be winding up well before the end of the fiscal year, nowhere near as much capital expenditure is required on that project within this estimate.

Mr. Samis: What would the estimate be for this year?

Mr. Otto: I think, through to completion, something in excess of \$1 million is indicated.

Mr. Samis: Okay. If you had a windfall of \$2 million, where do you transfer those funds for the project?

Mr. Otto: As you move from construction and as the line shifts between development and operation, more money, of course, is put in interpretative programmes and in the operation of the fort.

Mr. Samis: Are the sums roughly equivalent? Would there not be a fair margin

between the operational budget and this overall programme in the capital budget?

Mr. Otto: I think that may be comparing apples with oranges. I don't know how you compare the cost of building something with the cost of operating it, or whether there is a balance there that always obtains. This year there are some 115 interpreters and guides at Fort William and this is a larger programme than last year. The number of buildings opened is greater; the portion of the site accessible to the public is larger, the number of people working at the crafts there is larger. I am not sure that what you lose on construction you necessarily pick up on operations.

Mr. Samis: No, I would assume you don't. Could we have some breakdown as to the acquisition and construction of physical assets; that item?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Otto, have you got that?

Mr. Otto: The acquisition and construction of physical assets—this would be the completion of the buildings at Fort William—I can't tell you how much is required on each building which may be completed this year. I don't have that information with me. It is all construction on that site.

Mr. Samis: You are saying that of the entire item?

Mr. Otto: I believe I am, Mr. Samis.

Mr. Samis: In other words, nothing else is being done in terms of acquisition and construction of physical assets beyond that one project?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Other than Fort William?

Mr. Samis: Everything is going into Fort William, in effect?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. Samis: With all due respect to my colleague here, there are parts of the province—

Hon. Mr. Welch: I notice he has been kicking you.

Mr. Otto: This may include some minor expenditures at Ste-Marie-among-the-Hurons and the Huronia historical parks. The historical sites group includes expenditures on those two operations.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask to what degree there has been acquisition and construction in eastern Ontario over the last few years?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Of course, there is the St. Lawrence Parks Commission activity there.

Mr. Samis: Within the budget of this—

Hon. Mr. Welch: The two principal programmes which we have taken over from Natural Resources are, as you have been informed, the Huronia development and Old Fort William. That is principally what this particular—

Mr. Samis: Are there others?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Not within the responsibility of this ministry.

Mr. Samis: Just those two.

Mr. Stokes: Priorities in eastern Ontario are now infrastructures.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask, is there any involvement in the city of Kingston, either in conjunction with the city or the federal government or both, vis-à-vis the whole heritage of Sir John A. Macdonald in that area? Whose jurisdiction is that? How is that being handled?

Hon. Mr. Welch: There have been some recent communications with our ministry insofar as what further steps we might be doing to establish, say, a permanent—is shrine the proper word?

Mr. Rowan: It's not quite a shrine.

Mr. Samis: Well, there are two residences there. One is being used as—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Other than the markings which are presently there, in other programmes, it wouldn't fall within this particular programme.

Mr. Stokes: Did you say a shrine? You are not going to beatify him, are you?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, no. Well it all depends on our political point of view. St.-John-among-the-Tories.

Mr. Samis: You say there is nothing in the immediate offing then, beyond the Fort William project in terms of this?

Hon. Mr. Welch: What I am saying is that we are giving some consideration to where there might, in fact, be some further development of programmes here, but it would be very misleading for me even to give you some suggestions. They are sort of within the ministry now. It is being given thought. We feel that resourceswise we are, in fact,

concentrating on Fort William. Once that particular project is under some semblance of control—we are, in fact, getting ahead with that project—obviously we are going to have to place something before government and there are a number of projects that have been brought to our attention as having possibilities.

Mr. Samis: Are you getting a fair amount of input?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No question about that, yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Sargent.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Minister, it looks like this is a one-shot year. You are at a dead end here. You've got one project in progress. I would ask the minister—obviously you don't make the decision on what goes on—who makes the decision here?

Hon. Mr. Welch: In this particular area, with the establishment of the new ministry four or five months ago, this particular work was transferred to us from Natural Resources. Whatever commitments or decisions were taken with respect to those projects, of course, we inherit. If the hon. member is now asking me what new initiatives this minister will bring to bear with respect to the development of this programme, I am saying that we are, in fact, giving some consideration—I said this to the hon. member for Stormont—as to where we might next go, but certainly all we've been able to—

Mr. Sargent: Why? Obviously, this whole vote here we are talking about—you've got almost \$4 million in salaries and wages—is a make-work programme in a province as obviously bankrupt as we are now in this province. It's a matter of record that in 1967 the total budget of the Province of Ontario was \$1.8 billion and today our deficit is equal to our total budget of seven years ago, and we are almost bankrupt and you are kicking around money like this. I think it's ridiculous.

You obviously don't know why you are doing this. Somebody has made a decision to spend \$1 million more in the Lakehead there, or Fort William, and with people out of work and people unable to pay their taxes it's ridiculous to sit here and waste our time by looking at these things, because nothing is going to happen anyway. You are going to do it. It's set.

Hon. Mr. Welch: As far as the Huronia project is concerned, of course, there are

those who would appreciate that the objective of the whole Huronia development is to promote an appreciation of the Indian and the French and the British themes in the history of that area, through the programmes of visitation and so on that are made possible there. And at Fort William, because of the work there—

Mr. Sargent: How do you spend \$2 million for wages on this one historical site? How do you spend \$2 million? How do you do that?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, at Fort William, I was going on to say, the objective there was to promote an appreciation of the great fur trading activity in Canadian history and the importance of that fort in the 1816-to-1821 period. I refer to both these projects now that are involved, and these are the funds that we need with respect to the employment of those who are necessary to keep these particular facilities open so that the public can share in the work that is going on there.

Mr. Sargent: How many people are employed?

Hon. Mr. Welch: As to complements—Mr. Otto, could you put your finger on that for me quickly?

Mr. Otto: Twenty-two, Mr. Minister. There are 16 on complement at Huronia and six on complement—

Mr. Sargent: Twenty-two people?

Mr. Otto: Twenty-two people on complement. The greater number of people, of course, on these attractions is students in the summer and seasonal people because the forts and the attractions are not open year-round. As I mentioned earlier, there are 115 interpreters and guides.

Mr. Sargent: What's the traffic through this site?

Mr. Stokes: It was 70,000 last year. It would probably be double this year.

Hon. Mr. Welch: At Fort William, I couldn't guess.

Mr. Sargent: They have that in one morning at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes has a question.

Mr. Stokes: I'd like to ask Mr. Otto directly, if I may, Mr. Chairman, what percentage of this is going for consultants' fees from the controversial firm that was acting as a consultant and, I presume, still is?

Mr. Otto: I think that would be governed by the contract, Mr. Stokes. That's a fixed amount depending on the amount of construction done.

Mr. Stokes: When do you expect to terminate their services? Here's the problem. You've already mentioned in answer to a previous question that you have a considerable amount of money for guides and people who are interpreting the programme. Your consultants were hired, along with other experts, particularly from Lakehead University. The archaeological branch of Lakehead University did considerable work to make sure it was as authentic as it was humanly possible to make it. Granted the Voyageurs played a very significant role and used the facilities in that fort. I want to find out from you people, since you've got responsibility for the operation and the administration of the fort, to what extent are you going to involve native people? My reason for asking this is that I've been trying on behalf of native groups for several months now to have them allowed to develop an arts and crafts programme in conjunction with the old fort. If any of your interpreters or any of your consultants are trying to say that the Indians didn't play a very important role in that fort, then you're all wet.

We've got tremendous potential for crafts in northwestern Ontario, some of them made locally right in Thunder Bay on the mission and a lot of them coming from remote communities in the far north. This is being done simply because they aren't exposed to a sufficient number of people to make this viable. The Indian community secretariat within this ministry has been trying to co-ordinate some kind of plan, but the interpreters at Old Fort William say: "We're not finished interpreting yet. When we get finished interpreting and if the Indians and their aspirations seem to dovetail with our plans, all right, we'll be able to come up with something."

Since there are 70,000 visitors—and this is going to increase dramatically when the fort is completed—I think it's going to be a tremendous opportunity for native groups to display their wares and show people in Canada and elsewhere what they are capable of doing. It could provide a considerable source of income to them.

It has got to be established some place where people are looking for that kind of experience and where they're going to have money to spend. The two outlets now that are presently in the city of Thunder Bay are a bit off the beaten path. It would be an ideal opportunity now for your ministry to consult with various native groups. I realize that

they're not unanimous there are three or four groups that want to get in and get a piece of the action, but I think it would be possible to sit down with all of those groups and assist them in some way. I was talking to Mr. Lee, who is in charge of the fort, and he was thinking in terms of perhaps a little tepee outside and off to one side, and that maybe they would be able to set up a temporary boutique. I'm thinking of something much more permanent than this. By the way the minister is nodding in the affirmative, I'm sure that this was brought to his attention when he was up there a week or so ago.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: Any assurance you could give the native people that you are seriously considering this, and that they too will be able to play an important role in the operation of that fort, I think would be most welcome by them. I would like to have somebody give me that assurance.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'll follow up on that. I can assure you of that. That particular matter came to my attention not long after I was on the site. I think there has been some misunderstanding on that particular issue. It certainly was something that wasn't intended to be overlooked at all, and I would agree with the principles that the hon. member has mentioned.

Mr. Stokes: It couldn't have been overlooked because I brought it to their attention. But somebody acting as a consultant or somebody who was charged with the responsibility of interpreting the thing, said: "No, we're not ready for that sort of thing yet."

Hon. Mr. Welch: Without trying to attach any blame, Jack, what happened, quite innocently—we'll leave the name of the organization out of the record—is that somebody not responsible to us had been quoted as making some remark with respect to the interpretative work there. I made it quite clear to our people that we certainly wanted to dissociate ourselves from that particular concern. If you can accept my assurance, I'm satisfied that there is no question but what you say is to be a fairly integral part of the development there.

Mr. Stokes: Let me give you an example of how serious it was. We had an Indian group, operating out of the Indian Friendship Centre on Cumberland Street in Thunder Bay, that had \$25,000 worth of inventory. They were paying cash to the native groups that were sending this down for marketing. They didn't

have an outlet that could handle the volumes that were coming in.

We had a meeting with the man who was responsible for the operation of the fort. Of course, he wasn't making the ultimate decision. He had to go some place higher up the ladder. He said: "We'll consider buying a few pairs of moccasins that we can put on the guides and things like that, but as far as an outlet that will assist the native, people, we're just not ready."

I hope that you'll be able to cut through the bureaucracy. Now that you've been on the site and you know what the problems are, hopefully you can cut through it and assist them in a way that will be meaningful and significant to them.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this item carry? Carried.

Item 4, Conservation Review Board. Is there anything on this?

Mr. Stokes: Oh, one more thing on historical sites. You've got a letter, Mr. Minister, that I sent to you from a Dr. Keith of this city concerning Fort Severn, which is the most northerly community in Ontario where anybody lives. It's just been brought to our attention recently that the site of the original fort is not where anybody thought it was at all. It's three miles down the river. I'm not going to bore the committee with the details, but you have the letter on your file. Will you look into it?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: The only other thing is the Indian pictographs, which have been authenticated. I'm thinking of the ones of Worthington Bay, just about four miles from my home town. I don't see anybody advertising that that too is a very important part of our past history. The Royal Ontario Museum has sent people up and they have been authenticated. Will you, under this historical sites item, try to develop a kind of manual, such as the one you have with regard to the historic plaques?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'll review that for you, yes.

Mr. Stokes: You'll do that?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Now that you have this on the record, I'll review that, Jack.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Conservation Review Board. Carried?

Mr. Samis: No.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Samis.

Mr. Samis: I understand this is a new programme, is it not?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Actually it was made necessary, Mr. Chairman, because of the new legislation. We had to provide an appeal mechanism because of the powers that were being given to local authorities to make designations. Also, if my memory's correct, it also related to the requirement of having to license all archaeological digs. If somebody made an application for such a licence and it was turned down, there had to be some appeal provision. So, this is the mechanism for appeal.

Mr. Samis: Can I just go over their main jurisdictions? You say they are licensing and things of that nature, and appeals?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The objectives of the Conservation Review Board are to enhance the local decision-making process by providing a hearing mechanism on specific property designations and to counsel the minister where an archaeological licence has been refused and the decision appealed. That is how it's described. The membership of that board, under the chairmanship of Mr. Swain from Kingston, was announced within the last week or so.

Mr. Samis: How many people would be employed?

Hon. Mr. Welch: It is a membership of three on the board and we don't anticipate any great staff requirements which we can't provide for them.

Mr. Samis: The salaries are \$102,000?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Actually what happened here, I think, in fairness—as you know the board was just put in place. These estimates were drafted in February. We had to estimate what type of staff support on a temporary basis may be necessary and, not having any experience with the Act and not knowing how many appeals there may or may not be by virtue of the Act, we had to do some guesstimating. We had nothing to compare it to so this explains our—

Mr. Samis: There are three salaried people?

Hon. Mr. Welch: They are board people. How are they paid, so much a day?

Mr. Rowan: There are three people on the board. They are paid a per diem rate. What we have done in terms of salary, as the minister has indicated, is we estimated the staff

support which might be required by the board. We have had discussions with the board members as to their staff support requirements.

They are flexible at this time. They don't want to hire staff until they know the extent of the board's work and we have indicated to them that we will leave it to them to identify their needs. In the meantime, we will provide staff support from within the heritage conservation division of the ministry. There are salaries identified in the estimates of the ministry for such time until they tell us they require full-time staff.

Mr. Samis? As of now they have no staff?

Mr. Samis: As of now they have no staff. If you recall the appointments, I think, were only announced last week. We met with them last week for the first time.

Mr. Samis: So in effect the board is only—

Mr. Rowan: In effect the board is in—

Mr. Samis: —in swaddling clothes.

Mr. Rowan: In swaddling clothes, yes.

Hon. Mr. Welch: We are looking for a manager.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this item carry?

Members of the committee, Mr. Pollock has arrived and I wonder if I may suggest that in our remaining 10 minutes Mr. Pollock be invited to come forward. We will take the last 10 minutes today and continue Wednesday after question period.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask if he will be answering questions posed last night?

Mr. Chairman: I wonder if we could take one question from each of the parties in our remaining time?

Mr. Samis: He won't be going over the record of last night, answering the points we brought up then?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Pollock has reviewed that record, I am sure. Have you any general comments? I think there's one thing—while Mr. Pollock is getting his material—that the minister would like to have the record amended, briefly. You will recall there was a question directed to me last night with respect to the number of series in each draw. I want the record to show that in the draw for May 15, there were 24 series. That's what I reported yesterday. In the draw for May 29, there were 42 series; not 48 as I said. It was the June 12 draw which had 48 series

and not 42. I had 48 and 42 reversed. In the June 26 draw, that is last night's for which the winning number was—

Mr. Samis: Bob, can't you remember that?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The June 26 draw had 42 series.

Mr. Samis: Has no winner claimed it yet?

Hon. Mr. Welch: So the record could be amended.

Mr. Pollock, last night the members of the committee raised some matters which were set out in Hansard. I am wondering if, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Pollock might respond to some of those matters now and answer any other questions in our remaining time?

Mr. Chairman: Right; Mr. Pollock.

Mr. M. Pollock: (General Manager, Ontario Lottery Corp.): I had a chance to read the Hansard and there seemed to be several questions. Mr. Roy asked a question about how many tickets went to Mr. Messier for the particular draws. For the first draw, 90,000 tickets went to Mr. Messier. On the second draw 135,000, in the third draw, 195,000 and in the fourth draw, 172,500. As to the question of whether all those tickets were actually sold in that area, we have not yet, in the ticket cycle, had the complete returns from the June 12 draw. They are due from the bank within the next week. In the last draw, which was June 26, last night, we have not got returns reported from that as yet either. From the second draw, May 29—that is the last draw from which we have returns—Mr. Messier has returned no tickets.

There is a question about the number of tickets to retailers—the net and the gross sales. The difficulty there, of course, is that there are over 11,000 retailers and we do not have an exact breakdown from each distributor of how many tickets he actually sold to each particular retailer. We do not keep that record.

On the question about the amount of funds dedicated to local advertising, it is half of one per cent. Some distributors are spending as much as two per cent—

Mr. B. Newman: Must he spend at least half of one per cent?

Mr. Pollock: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Does he turn in invoices to you to show that?

Mr. Pollock: We have got some reports from some of them. Obviously, there have been some

who are spending the money. We have developed what is called a co-operative advertising programme, in which all of the advertisers are going to be spending some of that money, that half of one per cent, on regional advertisements of the winners in a particular area. That's one method that we are requiring them to spend money on in a particular way, but they are obligated by contract to spend at least half of one per cent. As I say, there are some of them spending more. The chap in the Peterborough area has a television advertisement every day and he is spending around 1½ per cent of his gross.

There was a question as to how many board meetings there were. There were 14 board meetings since the commencement of operations, that is, Feb. 18.

There was a question as to where the draws are scheduled.

Mr. B. Newman: Do you have board meetings prior to every lottery or after every lottery?

Mr. Pollock: No. Originally there were several organizational meetings. We have the dates of the meetings if you want them.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't care for the dates at all.

Mr. Pollock: But the plan is now to have one board meeting per month and we hope that will be sufficient to carry us through. As for the locations of the draws, of course, the first draw was here in Toronto. The second draw was in Plantagenet. The third draw was in Wallaceburg. The fourth draw was last night in Bracebridge. The fifth draw is July 10 in Oakville. The sixth draw is in St. Catharines. The seventh draw is in Kakabeka Falls.

Mr. B. Newman: That is just before the election.

Mr. Pollock: Aug. 7. Aug. 21 we are up in Kenora. Sept. 4 we are down in Welland. Sept. 18 we are around Ingersoll. Oct. 2 we are in Sault Ste. Marie. Oct. 16 it looks like Kitchener for the Oktoberfest. We have had some tentative suggestions for Oct. 30 and we are trying to firm those up, as well as for Nov. 13. Nov. 27 is in Brockville.

I think those are the specific questions that I was able to identify.

Mr. B. Newman: The dates you have mentioned, are they by request of the community?

Mr. Pollock: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: You don't get two communities vying for the same date?

Mr. Pollock: Yes, we do.

Mr. B. Newman: You do, eh?

Mr. Pollock: Quite a bit.

Mr. B. Newman: How is the allocation made?

Mr. Pollock: We try to follow some type of regional split. For example, this last draw in Bracebridge, which was the draw just before the July 1 weekend, we had quite a number of people requesting that particular draw from all over. What we did was we looked at it and saw that we just had a draw in the west, and it wouldn't be fair to have two draws, one after the other.

Mr. B. Newman: So you disperse them geographically?

Mr. Pollock: That is correct. We try to do that as best we can within the availability of local events of the nature that we are interested in.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions?

Mr. B. Newman: Who selected the distributors?

Mr. Pollock: The initial Olympic distributors were selected by the Olympic Lottery Corp.

Mr. B. Newman: Did you take all of them?

Mr. Pollock: Yes, we did.

Mr. B. Newman: All of the distributors who worked in the Olympic lottery in Ontario were taken over by you people?

Mr. Pollock: With one exception—the Canadian Forces. There is some problem with them sending around the world to their various outposts tickets that have a two-week life. So they are distributors for the Olympic Lottery Corp., but they do not work for us. And, I suppose, you could call the Royal Bank of Canada an Olympic distributor. We do not have any banks acting as distributors, because it is contrary to the Federal Banking Act.

Mr. B. Newman: Do you have distributors outside Canada?

Mr. Pollock: No, we do not.

Mr. B. Newman: You don't have any in Detroit or in Port Huron or Niagara Falls or Buffalo?

Mr. Pollock: No, we have 37 distributors in Ontario and they are all Ontario residents.

Mr. B. Newman: All right, then; can your local distributor sell tickets through his agent in the United States?

Mr. Pollock: As far as the sale of tickets from the distributor to the retailer, they are to authorized retailers—and as far as I am aware, all of the authorized retailers are Ontarians.

Mr. B. Newman: Have you not considered distribution into the United States?

Mr. Pollock: Yes, but I am concerned about the legality of that.

Mr. B. Newman: I see.

Mr. Chairman: It now being 1 o'clock—

Mr. B. Newman: Unless Mr. Pollock is coming back, I wanted him to explain to me the exact steps that a ticket goes through once it leaves you people.

Mr. Pollock: Sure. Can I go back one stage further? It's printed by the British American Bank Note Co. in Ottawa. It is then packaged and sent by Brink's to our warehousing agent, which is the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce here in Toronto. From there, it is dispatched by Brink's to 37 regional banks. Each one of the distributors has designated a bank and the tickets are delivered there.

Mr. B. Newman: The bank is the choice of the distributor himself?

Mr. Pollock: It is the choice of the distributor.

Mr. B. Newman: Or is it an Imperial Bank?

Mr. Pollock: It is an Imperial Bank.

Mr. B. Newman: Imperial Bank handles all of the distribution—

Mr. Pollock: They handle all the warehousing.

Mr. B. Newman: The warehousing—what are their charges?

Mr. Pollock: They charge on an annual basis roughly \$30,000 a year; that includes all of the charges for all the Brink's trucks.

Mr. B. Newman: That is \$30,000 for the whole distribution in Ontario?

Mr. Pollock: That is correct. There may be some other nickel-and-dime charges, I'm not sure, but it's in that magnitude.

Mr. B. Newman: Once it gets to the bank, how does the distributor get it?

Mr. Pollock: The distributor goes into the bank and draws whatever allotment he wants, pays for it either by certified cheque or cash, and takes those tickets out. He then has a distribution system of his own, salesmen—

Mr. B. Newman: Does he sell them to the agents or to the salesmen?

Mr. Pollock: Some do.

Mr. B. Newman: He is not obligated to follow any set procedure?

Mr. Pollock: Well, they are his employees. The method of getting the tickets from the distributor to the retailer is his own business. It is up to the distributor, as long as he does it. If he fails in that, he obviously runs afoul of our concern.

He gets them out to the retailer; they, in turn, pay by cash, cheque or whatever arrangement is satisfactory for the distributor. I am advised that most of them pay by certified cheque.

Mr. B. Newman: Does the distributor, through his agent, collect cash from the retailer?

Mr. Pollock: Cash or cheque, yes. It's all money up front.

Mr. B. Newman: What about the unsold tickets at the retailers?

Mr. Pollock: The unsold tickets at the retailers—so long as those tickets remain in the sealed envelopes so you cannot identify the ticket numbers, they are refunded back up the line.

Mr. B. Newman: Are they exchanged for new tickets or is there usually a refund given?

Mr. Pollock: Normally, it's just simply a bookkeeping entry. When you come in to get your new books of tickets, you're given credit for the old books of tickets and then you pay the balance by cheque or cash.

Mr. B. Newman: What does the distributor do now with these tickets?

Mr. Pollock: The distributor does exactly the same thing. He goes back to his warehouse bank and does the same thing. He turns those in and the bank gets them and gives him credit for them. The bank collects them all and then sends them back to their central warehouse.

Mr. B. Newman: Those tickets are sent back here, centrally.

Mr. Pollock: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Is it your plan to use those tickets?

Mr. Pollock: No. They are all dead tickets and they are all cancelled. Subject to the Provincial Auditor's control, they will ultimately be destroyed.

Mr. B. Newman: As to the agent or the salesman, how many should a distributor have?

Mr. Pollock: That's a business assessment.

Mr. B. Newman: Is that his own decision?

Mr. Pollock: We require by our contract—and we just estimated this—that he would have at least three salesmen. Some have as many as five, some have seven and some will have 10 part-time ones. We want three full-time or their equivalent.

Mr. B. Newman: You want it so that the salesmen can at least make a living out of this.

Mr. Pollock: Yes, we want it so the salesman makes a living out of it but we also want it so that there is sufficient flexibility within the system to make sure that the tickets are moved around within the distributor's area so that we don't get unsold pockets of tickets.

Mr. B. Newman: Is each salesman given a specific area?

Mr. Pollock: That's essentially the distributor's responsibility. I can just tell you from my experience of having discussed this with some of the distributors that that's normally the situation.

Mr. B. Newman: Who set up the boundary lines for the distributors' areas?

Mr. Pollock: The bulk of it was done from the Olympic lottery experience in that they were trying to devise territories that had roughly the same population in them. They all run roughly to 200,000 people.

Mr. B. Newman: Why would you have split the city of Windsor in two?

Mr. Pollock: To try to give an urban and rural mix to every distributor.

Mr. B. Newman: Why couldn't you have given the city to one and then the balance of the area to the second?

Mr. Pollock: Because in any kind of distribution system, I suppose you make up on the peas what you lose on the beans. It's much harder, much more difficult and much more costly to service the outlying areas because of the distances involved than it would be to service a nice compact area. If we had said to the distributor: "All right, you have the city of Windsor and you have your 200,000" or whatever number is there "and the other fellow has the rest of the five or six counties," since they all get the same commission, I think it would have been unfair.

Mr. B. Newman: I wouldn't think there would have been any difficulty getting someone who would act as a distributor for the balance of the area, had you given the city to one individual. There would be no problem at all.

Mr. Pollock: We had some difficulties.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't think there is any difficulty getting distributors.

Mr. Pollock: We experienced some particular difficulty in the area west of Kitchener that

would run up around Lucknow and that area. We had originally split that territory into two distributorships. One was roughly the Oxford county area and Stratford and those parts and the other was the western part running all the way to Lake Huron.

Mr. B. Newman: How many tickets does the average distributor have?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman, some members of the committee wish to get away.

Mr. B. Newman: All right.

Mr. Chairman: We will try to have Mr. Pollock back, or do you want to discuss it with him privately later?

Mr. B. Newman: All right.

Mr. Chairman: This meeting is now adjourned. We shall meet again on Wednesday afternoon after question period and then again in the evening of Wednesday, if necessary.

The committee adjourned at 1:05 o'clock, p.m.

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Ontario, Legislative Assembly

Legislature of Ontario Debates

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION

Standing Miscellaneous Estimates Committee
Chairman: Mr. T. A. Wardle

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Wednesday, July 2, 1975

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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Daily index of proceedings appears at the back of this issue. Reference to a cumulative index of previous issues can be obtained by calling the Hansard Reporting Service indexing staff (Phone: 965-2159).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1975

The committee met at 3:11 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION (continued)

On vote 2703:

Mr. Chairman: We will now continue the estimates of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, but before doing so I would like to read a statement that has been given to me.

Since we last sat in this room, some colourful changes have taken place. Mr. Speaker has asked me to draw to your attention the paintings that have been placed on the walls by the Art Gallery of Ontario. Starting at my left we have "Lakes and Mountains," by Lawren Harris, down at the far left. Next to that is a painting by Emily Carr of "Kispiox Village."

Hon. R. Welch (Minister of Culture and Recreation): On the right.

Mr. Chairman: And then "Sunlight in the Woods" by Arthur Lismer. The two paintings on the far walls are "The Elements" by J. E. H. MacDonald and the painting "A Northern Lake" by Tom Thomson.

I think it is particularly appropriate that during our consideration of the estimates of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation these paintings have been placed here. I am informed by Mr. Speaker that from time to time they will be changed, but there will be a predominant emphasis on Canadian artists.

I am sure the members of the committee would wish to express their thanks to the director of the Art Gallery of Ontario, Mr. William Withrow and to Miss Marta Hejlova, who have made these arrangements at Mr. Speaker's request.

Mr. G. Samis (Stormont): Are we going to get films as well—and books, swimming pools, health tracks?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I hope you weren't planning to stay here that long.

Mr. Samis: Boxing headgear?

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): That's tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: I don't think there are any artists on this committee, Mr. Minister, but I presume that if there are they volunteer their works, and they will be hung in an appropriate place in this room.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Starting with members of the committee.

Mr. Chairman: First item of vote 2703, cultural development. Any questions? Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask of the minister about the grants for various cultural support; do you provide financial assistance to ethnic newspapers?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, the advertising programme for the ethnic press comes under the Ministry of Industry and Tourism.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't mean advertising, but support funds so they could actually get off their feet. Are there funds from your ministry?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't think there is anything directly to the ethnic press as such.

Mr. B. Newman: I understood there are funds coming from government to get this type of thing going.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Just so we are sure of this; Mr. McCullough would you like to come forward here? I would like to introduce Mr. McCullough, the executive director of the arts support division.

Mr. Newman has raised some questions specifically with respect to grants for the start-up costs for ethnic newspapers, Mr. McCullough. Nothing would come out of this vote for that?

Mr. J. D. McCullough (Assistant Deputy Minister, Arts Support Programme): No, Mr. Minister, this particular vote concerns capital assistance for building projects. It is called capital grants for cultural support.

Mr. B. Newman: That has nothing to do with setting up the printing of a newspaper.

Mr. McCullough: No, there is no way.

Mr. B. Newman: Okay. The other thing I wanted to ask—

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): May I make a comment on that same thing?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, go ahead.

Mr. Paterson: Might I ask if a grant might be available if an ethnic group made a presentation to a municipality? Such a situation occurred in the municipality of Leamington last weekend. The Italian community there presented the community with a \$30,000 fountain for the front of the library in the municipal buildings as thanks for the good life they are enjoying in the province and country. I was just wondering if any financial assistance would be available to assist in that?

Mr. McCullough: At the moment, Mr. Chairman, the assistance is confined to buildings for the visual or performing arts; that is in this particular area of arts support. It would perhaps depend; if it were to be located in and to become part of a complex, it certainly could be considered then, I should think.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I am not aware of any request having been made by them anyway.

Mr. Paterson: No, it hasn't; except they were short \$2,000.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further on this item? Mr. Samis.

Mr. Samis: May I ask for a little more detailed breakdown on grants for cultural support?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. McCullough, would you share that information with the member for Stormont, please?

Mr. McCullough: Yes, I would. It will take me a moment to find it. You would like the—

Mr. Samis: Capital.

Mr. McCullough: —sorts of programmes funded in the past year?

Mr. Samis: I notice it says capital.

Mr. McCullough: Yes.

Mr. Samis: Who were some of the major recipients under that \$2.5 million; could you indicate that?

Mr. McCullough: Just a moment. We have commitments for such places as the Brockville opera house renovation; Blue Mountain concert shell construction.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask you how much is involved in those?

Mr. McCullough: Yes, sir; \$150,000 for the Brockville opera house; \$140,000 for the Blue mountain concert shell; the Niagara Shaw Festival theatre gets a \$90,000 grant, which is the remainder of a larger one. A YMHA cultural art centre, \$400,000; Dundas Valley school of art purchase and renovation, \$100,000; Hamilton Art Gallery construction, \$150,000; Oakville Performing Arts Centre, \$65,000; Windsor Art Gallery, \$150,000. There are proposals from such groups as the Canadian Opera and the National Ballet for workshop renovations; that is where they build their sets; Chatham-Thames theatre renovation; Hamilton Royal Botanical Gardens renovation; Huron Country playhouse construction; Niagara Canadian Mime Theatre; North Bay Arts Centre feasibility study and renovation; Oakville Art Gallery renovation; Orillia opera house renovation; Peterborough Art Centre feasibility study; Petrolia opera house renovation; Port Perry town hall theatre renovation; St. Catharines Art Gallery; Sault Ste. Marie Arts Centre feasibility study and renovation; and the Sudbury-Laurerent Art Gallery.

Mr. Stokes: Is there nothing for Thunder Bay?

Mr. McCullough: Thunder Bay is under consideration at the moment.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That is a recent one we're working on. Since the cabinet was there within the last months or so—

Mr. Stokes: It was May 14 to be precise.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Is it that long ago? Anyway, we've had our people up meeting with the people from—what is the name?—the arts complex committee.

Mr. McCullough: They're calling it the convention arts centre, Mr. Minister. They've been advised to develop their study further with more professional help and to take a look at such things as the use of existing facilities; the probable operating costs; and the proportionate costs of the convention and the arts facilities. I think they're going to come to us for some assistance to do this study. We ask that they study it a bit further before they go too far with it.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you.

Mr. Samis: May I ask, is this the programme under which you're going to help Cornwall in the future, the Capital theatre, for example.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Of course, the Cornwall request would come within this particular programme. This is the type of programme from which the help would come if they qualified. There is an interesting discussion going there between the theatre and downtown Cornwall, and of course the need for this type of facility on the community college campus.

Mr. Samis: Yes, the community college has its theatre. Obviously it's a whole new ball game.

Could I get on to the question of the book publishing subsidy?

Mr. B. Newman: Could we stay on this?

Mr. Samis: Yes, if you want.

Mr. Chairman: I'm sorry. Mr. Root has a question on this. Mr. Root, then Mr. Newman.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): I'm not sure that this is the right place to ask my question—perhaps it's not even in this ministry—but I wondered—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Root: All right, laugh if you like. In the developing of art, is music classed as art?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. Root: All right, then I guess it's somewhere in this item. I wondered whether, with all the money the government spends on the promotion of art, there shouldn't be some kind of grant for qualified choir leaders and band leaders? I'm thinking about civic bands and choirs in smaller municipalities where you have competent leaders who develop people who go on.

Mr. Stokes: That's a good point.

Mr. Root: Edward Johnson started singing as a choir boy in a local church in Guelph and ended up as the manager of the Metropolitan Opera; he was recognized all over the world. I know of many competent choir leaders who freely give their services and they probably start people who go on and become great credit to the province.

I'm wondering, in the development of your ministry, whether you could look at some form of subsidy. I would say the choir leader or the band leader would have to prove their

competence and the part they play in development.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'm very glad you raised that. Actually, it would come under the next vote, cultural institutions, when we come to the Ontario Council for the Arts. It may be that since the question has been raised, Mr. Applebaum, the executive director of that council, might tell you exactly how extensive our work is in this particular area. Would it be in order to do that now, since Mr. Root has raised the question?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, please do.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Applebaum.

Mr. Root: I'm out of order. I don't mind waiting but—

Mr. L. Applebaum (Executive Director, Ontario Council for the Arts): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We support an organization of choirs. It is called the Ontario Choral Federation, and one of the programmes the choral federation does in fact operate is precisely the kind of thing you are describing, Mr. Root. Elmer Eisler, for instance, and the Festival Singers would provide a workshop for choral conductors in order to be able to upgrade the quality of local choral activity, choral leadership. The choral federation runs conferences and activities all through the year designed to that end; and has a sort of large convention once a year where some 300 of these choral conductors get together and have a very intensive programme during the course of the conference. So the intent of choral federation activities is precisely along the lines you are describing.

Mr. Root: I think it was the Eramosa Choral Society, a local group started in the schools which I mentioned in the House a year ago, which went to an international competition in Ireland and won first place singing the Hallelujah Chorus. These are young people drawn from a number of choirs, in fact, there are some from the choir that I sing in. For these young people it gives them something they can carry through life. On checking with some of the local churches, I wondered whether this group could give some assistance.

Some of these smaller churches can't afford to pay a music director, so some people do this voluntarily. In fact our own musical director trained five of the girls who sang in the choral society to stimulate that type of thing.

I think also of a village band—30, 40 or 50 kids off the street with something to do. They

are getting training that later in life may take them on to something a lot further.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Root. Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: May I just follow it up, as Mr. Applebaum is at a microphone? I think Mr. Root raises a very important point. I have a riding of 115,000 square miles and I only have one band in it and it's under tremendous pressure. It's the Marathon Drum and Bugle Corps that has won prizes in Calgary and Winnipeg. They have been down to Toronto to the Grey Cup Parade. The band master had two groups. One of them was the regular group and the other one was one that was coming up.

He had tremendous difficulty in raising all of the money that was required, not only for travel purposes. He had a trade union that was backing him up and he had some assistance from the school board, but when you have to buy uniforms and instruments for well over 100 performers in a small community of about 2,400, you are severely hamstrung in what you can do because of financial constraints. Is there no way you could provide some funding to assist them?

Mr. Applebaum: Mr. Chairman, we are well aware of the problem. The experience in that area is duplicated throughout the province, in large numbers. There are many volunteer musical groups, marching bands of one kind or another, the civic bands, school bands and so on. Many of them do have opportunities to travel and some of them are invited to very far away places to perform. The problem is to find a basis for support that makes some kind of balance, because the demands are, in theory at least, very substantial.

We are trying to look into this question with some seriousness to find a basis for providing a little bit of support, a little bit of encouragement without draining large sums of money, because we find the demands could be enormous.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you very much.

Mr. Root: May I just make this one comment, I wondered if you could even start with a band leader, because if you haven't got a competent band leader, you're not going very far—or a choir director, some assistance there? Eramosa Choral went back to Austria and Switzerland this year; and they are invited to go to Scotland next year to compete. I'm thinking it's very important to have a competent band leader or a competent choir director if you are going places.

Mr. Applebaum: Just as a final comment, we couldn't agree more, and for that reason we have been trying to work with the Canadian Bandmasters Association to provide that kind of leadership training, and use the choral federation and its resources to provide that kind of leadership training in the area of choirs. For the youthful choir singers, we have, through the choral federation, created the Ontario Youth Choir which this year offers about 60 youngsters an opportunity to sing under extremely demanding professional conditions. It is a remarkable choir that comes together every summer, and does perform throughout the province at the end of the summer. I think at the end of this summer you'll find it will be singing in a few places. It is a choir of very high quality, again designed for the same purposes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Nixon has a question on this same point.

Mr. G. Nixon (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, over the years I have written and asked for money for certain dancing groups within my community. But every time I write there's never any money and I always get "no." Who picks the people who do get the money?

Mr. Applebaum: Could you tell me what type of dance group you're referring to?

Mr. G. Nixon: The ethnic groups have dancing groups that are helping to maintain their culture. One particular group I wrote about to you and your committee was Croatian. There's never any money. I'd like to know who picks the groups that get the money.

Mr. Applebaum: In that context we provide some funds to the Ontario Folk Arts Council, and it makes grants to community folk arts councils. Within that circle of consideration the grants might or might not be able to get to an individual group. I believe the Ontario Folk Arts Council makes its grants for collective efforts, for little festivals, for travel and that sort of thing.

Mr. G. Nixon: But how do you tell these people they can't have any money year after year? I've been trying to tell these people that sooner or later they're going to get it, but I don't know when because every time I write there's never any money.

Mr. Applebaum: At the moment, it's perhaps that that particular group doesn't fit in—

Mr. G. Nixon: Who judges this, sir?

Mr. Applebaum: As I say, we make a grant to the Folk Arts Council

Mr. Stokes: The sports governing body does it.

Mr. G. Nixon: I'm only interested in one thing—making sure that everybody who has a dancing group gets a fair share of this money. I'm very interested in helping them to maintain their culture. But, then again, if we don't ever give them a chance, give them a little bit of encouragement with a bit of financial assistance, I think that we're wrong. In other words, I'd like to see just a little more consideration given to more groups instead of the same old groups all the time.

Mr. Applebaum: I quite agree. Within the present guidelines, the money for groups of that kind is not made directly for their operating purposes, but for certain kinds of collective purposes. That money is allocated through the Ontario Folk Arts Council. If they fit into those guidelines, they might be eligible for certain kinds of grants.

Mr. G. Nixon: I think, sir, that they have fitted themselves into it, but the money's always gone. That's all I'm saying to you.

Mr. Applebaum: I'll be glad to look into it again.

Mr. G. Nixon: I would appreciate that very much.

Mr. Chairman: Could I ask Mr. Applebaum, while you're there: Who lays down the guidelines for the Folk Arts Council as to who gets the money? Do you lay down the guidelines in your department?

Mr. Applebaum: The basic grant to the Ontario Folk Arts Council is made on a collective basis. In other words, we say: "We will make you a grant partly to run your office, and the other part for the enactment of your programmes." The description of their programme is mutually arrived at, but the actual allocations of money are done on recommendations from the Folk Arts Council.

Mr. Chairman: Back to item 1. Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Is the Folk Arts Council included anywhere in the estimates here?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: And under what vote?

Mr. Stokes: Item 2.

Mr. B. Newman: Item 2, where?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Minister, is the Folk Arts Council included under vote 2 here, under cultural institutions?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The Folk Arts Council up to now has been getting a transfer payment of \$50,000 from the Ministry of Education. That would come under vote 2, I think.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further on vote 1?

Mr. B. Newman: I wanted to ask of the minister when the gentleman in the front there made mention of the various art galleries that were receiving financial assistance, he also mentioned feasibility studies. I've noticed feasibility studies both in Peterborough and in Sault Ste. Marie. What type of studies are these?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. McCullough perhaps could explain in some detail. I think what is involved is that the particular group, be it a board or a municipality, interested in proceeding with some type of an arts complex or that type of development usually retains consultants in the field to advise it on the basis of the community, the various organizations in the community, and the future demands that will be made for performing space and for the display of the visual arts. Somebody has to bring all this together and make some recommendations as to how they might better provide all these particular facilities and services for the people in that area.

Mr. B. Newman: Have such feasibility-study grants been made available to other organizations in the past?

Mr. McCullough: Yes, they have, Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Is it the custom, then, to give grants for feasibility studies?

Mr. McCullough: Yes, it is. We feel that this is the best way to judge whether or not a project should go ahead.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It makes a lot of sense to the ministry because we, at least, are satisfied that they have gone through all this preliminary work before coming to us.

Mr. B. Newman: I think it is a good approach. You find out whether it is really worthwhile putting the funds in there.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Actually, something for the members to keep in mind is that if people are coming forward to recommend, that would be the more sensible approach. In many communities you have, unfortunately, a

number of groups who appear to be competing with each other for available capital money. There would be some sense in bringing them together and having overall community studies of some kind.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, have you funds set aside under that grant support programme toward the rehabilitation of the Willistead Library? Remember, you come into the community and are ideally received—

Hon. Mr. Welch: If there were to be any money available for that project it would come under this vote, I would think.

Mr. B. Newman: Are there funds available for that?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The ministry hasn't arrived at that conclusion yet. There is money in this vote for capital, and whether or not this particular project would qualify is yet to be determined by the ministry.

Mr. B. Newman: Are you considering it favourably or not?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I am impressed.

Mr. B. Newman: But you are not considering it?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Sure we are.

Mr. B. Newman: You are only impressed. Well then, could you come down and talk in dollars and cents now?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I have been there. I have seen the library. We are now studying the matter.

Mr. B. Newman: We have noticed you have been there, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Several times. In fact, you commented on that in your opening remarks.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, that's right, and we appreciate your coming into the community. But, you know, as a result of your visits to the community we would like to see something substantial, too.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I am not prepared to make any commitment this afternoon, Mr. Newman, but I can assure you—

Mr. B. Newman: In other words you are not going to give funds for the 1975-1976 year.

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, I did not say that. I neither said we would or—

Mr. B. Newman: Then you are going to give funds for the 1975-1976 year?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I neither said we would or we wouldn't I said it was being considered.

Mr. B. Newman: Which is it? I can put on the record then that the minister has no intentions of providing funds to the Willistead Library for the—

Hon. Mr. Welch: It all depends who is going to have the last word on this tape. I did not say that. Nor did I say we would.

Mr. B. Newman: I said the minister is thinking of not giving funds to the Willistead Library.

Mr. Samis: It depends when the election is.

Mr. Stokes: Why don't you be positive and say you are thinking about giving some money?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The minister has noted the pessimism of the member for Windsor-Walkerville.

Mr. B. Newman: We will expect the funds to be forthcoming in the not too distant future, around about October 14 or 15.

Mr. Samis: That is too close to election day.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Samis is next.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask the minister about the book publishing subsidy, if we could get on to that? Could you give me just a brief description of what you think the role of your ministry is in the whole realm of book publishing and assistance?

Hon. Mr. Welch: This book publishing subsidy, just as a matter of interest—Mr. McCullough will correct me if I am wrong—is, in fact, the specific assistance we have given to book publishers with respect to loans, and the subsidy that we have been paying insofar as the interest rates are concerned.

As far as the stimulation of the book publishing industry is concerned as it relates to authors and that type of programme, that is covered within vote 2, which is the programme of the Ontario Arts Council. I make that division so that you can see there is a distinction there.

Mr. Samis: Will we cover magazines under that as well?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes. That would come under vote 2.

Mr. Samis: Films as well?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes. The Arts Council is very much involved in that as well.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask about the open sector, cultural Olympics and cultural exchange? I understand that two of those three are new programmes.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The cultural Olympics programme, of course, is related to next year and we have been having ongoing meetings insofar as the cultural Olympics are concerned. In fact, up until Friday I have been working with a group called Circus. There is also the Ontario Folk Arts Council people; there is also the Ontario Council for the Arts. Our ministry will be co-ordinating the cultural dimension of the celebration of the Olympics in what we are going to call the Cultural Olympics Co-ordinating Office, to be known as COCO.

Mr. Samis: COCO? COJO in Quebec and COCO up here. May I ask what the philosophy is behind the whole programme?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, the philosophy is, of course, to recognize that with the focus on Canada because of this international sports competition there would be a wonderful opportunity to have, in addition, community-based programmes reflecting the cultural activity in all communities throughout the province. Through the local Circus committees—as regional committees—there's a tremendous amount of work being done in the fields of arts and crafts, and performing arts, and visual arts. All these people are working together to make 1976 a fairly exciting year insofar as the cultural aspects of our community life are concerned as well.

Mr. Samis: Are you going to make any special concessions for the least developed part of the province—in view of the fact it is closest physically to the Olympics?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Hopefully there will be an obvious degree of equity in the support of all the regional committees, regardless of where they are in the province?

Mr. Samis: Small towns will have people registering?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would hope that everyone would feel very much a part of the cultural Olympics.

Mr. Samis: Did you get any grassroots origins for that whole concept? Or does the minister—

Hon. Mr. Welch: That would be its strength at the moment. Circus would tell you that its strength is in fact in the so-called grass roots—at the regional committees. It is not a top-down organization. Actually the top, the COCO part of it, was established within the last two or three days in order to co-ordinate within this ministry the tremendous amount of work that has been going on at the so-called grassroots local or regional level. Would that be a fair way to summarize it?

Mr. Samis: I won't ask you about COCO then. Could I ask you about the cultural exchange now, how that money is being spent?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes, I think Mr. McCullough could give you some report on that.

Mr. McCullough: This concerns chiefly, Mr. Chairman, the Ontario-Quebec Permanent Commission and the cultural exchange programmes with that province. In the past, cultural exchange has been encouraged, but there never have been funds to pay for this exchange, there is no money within the Quebec Permanent Commission vote. This will allow our province, along with the Cultural Affairs Ministry of Quebec, to make appropriate cultural exchanges so that Quebec can see what the culture of Ontario is like and we can see what their culture is like.

Mr. Samis: How many people would qualify under this programme?

Mr. McCullough: Well, \$40,000 has been established. That might be anywhere from 10 to 15 programmes of exchange. It is yet to be determined. We have to meet with Quebec in July on it.

Mr. Samis: Well, where are your priorities? At the high-school level? University level?

Mr. McCullough: Hopefully at the community level.

Mr. Samis: All age groups?

Mr. McCullough: It would concern all age groups, yes. There is already an educational exchange programme within the Ministry of Education which concerns itself with school-age people. This would be for the total community.

Mr. Samis: How does your budget this year compare with the previous year in the expense of the programme?

Mr. McCullough: There has never been a budget for this particular sort of exchange.

Hon. Mr. Welch: There's a 100 per cent increase.

Mr. Samis: This is a totally new programme? You are not transferring it from any other field whatsoever?

Mr. McCullough: No. That's right, I think there will be some consolidation in the coming year with the Ministry of Education's budget.

Mr. Samis: I am still a little curious as to how many people you would like to see involved within the confines of this budget.

Mr. McCullough: I am sorry. I can't be explicit in the answer except that it is going to be determined by the sorts of exchanges that are decided upon. For example, if we decide to exchange the paintings of Harold Town with the paintings of Lemieux—or something like that—then it will be the cost of taking the paintings back and forth. Or if it's singers or orchestras or quintets—or something like that—it will depend on what the costs are.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would seek the advice of the joint commission as well.

Mr. Samis: Yes, well, leaving aside the education department's programmes, have you got any commitments from Quebec to participate in this programme?

Mr. McCullough: No, I understand we are going to get those on July 18.

Mr. Samis: You are meeting with—what's his name—Hardy?

Mr. McCullough: His people, yes.

Mr. Samis: His people. But as of now you have no commitments vis-à-vis this particular programme?

Mr. McCullough: Only that they will participate in the programme.

Mr. Samis: Will you make this a general programme in terms of Ontario, or are there certain regions you would give priority to in terms of the exchange?

Mr. McCullough: I have personal opinions about that. I would like to see the exchange be a true cultural exchange, that the real culture of Ontario and the real culture of Quebec be exposed to each other.

Mr. Samis: And are we going to go beyond Montreal and Toronto?

Mr. McCullough: Yes, I would like to, and

beyond just the Franco-Ontarian section so that we can get a true exchange.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Surely that would be very important, to take it beyond the established communities.

Mr. Samis: Definitely.

Hon. Mr. Welch: And to share it with people who might not otherwise have the opportunities.

Mr. Samis: I think it applies equally to both provinces. Small-town society is an integral part of Quebec's society, obviously, and southwestern Ontario's, northern Ontario's and so on. No further questions.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Could you give me a breakdown on the Outreach programme—\$605,000?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes, Mr. McCullough will give you that.

Mr. McCullough: Can you talk for a minute, Mr. Minister, while I—

Hon. Mr. Welch: —do a soft-shoe dance?

Mr. Samis: Tell us about the promise you made.

Hon. Mr. Welch: About what?

Mr. Samis: The promise you made.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Did I make a promise?

Mr. Stokes: What are you reaching for? It is called Outreach.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I see—you mean where are we going, eh?

Mr. McCullough: Outreach Ontario is a programme that was developed—I think this is its second year—in order to take the cultural resources that are resident in Metropolitan Toronto, and the larger areas, and get them out to the other parts of the province.

A main component of Outreach Ontario is a programme we call Festival Ontario, which offers the services or the resources of our agencies or institutions—such as the Art Gallery of Ontario, the ROM, the Royal Botanical Gardens, Ontario Science Centre, Archives of Ontario, McMichael collection, Ontario Arts Council, Ontario Educational Communications Authority, Heritage Foundation and the historical museums branch—to small communities, or communities outside Toronto, who are having some sort of festival.

These institutions will make their resources available to those people so that their festival can be enhanced by these resources. The most notable success, I think, was in Sault Ste. Marie where the Algoma Arts Festival has become a permanent occasion every year, and the latest success was in Thunder Bay at the winter games where Festival Ontario came in along with the athletic games. There was some sort of cultural input, too, through Festival Ontario.

The ROM sends its museumobile there. The Ontario Science Centre puts in what it calls a science circus, which has some travelling displays, along with instructors and teachers. The Art Gallery will mount a special show, as will OECA. Whatever they want, they can ask for.

Mr. Stokes: All right. The reason for my asking for the breakdown is: Why do you drop something when it works well? I don't think there has ever been a programme undertaken by this branch of government that was so well received in the part of the province that I represent as Art Trek. Everybody was geared to that; they were looking forward to it with anxious anticipation. Every little small community in my riding said it was just great, but it must have been working too well because you dropped it.

Mr. McCullough: I would like to be able to take some credit for Art Trek, but I am afraid—

Mr. Stokes: For dropping it or for instituting it?

Mr. McCullough: No, it has come with us from the Ministry of Community and Social Services. We hope that we can replace it. It is not dropped, and I hope that we can replace it with a programme that is even better. We realize the needs of your constituency.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That was a summer programme through the sports and recreation bureau of the cultural section. I think what Mr. McCullough is saying is that its success certainly has invited us to give some thought to how we might, in fact, incorporate it as a permanent, ongoing programme. It was a summer programme.

Mr. Stokes: But we thought it was going to be a recurring summer programme, and everybody was waiting for it. Every small nook and cranny in my riding that was exposed to it last year thought it was just great, and they were just waiting. All age groups in the community participated in that.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It ran for three years; it was a three-year programme—three summers.

Mr. Stokes: I wrote you about it, and I got a letter signed by you but presumably written by somebody else, saying you were trying to get some other organization to take it over.

Hon. Mr. Welch: You see, that's not a bad philosophy. Any letter signed by me would have been written by me, as you know, and that is not a bad way to get things going, to stimulate—

Mr. Stokes: I forget the name of the organization. Can you recall?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Visual Arts Ontario.

Mr. Stokes: Visual Arts Ontario? Is that a private organization?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No. By private it is a non-profit organization made up of people with that related interest, and the point is there are grants from this ministry to it from the standpoint of administration. It may well be that we could therefore, spread resources of personnel, manpower and finances over more people by getting things started; see whether somebody would be interested in carrying them on; and then start something else innovative and worthwhile as well. That is what we are really having discussions about.

So I am encouraged by the fact that you and your people found it successful. It's all the more reason why we should be pursuing this in some ways. But it doesn't necessarily mean the ministry has to do it. If, in fact, there is some other organization which has that interest, and would like to get involved and have that as its project, then why not let it do it and then we could find something else.

Mr. Stokes: What happens if you don't find something else?

Hon. Mr. Welch: It may be that we have to consider getting back into it ourselves.

Mr. Stokes: Will you give it serious consideration?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No question about that.

Mr. Stokes: I think I am accurate in stating that there was never a programme that was any better received than that one. It's quite disconcerting to people, you know, when they see these groups—

Hon. Mr. Welch: It is not available.

Mr. Stokes: —having to cancel it and rearrange their summer programme to take the place of the void that is created as a result of dropping something that was so well received.

Is there any money in this programme dealing specifically with native people? I know there is a vote later on dealing specifically with community development for native peoples. We talk about the francophone and the anglophone, and we talk about the other ethnic groups. I think we lose sight of the fact that there were people here long before your ancestors and mine arrived upon the scene. I see these pictures on the wall—and, sure, they're the first of many, hopefully—but you should see the kind of work that is being done by native people, some of them who are nationally and internationally renowned.

There's one person from the Indian Mission in Thunder Bay, right within the city, who has an art showing at the McMichael gallery in Kleinburg. There are a lot of others with a good deal of talent who aren't generally recognized simply because they don't get the kind of exposure that the Group of Seven does or others down here much closer to the vortex of the storm. There's an awful lot of talent in the north. I could spend a week taking you around and showing you the kind of work that is being done—different kinds of art forms; some of it is painting, some of it is carving, some of it in leather work, some of it is bead work, some of it is three-dimensional. There are some excellent people emerging in all age groups. That's one side of the coin.

The other one is the linguistic heritage of our first citizens. I don't see any real concerted effort—through the Ministry of Education either—and hopefully Mr. Ide will be able to assure me that part of this \$9,350,000 that he is asking for is going to assist native groups. But we are asking for \$4,400,000 for cultural development, and I haven't heard of one penny that is going to assist native groups in the preservation and in the expansion of their cultural and linguistic heritage.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think it would be fair to say, Mr. Chairman, to the member for Thunder Bay that he hasn't heard a specific word about any specific group that would necessarily benefit from this money. I think in fairness there are no labels attached to any of this money. What we are talking about is requests that come in with respect to certain criteria by which certain sums of money are made available.

I don't disagree with what the hon. member has said, but I think it would be unfortunate to leave the impression that because a particular label doesn't appear on any of these things that, therefore, there is some exclusivity to these sums which, in fact, would make it not possible for the people with whom he is very much interested, an interest which I share with the hon. member, cannot benefit.

The point is that when we talk about the cultural Olympics, the native arts of people are very much a part of what's called Circus, they are very much a part of that co-ordinating group. No cultural manifestation within this province would be complete without the contribution of the native people. We can discuss this under the Indian community secretariat vote, which will come later. We will learn that this ministry was very much involved, financially, in the development of a whole week in Niagara-on-the-Lake where a native arts festival was very successfully staged.

I would agree with the hon. member that we should, in fact, very definitely be doing a lot more, and the possibilities of doing this are great; but I think it would be unfortunate to say that we have ignored these particular needs because there are no labels here. I think you could go through all these programmes to show that if in fact there was some request, some application made consistent with the criteria, there would be some support. Mr. McCullough, if you could add anything at all to that, please do?

Mr. McCullough: No, nothing at all. I think what is most significant, Mr. Minister, is that they are members of Circus.

Hon. Mr. Welch: There is no question about that.

Mr. McCullough: We expect that they will make contributions next year.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would think when we get to that vote you might well want to discuss things more of a cultural nature for which we perhaps should be using those resources more, in addition to simply the economic stimulation under which those particular things would fall.

Mr. Stokes: No; I would like to see it discussed in this vote and the emphasis placed on it in this vote simply because you've got so little funding for community development for native peoples.

You're only asking for \$3 million. I remember the budget was pretty near that much in 1968 when I came into the House.

I'm talking about the amount of money that was actually for community development purposes, not just for consultants and sending people out into the field.

So you really haven't expanded your budget to any great extent, dealing specifically with community development, with the moneys made available through your Indian community secretariat. You're going to dilute the excellent work that is being done by the Indian community secretariat if you're going to say: "Okay, you've got to allocate a part of your budget for cultural development."

I'd like to see it come right out of these funds. There's \$45 million, and to the extent you're committed to preserving the linguistic and cultural heritage of native people. I would like to see it come out of this vote.

Is there anything you're doing in liaison with the Ministry of Education with regard to teaching Indian children and Indian students their own tongue; say the Cree and the Ojibway syllabics?

Let me give you an excellent example. Monday afternoon I flew down to Toronto and flew back Monday night. I was present at the investiture of 12 recipients of the Ontario Medal of Good Citizenship. I guess it was the Premier's office which saw fit to have the scroll that was presented made up in Cree syllabics. We had brought the band administrator all the way down from Big Trout Lake to act as an interpreter for the chief who was receiving the medal. When we got the scroll, the chief had to read the syllabics, interpret them into Ojibway, so the chief, through the interpreter, could tell us what was on the scroll.

That's fine and dandy. It's going to look fine sitting up in the band office in Big Trout Lake, but the fact remains that the interpreter and the band administrator were not able to read the syllabics.

It's important, it's a part of our history and I think it's important that a programme should be undertaken so they can read these things in their language.

You'll be interested to know about some of the prayer books of the Anglican Church. I have a complimentary copy of a prayer book and I can't read a word of it, but I'm awfully pleased that I have one, just because it is available to native people. I think it's important that be preserved and that we provide some funding and some kind of encouragement to these people to preserve that, because once it's lost it's lost forever. I would like to see, even if it's through the Indian community secretariat, that some

recommendations are made to this ministry so that you could co-ordinate your efforts with the Ministry of Education and say we think this is worthwhile doing so let's get on with doing something about it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: To answer the member's specific question, Mr. Chairman, there are no funds in this vote which would provide for language training as he has suggested. Particularly in relation to the educational system, it would involve the educational policy of the province with respect to the teaching of languages. Many of our people, including the native people, are having classes and cultural activities of their own which are not supported financially by this ministry.

The comments which the member makes, of course, have great value insofar as language is related to the preservation of culture. I can appreciate what he says, but to answer his question specifically: No funds are being voted here that would cover that particular programme.

Mr. Stokes: All I am trying to say is that I think our first citizens are a little different, because they have been here longer. They have sort of been hived off to themselves and if there is any one group in danger of extinction in its cultural and linguistic heritage, it is this one. Other groups seem to be able to stand up for themselves and take whatever initiatives are necessary. I think in this case we have to assist them wherever possible if this isn't going to be lost to future generations.

Mr. Chairman: Does item 1 carry?

Mr. Samis: One further question, Mr. Chairman. I realize we are not talking about any degree of ethnic role in any of these programmes; I am just wondering, though, what role do you give senior citizens as to input for formulating programmes? Is there any role for them?

Hon. Mr. Welch: There is no question the government itself has recognized that group in establishing in the policy secretariat the Ontario Council of Senior Citizens, which of course cuts across all governments. Certainly in so far as it would relate to our ministry or to any ministry, we would take advice from that council.

In fact it is one of the outstanding councils within that policy secretariat. Certainly in terms of community programmes, community recreation programmes, it would come under, I suppose, the sports and fitness vote because of its relationship with this ministry and the recreation programmes. There would be a

tremendous involvement, I am sure, at the community level with senior citizens' clubs and like organizations.

Mr. Samis: Say for example your cultural programmes—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Just a minute;—the Ministry of Community and Social services has its special programmes to prepare people for retirement, and a whole range of programmes. In fact I have been invited to take part in some senior citizens' Olympics. I think within the next few months people are getting organized with respect to the type of physical activity which is consistent with their age and ability.

Mr. Chairman: You should win that hands down.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I am just there as an observer, not as a participant.

Mr. Samis: What about the cultural Olympic programme per se?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would think these regional and local committees would, in fact, involve people with that particular interest and emphasis.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further? Item one carried.

Item 2, cultural institutions. Any questions on this?

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Yes. On cultural institutions, I am a little bit nonplussed. Over on vote 2702, item 2 I see you have transfer of payments, grants to local museums. All of the museums right across the province, with the exception of the ROM, amounted to \$1,067,000.

Then we get over to 2703, item 2, and there we have in nice bold print, the Royal Ontario Museum: \$6.5 million. It's more than six times as much for the Royal Ontario Museum as for all the museums right across the province.

Now the Royal Ontario Museum is a collection of artifacts, memorabilia and everything from all over the world—and a good deal of it came from different parts of Canada and the Province of Ontario—assembled for anybody who resides in Toronto and area and happens to have the time to want to go to it. We have several school groups come down and take a quick look through. And of course you've got your Out-

reach programme, where you take a little mobile museum, with a few pieces, and you go out and you say: "This is the Royal Ontario Museum".

This smacks of the Ontario Science Centre, which is also one of a kind, and if you want to see it you go out to Don Mills and there it is in all its glory. It's great, but it's in Toronto.

Ontario Place? It's great; it's John Roberts' Expo '67 and it's great for anybody who happens to have the wherewithal and the time to get down to Toronto.

When are we going to start decentralizing some of these things? When you are talking about \$6.5 million to the Royal Ontario Museum, it's great, but why are you putting all your eggs in one basket?

I happen to know there are artifacts that came from my riding that we are trying to get the Royal Ontario Museum to release so we can add them to a museum we've got in Nipigon. They are doing excellent work, but a lot of those artifacts that were found around the Lake Nipigon area are residing in packing boxes down here in the ROM; they aren't even on display. Do you think we can get them to pry them loose and send them back from whence they came; no way can we get them to do that.

I don't know how many members of this committee or members of this House have this problem, but when I see \$6.5 million to the Royal Ontario Museum and \$1,050,000 for all of the other museums across the province, I have to ask when you are going to start decentralizing. How big do you want the ROM?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Chairman, if I could approach the matter from two or three points of view.

I don't know whether you ever win in attempting to answer a question like this anyway, so let me start off on that assumption, because after all this is the capital city and this is the centre of a large population and this is an outstanding, internationally-recognized museum.

I suppose if I were wise I would simply say the member makes a very valid case for increasing the grants to the other museums, and if that's the case he makes I take that as notice and I would be very happy to support that in arranging my priorities. I'd like to see more money being spent in the other vote for the other area museums but I wouldn't do it at the expense of the Royal Ontario Museum and the necessity of main-

taining a high standard provincial museum of the calibre of the ROM.

I think the hon. member does the museum—I don't think he does this intentionally, don't misunderstand me—a great disservice when he uses the word “decentralize”. The point is if one thinks in terms of the accessibility of the museum to a large percentage of the population of the province, one must not overlook the literally thousands of school children who come from all over the province, and the children from the north particularly who come on the special programme of the Ministry of Education so that the cultural resources of this province, in the capital city, are made available to our young people where they are. This does not make a case against local museums, but by the same token I don't think—

Mr. Stokes: No, but it shows where your priorities are.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —it makes a case that we should, in fact, break up the ROM either.

Mr. Stokes: I am not suggesting that.

Hon. Mr. Welch: You use the word “decentralized”. You can't decentralize the ROM.

Mr. Stokes: Your funding though!

Hon. Mr. Welch: But you can in fact make more money available for the local museums, and if that's the point, I don't disagree with that at all.

I would remind the member that this ministry, only being five months old, inherited a situation whereby the museums were getting half as much as appears in these budgets. The first thing we did was to double the grants to local museums as it was. That's not saying very much except it is 100 per cent increase. I think if we are given a little more time we'll improve those grants as the years go by, for the very reasons which the hon. member mentions. I can assure him that happens to be fairly high on my list of priorities.

The third matter to which the member makes reference is his inability to extricate from the museum certain exhibits which are there and which perhaps could be better shown someplace else. I'd be glad personally to take it up with the chairman of the board of the ROM to see why you are having so much trouble. I think you deserve an answer to that question from the board.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, all right. Do you want to deal with each item here, or do you want to deal just with all of item 2 of vote 2703?

Mr. Chairman: I think we'll take Royal Ontario Museum. Any further questions or comments on that? If not, shall we take the Art Gallery of Ontario? Mr. Samis.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask the minister if he keeps very close tab on the degree of Canadian content in some of the displays at the art gallery? I was told by some artists who visited us recently it was very minimal.

Hon. Mr. Welch: To answer your question quite truthfully, I recognize the art gallery as having its independent board and its own accountability with respect to that. I don't see the Minister of Culture and Recreation attempting to monitor the displays.

Mr. Samis: What per cent of their budget is publicly funded?

Hon. Mr. Welch: We're asking the Legislature for \$3,440,000 of the total budget.

Mr. Samis: My understanding is it is 75 per cent.

Mr. McCullough: Yes, it's 75 per cent.

Mr. Samis: And the chief curator is an American?

Hon. Mr. Welch: There is a Canadiana section in the gallery. Has the hon. member been to the gallery? There is that particular Canadian collection emphasis. I can't quite describe to you where it is geographically in the building, but certainly there's an attempt to maintain a distinctively Canadian section. Is that not right, Mr. McCullough?

Mr. McCullough: I think in fairness since it opened it should be pointed out that about 80 per cent of the new shows have been of Canadian origin.

Mr. Samis: About 80 per cent?

Mr. McCullough: I think so; I would have to check it out exactly. The new shows, that is the changing shows.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further on the art gallery? Ontario Educational Communications Authority.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think you might ask Mr. Ide, the chairman of that authority, to join us here please. Perhaps Mr. Ide could take one of the microphones here. Would that be all right; if the members behind would excuse his back.

Mr. J. Riddell (Huron): While he's taking his position, Mr. Chairman, what is this Art

Trek the member for Thunder Bay was referring to? Being a new member this is new to me.

Mr. Chairman: Maybe the minister could explain.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. McCullough, would you like to—

Mr. McCullough: Could I ask Mr. Secord to explain, if I might, because he was the one who originated it?

Mr. R. E. Secord (Executive Director, Sports and Fitness Division): Mr. Chairman, Art Trek was a summer programme operated for three years by the sports and recreation branch, then located in the Ministry of Community and Social Services. It hired 12 to 18 young artists—on their way to becoming professional—from universities, community colleges and the Art Gallery of Ontario. We rented vans for them and they would break themselves up into groups of three or four and go to various parts of the country—to which Mr. Stokes referred—and expose the young people in the community to such art activities as batik, serigraphy, silk-screening, as well as the traditional forms.

The intent was to expose the young art forms they did not get in the academic programme and to allow them to participate during their free time in the summer, in a variety of media. The students—and the van which housed the equipment and supplies—stayed in a community between three days and one week in order to give fairly full exposure.

It was our hope and expectation—and in many cases a reality—that as a result somebody from that community would take a leadership training course in a particular art form and then come back and teach it. Basically it enabled people to understand a variety of graphic art media.

Mr. Riddell: Did you get the kind of results you expected? Did you get people taking an interest, taking a course in it and then teaching it?

Mr. Secord: Many people certainly did. The greatest response, as Mr. Stokes indicated, was from the more remote areas that don't have access to highly qualified leadership, and perhaps in some cases have not even seen the art form before the artists and vehicle went into the community.

Mr. Riddell: Thank you.

Mr. Stokes: I can tell the member that as a result of that—we've got a new group who call themselves the Happy Hookers—I think that's a different form of knitting or something.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Let the record show it's rug hooking you're talking about.

Mr. Riddell: This is what you refer to as a favourable response to that programme?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Very favourable, we have many Happy Hookers in Thunder Bay.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Ontario Educational Communication Authority, any questions of the director?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I want to ask the authority what are they doing to counteract the violence on their own TV programming?

Mr. T. R. Ide (Chairman, Ontario Educational Communications Authority): Mr. Chairman, if I may answer that question directly. I hope we don't have violence on the OECA programming. I think when you're dealing with the entire educational scene you have to treat the question of violence, but I don't think you treat questions in a violent manner.

We've been concerned about this. We're hoping to present a brief to the commission on violence on television and we do have some ideas. We also have a group that is at the present time forming guidelines for our own producers in terms of what may be considered appropriate, not only in the area of violence but also in the area of racism and sexism, which are also matters, I think, of great public concern at this time.

So we do have a group looking at guidelines. I would think that for the fairly faithful viewer of Channel 19 there is very little violence shown directly. We have, however, treated the question of violence and the affect that it has, not only on children but also on adults on the Mike McManus show on three different occasions.

Mr. B. Newman: Are you monitoring the effects of violence at all?

Mr. Ide: We are monitoring programmes and looking at the problem and what we think might, intuitively, be the effects of violence; but it is terribly difficult to say what those effects are because I think they occur over a long period of time. I suppose you could watch a programme like Hawaii Five-O, it's a violent programme; but it's

very difficult to determine any immediate effect there might be from watching that programme. Our intuitive feeling is that the effect will be felt in the coming 10 or 15 years, it won't be felt immediately.

Mr. B. Newman: It does disturb one to find certain motion pictures seem to appeal to youngsters. I think the one in which the shark is involved—what's the name of that movie?

Mr. Ide: "Jaws."

Mr. B. Newman: "Jaws." I noted in one of the American papers they interviewed students who saw this motion picture. These were students on an elementary level and the parts they liked most were those in which the most violence seemed to be exhibited. That's kind of strange, isn't it?

Mr. Ide: I couldn't agree more, Mr. Chairman. We have a committee on alternative futures through which we're looking at programming in this area over the next four or five years. We were originally attracted to the title because of the energy crisis; and then later the question of pollution, which seemed to be very serious; as well as the question of hunger—world-wide hunger—the question of food certainly was approaching a very very serious level. So we brought together a group of individuals who were supposedly knowledgeable in these areas. Their conclusion was that while they didn't want to in any way suggest we don't have a crisis in energy or we don't have crisis in terms of pollution and we don't have a crisis in some of these other sections I have mentioned, that perhaps the most serious area we had to look at was the area of violence; we were turning into a violent society. The use of violence, not only within our own community, but in terms of the international community, was posing a very serious threat. The question was raised, what happens if a terrorist group happened to get hold of atomic weapons?

I can only agree and I can only pledge to the committee, Mr. Chairman, that the OECA will certainly recognize the seriousness of it and will do everything it possibly can. By saying that I don't mean to suggest there is anything significant we may be able to do except address the question. It's a very difficult problem.

Mr. B. Newman: You have certain types of cartoons on in your programming, haven't you, that are geared to the younger students?

Is there not a substantial amount of violence in them?

Mr. Ide: We don't have cartoons, but we did introduce last year a programme on Saturday morning called "Super Show." It ran for three hours against the cartoons that were being shown on the commercial networks. It was extraordinarily successful. We used as consultants on the show Dr. O'Brien who is a psychologist, and we also used a number of other consultants in terms of what is an appropriate alternative for youngsters to watch. We came up with one series that we had already been doing, "Polka Dot Door," and we continued that.

Another was called "Cucumber," which those of you who watch on Saturday morning are probably familiar with. Another one which—I am just trying to think of the title at the moment—but there were four shows which went through the three hours on Saturday morning, and we attracted a substantial audience. We started off with about 35,000 Toronto youngsters watching the show, and I think we ended up with something close to 100,000 watching on Saturday morning. So it is possible to offer an alternative to the cartoons.

I would be greatly disturbed if there have been some violent cartoons that we have been offering. I don't know anything about it, but we would certainly take steps to stop it if that were in fact what we were doing. I think I can say with full confidence that we are not, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further on this item?

Mr. Stokes: Yes. Of the \$9.3 million going to OECA, where are you going to put your emphasis this year? I understand you had done considerable background work in buying or renting channels on, what is it, ANIK 3?

Mr. Ide: On the CTA satellite, yes.

Mr. Stokes: And you backed out after a considerable sum of money was spent on preparing for your participation in it? What was the reason for backing out like that?

Mr. Ide: First of all we found that the experiment was going to cost \$4 million. The amount that we had spent over the past couple of years, I believe, was \$125,000 which, as you indicated, is a substantial amount. Much of that money was spent—actually, with the native people north of the 51st parallel—in trying to determine the kind

of programming they would like. With the negotiations with the federal government, first of all we felt that we were going to be able to do it relatively cheaply, because we felt that the hardware was going to be completely supplied by the federal government.

The federal government, I think in fairness to them, did not mislead the OECA. But there was a great deal of loose information about the satellite, which began to be discussed in 1973 when our use was going to be in 1977. When the final figures were added up the cost was going to amount to \$4 million, and the experimental period was reduced to nine months. At the end of the nine months there was no guarantee that the channel would still be available.

I think there was very great concern among certain members of OECA and among some members of our board of directors—and also on the part of some members in the government from whom we were going to ask funding—about bringing a programme costing \$4 million, but which might be withdrawn at the end of nine months, creating expectations which later we couldn't fulfil. So we felt that the wisest thing to do was to back out. We wrote to the federal government and so informed them.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes, at this point I understand we must go up to vote. We will adjourn now and come back immediately after the vote.

The committee recessed at 4:15 o'clock, p.m., for a vote in the House and reconvened at 4:25.

Mr. Stokes: How many areas, or what percentage of the population of Ontario is now in a position to receive live programming from your network, and what percentage of the province is using videotape produced by your authority, and what areas of the province are having servicing problems?

Mr. Ide: Well, if I could attempt to answer that, Mr. Chairman, perhaps not in terms of percentages but in terms of quantities. At the present time, the only place in Ontario which is able to receive live programming is the Metropolitan Toronto area. I think that we are talking there somewhere in the neighbourhood of slightly over two million people. In October of this year we hope to open Channel 24 in Ottawa, and later on in 1975 we will be opening transmitters in Kitchener, London, Chatham and Windsor. At that time the percentage of the population served, I believe, will rise to approximately 70 per cent.

We have applied for a licence in Sudbury and this application has been approved by the CRTC and we have every expectation that we will be serving Sudbury in 1976. We have applied for Channel 9 in Thunder Bay. This application was heard on June 9 in Ottawa by the CRTC. We haven't as yet had a reply from the commission, but if the reply is favourable we would expect to be able to be on the air in Thunder Bay in a year from the date of approval. We've got—and that is the other sum that is mentioned; apart from the \$9,000,000 there is another sum in the estimates, I've forgotten the exact amount, but for capital expansion—

Mr. Stokes: CJRT?

Mr. Ide: No. I'll just advance it for network expansion, and that is \$3.3 million to cover the opening of the transmitters I have just described. That will bring the percentage, I would think, and I'm guessing now, to slightly over 75 per cent, if Thunder Bay is approved.

We also have applications ready to be filed for transmitters in Dryden, Kenora and Fort Frances in northwestern Ontario. We have applications ready to be filed for Peterborough, Belleville and Brockville in southeastern Ontario; and in northeastern Ontario, Timmins, Kirkland Lake, Sault Ste. Marie and North Bay. So, at the end of this period of time, which we expect will take us into 1979, we will be serving the vast majority of the people in Ontario. It's just impossible by broadcast to serve areas where the density of population is very low, a few people per square mile.

But your second question, I think, referred to the videotape service. We have a videotape distribution service to cable companies, and this service has been taken by 19 cable companies out of 55 in the province. That's five hours a day for a seven-day week. Last year we sold to educational institutions some 30,000 copies of videotape educational programmes, and that's the extent of the videotape use of our programming.

The actual audience in Toronto at the present time, to give you some idea of the acceptability of the programming, is 670,000 different people per week, with a gross audience of about three million, just slightly more than three million in a week. Our objective has always been between 750,000 to one million in the Metropolitan Toronto area. Obviously, it is impossible for any broadcasting organization to attempt to reach everyone, and this seemed like a reasonable objective when we started.

I would hope that we would do slightly better when we move outside of the Toronto region where we are up against another 20 channels of competition. When we get into the other areas we are talking of, there will be perhaps two—CBC and CTV. Those are the only other services available.

I don't know whether I have answered all of the member's question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Stokes: On the areas that you have made application for, what will the strength of that signal be? What will the periphery be?

Mr. Ide: It depends on the particular station. On average, we are talking 50 to 55 miles for what the engineers classify as a B-contour signal. That means you can pick it up with an ordinary outdoor antenna. You will be able to pick it up substantially farther away if you are on a cable company, or if you are willing to put up a rather expensive outdoor antenna—say \$200 to \$250 which will draw in the signal.

It is difficult to speak in exact terms about the power because you need more power on UHF to achieve the same distance than you do on VHF. Our application for Channel 9 in Thunder Bay was the first time we had been able to apply for a VHF channel. Previously, at the time of our application in Toronto and southwestern and southeastern Ontario, all VHF channels had gone.

Mr. Stokes: As a result of both ONTC's expressed intention to add telecommunications facilities in northeastern Ontario and Bell Canada's ongoing programme for the same facilities in northwestern Ontario, how practical would it be for you or your authority to become interested in using their network as a vehicle—that is, their microwave network as a vehicle to bring these programmes into the far north? As you well know, there are no high schools in the far north to begin with.

Mr. Ide: That's right.

Mr. Stokes: And, the dropout rate of students going to schools elsewhere is just staggering. I am wondering if it is financially feasible and technically possible to extend that kind of service or as an alternative, provide them with videotapes—without getting into a hassle with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs as to who is going to pay for them, as we have had in the past.

Mr. Ide: I think that, first of all, we would be aware of the plans to extend microwave facilities into northern Ontario. We are having regular meetings with the Ministry of Trans-

portation and Communications who are attempting to stimulate this particular development. Certainly it is technically feasible for us to participate in this kind of operation. Whether it is financially feasible or not, I suppose depends on your point of view.

To us it seems financially feasible; perhaps to the taxpayer, to the government or to the Legislature it would not. At the present time we don't have a figure, and so our board has reserved judgement on this development. But we are actively participating in the meetings and if at all possible, we will go ahead.

There is another solution which will help—not those above the 51st parallel but those pretty close to the 51st parallel—and that is that there is an unused microwave link which comes back. It used to be sort of a backhaul network from Winnipeg through to Toronto. I'm not sure whether it's owned by CN-CP or Bell, but it goes along the northern CN route and it's presently unused. We are getting some inquiries from the common carrier to find out whether we would be interested in using it, and that would enable us to get into very small places such as Hearst, Kapuskasing and Geraldton, which need the service very badly.

We haven't as yet had any firm commitment with respect to cost. We know it's technically feasible; if it's financially possible then we'll certainly be making an application for the necessary grants.

Mr. Stokes: It's obvious then that you are looking at the problem and seeing what is possible.

Mr. Ide: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Taylor, then Mr. Paterson.

Mr. P. Taylor (Carleton East): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Ide, I come from the Ottawa area and I'd like to ask you, when you say you'll have Channel 24 on the air later this year, does that mean it will have the same programmes as the Metro area?

Mr. Ide: The same programmes will go to Kingston, London, Kitchener, Toronto and Ottawa.

Mr. P. Taylor: At the same time?

Mr. Ide: At the same time. It's a budgetary decision.

Mr. P. Taylor: So it is a tape feed from Toronto.

Mr. Ide: It's not a tape feed; it's a live feed from Toronto via microwave.

Mr. P. Taylor: I mean your programmes are on tape in Toronto, right?

Mr. Ide: Some of them are live.

Mr. P. Taylor: Some of them are.

Mr. Ide: We will also have telephones that will be operated in each of these cities; and where there is audience participation in a show, then this will be quite possible from each of the areas.

Mr. P. Taylor: What is the provision now for inclusion of educational television programming on cable systems? Does the CRTC require that cable companies allot a position?

Mr. Ide: They allot a position but they don't require them to pay for it. In other words, they say that you must provide a channel, but they are silent on who pays for the operation of the channel.

Mr. P. Taylor: I think, judging by Mr. Juneau's comments in recent months, you are moving into an area where cable is going to have to cough up.

To what extent will you have production facilities in Ottawa?

Mr. Ide: We don't plan production facilities in Ottawa until after the basic service is provided to all parts of the province. This was a decision that our board made when it first made application, that the first priority was basic service to everyone. When I say everyone, I don't mean 100 per cent; I'm talking about 90 to 95 per cent of the population who reasonably can be expected to be covered by a broadcast signal. Following that, we will address the question of local origination, but that will be 1979 and following.

Mr. P. Taylor: What percentage of your total programming will be in French?

Mr. Ide: I was asked that question at the CRTC when we applied for Ottawa, and I said I expected by next year when the station opened that we would have between 10 and 15 per cent of our schedule in the French language. I've been recently informed by our general manager of programming that it's presently resting at about between 14.3 and 14.7 per cent, depending upon one decision which he yet has to make. So it will be very close to the 15 per cent.

Mr. P. Taylor: You, of course, have been on the receiving end of all the briefs and concern of the francophone community, which

is very much interested in the use of educational television in all of eastern Ontario. I presume you are getting the same kind of input from the northern francophone community. Why do you deem it necessary to have French-language production in Toronto?

Mr. Ide: A lot of the production takes place in Ottawa, and a lot of it is in Montreal. As a matter of fact, a very small percentage of our French-language programming is produced in the city of Toronto, simply because it's not feasible; there are not the human resources. Therefore, the production itself is done in Ottawa and Montreal; when we open in Sudbury we will also be doing some of the production in Sudbury as well.

Mr. P. Taylor: What's the breakdown between Montreal and Ottawa production?

Mr. Ide: I'm guessing at this time but I would say it's about three to one in favour of Montreal. In Montreal we're talking another provincial agency, Radio Quebec. It's much cheaper to produce Radio Quebec, for example, than it is in private facilities.

Mr. P. Taylor: Is your major consideration cost?

Mr. Ide: I think that would be the major consideration. Also, the availability of trained people must be considered.

Mr. P. Taylor: What is your philosophy with respect to future French-language production? It seems to me it would make good sense to produce more French-language programming in Ottawa where all the allied industries, the talent and the production staff are located.

Mr. Ide: I think, as we become a regional network, and then eventually a provincial net work, that we'll have to shed our metropolitan reputation. I think it means that much more of the programming it going to have to be produced in the region where it's shown, even though it's originated from Toronto. It's a question of compromise. I quite agree that more production will be done in Ottawa.

On the other hand, in saying that, I always have to be careful I don't create expectations among the francophone population that we're not able to fulfil. I've tended to be cautious in my commitments in that regard.

Mr. P. Taylor: Finally, there's one area of your operation that has concerned me a great deal, and that is your philosophy of audience attraction or whatever it is called.

Mr. Ide: Mass audience?

Mr. P. Taylor: No, no. The whole business of getting your portion of the audience. Are you still running movies?

Mr. Ide: We're running a movie on Saturday night in conjunction with a discussion programme. In other words, it's part of an educational package. I think the best example I can give you is the Henry Fonda picture "The Oxbow Incident" which we ran. These are very old films and they really don't fragment the market for the commercial concerns. I think this is a point that is sometimes overlooked.

"The Oxbow Incident" was an interesting film because it dealt with the lynching of two individuals. After the lynching had been completed, the sheriff who was absent, rides up and says he has the criminals. They've lynched the wrong people.

Following that particular programme there was a general discussion in which the audience were invited to participate. The discussion went on for over an hour on what is the right and wrong of taking the law into your own hands. It just happened this coincided with a Charles Bronson movie, "Death Wish," where the hero took the law into his own hands. In this case, the villain took the law into his own hands.

Out of about 150,000 people who watched the movie, over 80,000, according to the Nielson ratings, stayed for the discussion on the propriety of individuals taking the law into their own hands. We felt that was an accomplishment.

Mr. P. Taylor: Okay, I accept that. What I wanted to get from you, and you provided me with the word, was fragmentation of audiences. I would like from you, as briefly as possible, an exposé on your part of the operational philosophy of OECA. Do you see yourselves as being in competition with private broadcasters and the CBC?

Mr. Ide: Absolutely not. Everything we do has to have educational objectives. These objectives have to be measurable. A programme, or a series of programmes, is either approved or not approved, cancelled, withdrawn, depending upon how effectively it attempts to meet these objectives. We do take that very seriously. We feel we can justify OECA programming within the definition of educational programming, which was, I think, commonly agreed to across this country. I believe we have the support of the CRTC in the fact that they have examined our programming and they found it within the broad definition of education.

Mr. P. Taylor: You don't think you could be charged at any time with having aired a very commercially attractive programme and dressed it up with an educational beginning and ending of your own origination in terms of audience attraction?

Mr. Ide: No, I would hope that we would try to attract audiences so that we could provide them with an educational experience. I think perhaps all educational television has been most successful with the elite members of our society. This is true of PBS in the United States, it's true of BBC in Great Britain and it has also been true of OECA in Ontario. Our audiences tend to come from the relatively well-educated members of society. If we are really going to succeed, I think we have to reach out beyond this particular group, and that means our programmes, I guess, are going to have to be dressed up to some extent to appeal to them. But I think they still have to justify themselves and if they don't, we would withdraw them.

Mr. P. Taylor: I would like to ask you to what extent, through the schools and generally speaking the marketplace, do you make known the existence of your programmes? In other words, how do you advertise that you are in existence and what you have to show?

Mr. Ide: Well, we have a regular schedule which goes to all of the schools. We have been at that for a number of years and we've been reasonably successful in at least letting the school population know.

Mr. P. Taylor: Do you follow up the distribution of that to the schools to find out if it is actually being used and being read, and the information is getting across?

Mr. Ide: There are three surveys done a year. They are not done at the same schools, but they are tested three times a year. We find a lot of the material rests in some administrators' offices, doesn't get properly distributed. We find the situation is improving. Our audience has been going up by about 20 per cent a year. I suppose it just takes a little time.

Mr. P. Taylor: And when you go on the air in Ottawa, will you make a fair-sized fuss about that and advise people that you are on the air? Are private citizens invited to write to OECA to be put on a subscription list for the programme schedule and so on?

Mr. Ide: Yes, they are.

Mr. P. Taylor: You have just cut out your magazine, haven't you?

Mr. Ide: Well, we are substituting, not with a magazine, but with an infold in the *Globe and Mail*. This particular insertion will come out in their weekly television guide. It will not be a listing of programmes, but it will outline resource materials that are available to adults and also provide print materials which will support the programme.

Mr. P. Taylor: Will you be seeking a similar piggy-back agreement with the Ottawa newspapers?

Mr. Ide: Not in the first year, we don't have the money. The *Globe* has made a very favourable arrangement, and I would say it is the closest thing we could find to a provincially distributed newspaper. Of course it doesn't meet that definition wholly.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Paterson.

Mr. Paterson: Might I ask of Mr. Ide as to the philosophy, I guess it's philosophy, of the communications network should it get a request in a situation where there is a teacher strike in area schools? As you are aware, in the next room we are dealing with Bill 100. As you basically have the network spread across the province enhancing each area, eventually with live programming I assume in several areas, what would happen, say—we'll use Windsor and Essex county, Mr. Newman's and my area—if there were a prolonged strike and either the board or the parents of the students come to the ETV network or the particular station and say, "Can you zoom in five hours a day of grade 12 and 13 specific programming so our students can complete their year and prepare themselves for college?" Do you feel a sense of strike-breaking? Just what would happen in a situation like this?

Mr. Ide: I was hoping nobody would ask me that question. That's a dilemma. Obviously, in terms of our service to the schools, we need the support of the profession. Without the support of the profession our materials will not be used. On the other hand, you could put an argument from the standpoint of the social needs.

I'd discuss it with some members of the teaching profession and suggest that in the event there were a strike it would be very constructive if such action were taken by the teaching profession itself. Therefore, the teachers could indicate their concern for

some continuing education for the students while they were on strike. We could provide the distribution medium for it. I don't think they are prepared to answer that question because it really hasn't arrived yet and most people hate to deal with hypothetical questions.

Mr. Stokes: It did in Thunder Bay; it concerned parents.

Mr. Ide: At least we were there with a distribution system to provide. I think we would have to recognize that television isn't a self-sufficient medium; therefore television is not going to be able to replace the teacher. It's only one method of communicating information. My hope is we could work out something that would not be considered strike-breaking which would be considered of social value and that this could be done in co-operation with the school boards, the teaching profession and the OECA. I recognize that's a difficult set of combinations.

Mr. Paterson: Would your physical facilities, say, located in Windsor in 1979, be part of Channel 9 facilities down there? As such could they be picketed by teachers if you did take action or are they separate?

Mr. Ide: No, at the present time every signal would originate in Toronto. In other words there is only one signal originating and it would be distributed right across the province.

Mr. Paterson: They would just be picketing a tower?

Mr. Ide: That's right.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further on this point, Mr. Samis?

Mr. Samis: What's the general thrust these days of your programming? Do you set priorities as to where you think there are gaps you want to fill and what you want to do?

Mr. Ide: Yes, we have a matrix which indicates those areas where we will be putting primary emphasis during the coming year; where we will be putting secondary emphasis and so forth. It is a fairly long and complex document but I would be glad to make a copy available to the member and to other members of the committee if that's appropriate.

Mr. Samis: Would it be possible to give us a very brief thumbnail sketch of the top priorities in your programming?

Mr. Ide: The major thrust for this year—I'm talking first of all about in the schools—will come in the field of English and media literacy in Canadian studies, in environmental studies, and in science. In terms of adults who are concerned with the learning process itself and in teacher education, there will be major thrusts placed in terms of pre-school programming. In terms of grade level the major thrust in school programming in 1975 will be at the primary level. The thrust in the secondary level will be in the area of media literacy, in social sciences, history, in the metric system—the major thrust in the metric system will come in the following year to coincide with the complete introduction—physical and health education, and in special education.

Mr. Samis: Can I ask what you are doing in the field of Canadian history? You mentioned Canadian studies. Can we narrow it down to Canadian history? Do you have any major programmes planned for this year?

Mr. Ide: Well, you know the major programmes we have been doing have been the "True North" series, with which you are probably familiar. They have been encouraging students to take a critical look at Canadian history and its myths. This has received very strong reactions, both positive and negative—I think most of them have been positive. The series has won a number of awards in Canada and also internationally.

On more conventional lines we've been concerned with the drama behind the Durham Report—the Riel Rebellion and its relationship to some of the present concerns. Also in the coming year, in Canadian history, one of the series that will be developed will be about the history of the native peoples. Mr. Stokes indicated he was interested in what we were doing with native peoples; we are working on a series with the people at Trent University who have a department in native studies.

Mr. Samis: What sort of input do you provide for teachers, at the secondary and primary level, for your programming?

Mr. Ide: Teachers' guides accompany most of the series. These are available.

Mr. Samis: Those are after the fact, aren't they?

Mr. Ide: No, they are before the fact.

Mr. Samis: Before the fact?

Mr. Ide: They are available before the fact. Every year we send out a notice to all

principals indicating what programmes will be available throughout the year, along with a form listing the support materials available. We ask the principal to have his staff tick off those publications they want to receive, and we send those out during the late summer.

Mr. Samis: Could you give me any examples of recommendations you received from teachers that you have implemented? I know that the staff I was associated with was down on ETV and thought it rather a stagnant thing. They weren't aware of revolutions in programming or policy. Can you give me any examples of where you have modified your programming as a result of feedback from people in the classroom?

Mr. Ide: We have advisory and consultative committees of a very large number that meet. The general programming in these thrusts that you asked about earlier was recommended by teacher representatives. The teacher representatives are suggested to us by the Ontario Teachers Federation, and the federation monitors their work. We report to the federation to what teachers are sitting on the committees, and they, in turn, ensure that the teachers fulfil their professional responsibility. So it's a two-way street. We help the federation, and the federation helps us in that way. I think you are from Cornwall, aren't you?

Mr. Samis: Yes.

Mr. Ide: One of the difficult areas was Prescott-Russell, which is fairly close to that area. We initiated an experiment called IBOU—on the way down I asked some of my colleagues in the car what the acronym IBOU stood for; they didn't know and I don't know, but it's IBOU anyway.

The interesting thing over a period of two months, where we had an experimental group and a control group, was that in the neighbourhood of 35 per cent of the teachers used the programmes on some kind of a regular basis before the process, but after the training programme had been completed about 80 per cent of the experimental group we are using the materials in comparison with about 45 to 50 per cent of the control group. I guess both groups went up simply because of the interest that was being taken in those areas, so I think it indicated to the authority that if you were going to get teachers using the materials, then they had to be involved in the utilization process.

Mr. Samis: My colleague from Carleton East talked about selling the whole concept

to the public. Have you made any changes in the ways you're trying to convince teachers to make more effective use of ETV?

Mr. Ide: That was the purpose for IBOU, really?

Mr. Samis: Are you going to expand that on a province-wide basis?

Mr. Ide: Yes, it's been so successful we're going to recommend that this particular plan be carried on—when you say province-wide, we just can't do it in one year because we are talking about 110,000 teachers. We will go ahead as quickly as our funds will permit us.

Mr. Samis: Could I bring up one final thing? I think you mentioned—tell me if my figures are wrong—19 out of 50 cable systems have made arrangements with you to programme.

Mr. Ide: I think it's 55.

Mr. Samis: It's 19 out of 55?

Mr. Ide: Yes.

Mr. Samis: Can you tell me why the vast majority are not? What are the most frequent reasons you get?

Mr. Ide: I think it is a question of finances. We have been pretty stubborn in terms that we'll not pick up the running costs; we'll provide the material free of charge, but the cable company must operate the head end. They must run the material at their expense and they must also pick up the mail-back costs. We pay for the mail-out charge and they would pay for the mail-back. I would therefore think the reason is financial.

If I could, I would like to qualify that in one respect. We have provided assistance to very small cable companies in small communities such as Marathon and Terrace Bay, because they just don't have the ability to provide this kind of service. But in the large areas we feel they have the resources to pay for running the programmes.

Mr. Samis: Is there any interprovincial system of loans or grants for areas in eastern Ontario say, where there may be a shortage of French-language programmes in very bilingual communities such as Cornwall, Ottawa or further up the valley?

Mr. Ide: All school boards and educational institutions that are outside the broadcast area get the videotape materials at half price, so there is a subsidy to try to make up to some

extent for the inequality of service at the present time.

Mr. Samis: No more questions.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Taylor has a question.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Ide, what does media literacy mean?

Mr. Ide: I was hoping you wouldn't ask me that question. Media literacy is very difficult. It really means the ability to read critically what you see on the screen and also to be able to create—to write in a sense for the screen. We've been struggling to find a better word than "literacy" but there just isn't one in the English language. We felt we had better misuse an old one rather than create a new one.

Mr. P. Taylor: If we were to rephrase that, we could say that you have programmes on OECA guiding people in how to best receive your programmes.

Mr. Ide: Well, how to examine critically any television programme.

Mr. P. Taylor: I see.

Mr. Ide: We go on the old saw that seeing is believing, but you can be deluded by what you see through the talent of a very experienced editor and producer.

Mr. Chairman: All right, shall we move on then?

Mr. P. Taylor: Yes. Anywhere in your curriculum, if I could call it that, or in your array of programmes, is there anything that comes close to political education?

Mr. Ide: We did a series a year ago called "MPP," which was really not the smash success of the schedule.

Mr. Samis: You mean it bombed?

Mr. Ide: That's right.

Mr. Stokes: Didn't have much to work with.

Mr. Chairman: Did you not have sufficient actors to put on a good programme?

Mr. P. Taylor: What I am really trying to get at is, are you doing anything through the medium of television to educate the young people particularly as to how the political system works?

Mr. Ide: Well this was really the objective that was behind "MPP." There were 27 programmes in the series with nine members

from each party, discussing their role as an MPP and also the nature of the political process as they saw it. The conditions were that it wasn't to be partisan or anything like that, and I think everybody followed those particular rules. That was the objective of the 27 programmes; but the audience was very low. I wouldn't suggest it was the talent of the MPPs, I think we didn't produce it well enough.

Mr. P. Taylor: A final question.

Mr. Samis: Good politician!

An hon. member: He is a kind man.

Mr. P. Taylor: Yes, he will be a member of this House pretty soon.

Mr. Stokes: He is from the north too, I bet.

Mr. P. Taylor: If "The National Dream" were available would you run that on OECA?

Mr. Ide: Yes, we would.

Mr. P. Taylor: Have you asked for it?

Mr. Ide: Yes. At the present time the CBC only has a certain number of runs.

Mr. P. Taylor: And how might you dress that up for educational purposes?

Mr. Ide: We wouldn't dress it up at all. We think it is a legitimate educational series and it is all right. I think it would stand without dressing up.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Simply change the title to, "Is There Any Other Place You Would Rather Be?"

Mr. P. Taylor: Like Kicking Horse Pass and so on, that's the point I am trying to make. You know you got very good coverage in Time magazine a while back. I am sure you have that blown up and pasted on all the walls of your office. That article gave the impression that your programming is very much directed at fragmentation of the commercial audience and the CBC audience. If you are going to run "The National Dream" unencumbered by any kind of educational attachments, then I think you are competing with the other services.

Mr. Ide: I really would have to disagree with you there. I think any time another broadcaster—CBC or CTV or whatever the organization happens to be—produces a programme which is a documentary, which is educational in its intent—

Mr. P. Taylor: Entertaining?

Mr. Ide: And entertaining. It was a substantial programme that told a lot about the history of this country and I would think if you offered that to the schools on VIPs they would pick it up. That is why I said I don't think it needs any context other than to be considered as Canadian history.

Mr. P. Taylor: Well I will put you in a bit of a past-future bind here. Would you run "First Person Singular?" Do you know the series I am talking about?

Mr. Ide: No, I don't.

Mr. P. Taylor: On Mr. Pearson.

Mr. Ide: I saw the series entitled "The Pearson-Diefenbaker Years."

Mr. P. Taylor: No, this is "First Person Singular" which was a series of about 13 programmes with Mr. Pearson talking, with an overlay of films and reports from the CBC reporters over the years and so forth. He was talking about his life. The reason I ask if you had run that one is you had better be prepared, because Mr. Diefenbaker has just finished filming his—"The Diefenbaker Years," I suppose.

Mr. Ide: Well since I haven't seen it I can't give you an answer, but I would certainly run "The Diefenbaker-Pearson Years." I thought it was an excellent documentary.

Mr. P. Taylor: Well these series would certainly—

Mr. Samis: You do remember there were three parties in those days.

Mr. Ide: That's right. I would think that if the CBC did a documentary on J. S. Woodsworth we would probably run that as well.

Mr. P. Taylor: I think that those two series—"First Person Singular" and whatever the Diefenbaker series will be called—are the kinds of series you could run with great value, but with some added original material on your own part, some political science orientation.

Mr. Ide: I realize there is a shortage of time. I just want to make one comment, Mr. Chairman, in response to this question. I don't think there is necessarily a conflict. For example, we are co-producing with the CBC a series called "The Age of Descent" with John Kenneth Galbraith. It's a 13-part series. I think it's going to be first rate. It is sort

of a Kenneth Clark approach, only using Galbraith in an examination of contemporary economic problems.

The series cost a lot and it was too much for us. We were able to make an arrangement with the CBC to pick up a large part of the cost on the condition they could run it first. We said we had no objection to the CBC running it first. The arrangement is they are going to run the programme Monday or Tuesday; we are going to run it on Thursday. Their commitment is that they advertise that it will be run on Thursday on the educational network.

We are going to try to encourage groups around the province to come together and discuss the programme. If they see it on Monday on the CBC and if they also can come together in a group on a Thursday and see it on OECA, then they have time to think in terms of the nature of their discussion. It will be an experiment; I think it will be a useful one.

Mr. P. Taylor: Thank you, Mr. Ide.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. Samis: Could I just ask a question?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root is first, then Mr. Samis.

Mr. Root: Mr. Chairman, you mentioned "The National Dream." I am very interested in people getting something of the history of the province. Have you developed anything on the contribution of the Pennsylvania Dutch or German people? They came into this province by the thousands after the American Revolution. The Loyalists never got their name in history. They didn't massacre anybody. They didn't lead any rebellions. They learned to speak English. They intermarried and they made and still make a tremendous contribution in the Waterloo area. I wondered if you are developing something for the history of the province.

I think as a group some of them went to Nova Scotia. They built the Bluenose that we all looked at.

Mr. Ide: I have to say, Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as we are going to open a station in the Kitchener-Waterloo area that we are going to do some regional productions. I would ask some of my colleagues sitting at the back to make a note of the suggestion and we'll put it forward to our programming people.

Mr. Root: It isn't just the Waterloo area. They were in the Niagara Peninsula as well.

My own ancestors, on my father's side, were of that stock. I find, and I talked to Dr. Raeman, they did a lot of work in clearing the land where the black walnut grew. They made a great contribution to the province in a peaceful way. They were also in Vaughan and Markham and in many other areas.

I think if you went in any group and asked, are there any of your ancestors Pennsylvania Dutch, as they called them, you would find someone. They are really "Deutsch" because they were really Swiss German. They made a tremendous contribution.

I think all of these ethnic groups are important. The Slavic people who went west, and many of them came back here, made great contributions to the development of the country.

Unfortunately, as I said to Mr. Frost at one time, the people who get their names in history are those who led a rebellion or massacred some of their neighbours or signed a peace treaty. I'd like to see part of our development indicate the people who were the builders, not the fighters and wreckers.

Mr. Ide: I agree, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Right, Mr. Samis.

Mr. Samis: Because of the nature of your operation you are competing with CBC, CTV, and others; have you had any problems in acquiring staff? Especially for your dramatizations and programmes of that nature, are there problems regarding creative or artistic talent? Do you have a problem with that?

Mr. Ide: Oh I think excellent talent is always hard to acquire. Therefore I would say we do have a problem in attracting the highest talent. On the other hand, virtually all of our performers are freelancers.

We have been able, I think, to utilize the finest Canadian performers on very short-term contracts. They will come in and work for scale for us. I know we were very pleased when we did our Shakespeare series. We had most of the Stratford actors participate in that. They all worked for scale; in other words that is the lowest possible dollars.

Mr. Samis: Is this fairly common?

Mr. Ide: I would say it is not common for those people to work for scale on a regular basis.

Mr. Samis: I realize that.

Mr. Ide: Perhaps this is really unfair for me to be talking about this—

Mr. Samis: No, no.

Mr. Ide: —because I may undermine their—

Mr. Samis: —I didn't hear a thing you said.

Mr. Ide: Right!

Mr. Samis: I'm just wondering: Does this happen in other fields as well, or is this very unusual?

Mr. Ide: It happens in a number of fields. For example, when we had this alternative futures group I spoke of, over they came and the only honorarium we gave them was the honorarium to which we were committed by an arrangement with the professional organizations; and these were outstanding people from all over the world.

Mr. Samis: When you have to compete for regular salaries, do you find your budget—you have the perennial problem obviously—but do you find it adequate to attract the kind of staff you want?

Mr. Ide: In most areas. There are some areas in which it is very difficult to attract, at this particular time, outstanding financial managers—you know, people who would be vice-president of finance in a company.

I think it's a shortage. I was talking to some other businessmen and they say there is the same problem in business. This is a very real shortage in this country.

Mr. Samis: So it goes beyond just the salary situation?

Mr. Ide: Right.

Mr. Samis: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Stokes: I have a—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman, and then Mr. Stokes.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask Mr. Ide if he is programming in languages other than French and English? The ethnic languages, various ethnic groups?

Mr. Ide: No, we haven't been doing that, but we have been working with the council on multiculturalism and we have been producing programmes which enable immigrants to adapt to our institutions.

Mr. B. Newman: But you haven't done any, and you are not contemplating any?

Mr. Ide: It is not one of our priorities at the present time.

Mr. B. Newman: Are you developing programmes to counter violence in TV?

Mr. Ide: Yes. Our attempt in terms of the children's series—and by the way, if you will give me the opportunity, the name I was missing earlier was "Monkey Bars"—was an attempt to counter the trend towards violence.

Mr. B. Newman: I wanted to ask you another question; and then I have one for the minister. You are aware of the slow-scan TV and the tremendous saving in funds—for example, the article I gave you earlier made mention that it costs approximately \$80,000 for a half hour TV show, whereas a slow-scan show can be put on for \$50 for a half hour.

According to where it is being tried out—generally in northern Pennsylvania and in the state of Michigan, but maybe other places too—it seems to be another tool toward the advancement of education by means of the electronic media. Are your people actually experimenting with this, or are you planning on doing anything?

Mr. Ide: No. We are looking at it, and as a matter of fact it's on the agenda to be discussed by our long-range planning committee on July 6 and July 7. So it's an important item.

One thing I would like to mention is that our average cost for half an hour of programming is not \$80,000—I wish it were—it's \$4,500 or \$6,500. If you add in the cost of distribution it's \$6,500; if you don't add the cost of distribution then it's \$4,500.

Mr. B. Newman: Maybe because I'm reading an American article, an article in the Detroit Free Press. In fact it was just this past week and it's kind of fascinating what could be done if it could be adapted into our own system here.

Now, the question I wanted to ask the minister is: Are you developing any policy concerning the use of educational TV in case of teacher strikes?

Mr. Stokes: It was just asked by your colleague.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, but we didn't get the minister to reply.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well certainly as far as this ministry is concerned no such policy would be developed without consultation with the Ministry of Education.

Mr. B. Newman: And the teachers involved too? I think it's a thing you are going

to have to look into. Well maybe with Bill 100 we cannot have—

Hon. Mr. Welch: The implications of that with respect to the bill that is being discussed next door would have to be taken into consideration as well, obviously. Certainly I can't add anything to my answer at the moment.

Mr. B. Newman: I think you are going to have to give it some thought in co-operation with the school boards and the teacher's federation. That's all I wanted to ask, Mr. Chairman; thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: My colleague from Stormont mentioned the consultation which goes on between the authority and the teachers. I'm wondering, since you have the board of directors, another Ontario-wide council and the area committees, what kind of function do they perform in terms of assisting you to come to some conclusion as to the kind of programming which would be appropriate, the kind of needs the area has? Do you see them as performing a very useful role? What kind of contribution do they make in terms of your philosophy or your approach to education? How effective are they in articulating the needs of the areas they represent?

Mr. Ide: They've been tremendously helpful. They have also faced some frustrations. It is very difficult, when you don't have a transmitter in your area, to translate effectively some kind of recommendations into local activity. Certainly in your area, Mr. Stokes, I would think the success of the Marathon experiment, which is really one of the most exciting things I've heard of, is due to the Northwestern Ontario Regional Council. They've also been responsible for putting on a special programme, a special service, in Atikokan in which the teachers assigned homework on television at night. They run the cable service at night on the demand of the teachers who assign the series. The youngsters watch it in the evening on the cable channel. Those are two or three of the achievements of that council.

I've already mentioned that each programming supervisor has his own consultative committee which is made up of people from the schools, the school teachers and the open sector, who can come from the universities or general areas of society. They've been very effective.

We also have a long-range planning committee which is broadly representative of interested citizens of the province. They are

the ones who are looking into the question that Mr. Newman raised about slow-scan television and new developments, keeping the authority alert to ensure that we are aware of what's happening and making appropriate plans for the future.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further on this item?

Mr. Samis: I have one final question, Mr. Chairman. Are there any other jurisdictions you regard as a model we could learn from? Or any other ideas you've seen implemented which you think could be adopted in Ontario for ETV, from North America or Europe?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Ide would be too shy to tell you—

Mr. Samis: I know what you are going to say.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —it's usually the reverse.

Mr. Samis: I knew that was coming; I didn't ask you. I'm learning.

Mr. Ide: I think there's an interesting system down in South Carolina where they have a good utilization project which we've been looking at. I think we have certainly learned a great deal from the open university experiment in Great Britain.

Mr. Samis: Excuse me, could I ask you a little about South Carolina; what is it?

Mr. Ide: They have a state-wide network which has been in operation for a number of years. They have a number of utilization vans which are in constant contact with the schools and they have a very high degree of utilization in South Carolina. I would say that part of the idea for Operation IBOU came from what we saw in South Carolina.

Mr. Samis: You mentioned one other, I think.

Mr. Ide: The open university in Great Britain? The way they handled television as a part of a total learning system has been interesting to us.

Mr. Samis: In what sense? Do you mean the way they've incorporated it?

Mr. Ide: That's right. They use television and radio, plus correspondence courses, in this mix. Each student must attend a two-week summer course to get a personal touch. In that way, university degrees can be earned.

Mr. Stokes: I have just one final question I would like to ask you, Mr. Ide, for the benefit of your minister in case he gets asked. Where you able to dispose of those \$70,000 worth of space cookies?

Mr. Ide: They're all gone.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Thanks very much.

Mr. Chairman: All right, shall we move on to the next item now, which is the McMichael Canadian Collection? Mr. Taylor has a question, and then Mr. Samis will have the floor.

Mr. P. Taylor: Is the \$580,000 for the McMichael Canadian Collection the total funding for that? Is that an Ontario-owned project?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. McCullough, you might respond to that please.

Mr. McCullough: Yes, that is the total. That is the total budget.

Mr. P. Taylor: The McMichael Foundation, I think, runs it—does it?

Mr. McCullough: The McMichael Canadian Collection? Yes.

Mr. P. Taylor: But it's owned by the government of Ontario?

Mr. McCullough: Yes. They've given the paintings to the province; that's right.

Mr. P. Taylor: Is this collection travelled at all?

Mr. McCullough: It has travelled. It's been part of an exhibition that was in Sault Ste. Marie and, I believe, North Bay. It's been requested to go to London, England, and to Edinburgh.

Mr. P. Taylor: The point I'd like to make is that I've heard so much about this for so many years, but have never been able to go—where is it; Kleinburg, is it?

Mr. McCullough: Yes.

Mr. P. Taylor: I've never been able to go there to see it. The National Gallery of Canada runs a lot of Canadian material and foreign material all over the country. If this is entirely an Ontario government-owned collection, it seems only right that it should travel the province fairly extensively. How many pieces are in this collection, do you know approximately? Would it be possible to move it without unnecessarily diluting the collection at Kleinburg?

Mr. McCullough: I think that's the reason that it has not travelled before. That is, the gallery consists solely of the McMichael collection. It's not a gallery that brings in new showings and, therefore, has room. It doesn't have any paintings in the basement as the other galleries do.

Mr. P. Taylor: I see.

Mr. McCullough: So, therefore, they concentrate more on bringing in schoolchildren. We had something like 1,700 school groups last year in the gallery from all across the province. Interestingly enough, most of those are from north of Toronto. They find it easier to come down and stop in Kleinburg than to come all the way into Toronto to the Art Gallery of Ontario.

Mr. P. Taylor: I would like to register the point that I think it would be very beneficial for youth to appreciate the Group of Seven. It would be great if you could move it around to places like the National Gallery or to the National Arts Centre in Ottawa and other centres across Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think the point made by the member for Carleton East, Mr. Chairman, is a very valid point from the standpoint of the Outreach Ontario programme. In section 6 of the Act establishing the new ministry it talks about access to our cultural treasures. Certainly, when you think in terms of 250,000 people in a year who go through the McMichael collection and the significant number of school children and the programmes, that is a part of the access. But the point made by the member is quite correct. It's part of the Outreach programme as well, and within the limitations that a collection such as that obviously has, certainly it, along with the other culture institutions, are part of Outreach so that they can be shared through local community festivals and that sort of thing.

Mr. P. Taylor: I can make one suggestion that comes to mind, and that is that you could identify and fairly heavily advertise the fact that the McMichael collection is on the road in the month of such and such every year, and move it around for one month, or whatever it is. Move it to various parts of the province, and the other 11 months of the year—

Hon. Mr. Welch: It would be difficult for the McMichael collection to be on the road, but it would be quite possible for some parts of the McMichael collection to go. I think that's the point which Mr. McCullough tried to make.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Samis.

Mr. Samis: First of all, I would wholeheartedly endorse the suggestion of my colleague from Carleton East. It was mentioned here about people from the north finding it more accessible, because when they do come to Toronto it makes it very easy for them to stop off. Whereas, people from the east, for the most part, don't even know where Kleinburg is, first of all and, secondly, they would have to become familiar with it. I was just wondering—this is sort of an ongoing thing—how is the budget allotted these days? That \$580,000. What's the main focus of the budget, is it maintenance, is there any acquisition, or staff?

Mr. McCullough: It's mostly for maintenance and staff. The acquisition is taken care of by the McMichael Foundation itself. The government does not purchase any of the paintings. If it's added to, it's done through the McMichaels and their board. It is for, generally speaking, operating support and the educational officers that are there. The gallery is open in the mornings for schoolchildren, and it is an educational sort of thing that takes place from 9 o'clock until 1 p.m., I believe.

Mr. Samis: What sort of publicity is given to it within the school system throughout the province, beyond the Toronto area?

Mr. McCullough: I am sorry?

Mr. Samis: Is there any organized programme to publicize it in the north and the east for example?

Mr. McCullough: I can't answer that; I don't know.

Mr. Samis: Can I ask if you have any plans this fiscal year to have any displays in different parts of the province? You mentioned you had been in North Bay and the Soo, I think, in the past with certain parts of the overall exhibit.

Mr. McCullough: We have a number of festivals coming up through our Festival Ontario programme. I think there is maybe about a dozen of them. I am not sure what each of those are asking for. If they ask for something from the McMichael collection that would relate to their festival, or some selections from the collection, we would see that they got them.

Mr. Samis: So there is some accessibility for small communities under certain programmes and circumstances.

Mr. McCullough: Yes. I think some small communities are limited by the facilities they have to show the paintings. They have to be climate controlled and that sort of thing.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The McMichael collection is one of the participating agencies in Outreach to the extent that Outreach is implemented during the course of the year and would involve them.

Mr. Samis: No further questions.

Mr. Stokes: Do you have a catalogue?

Mr. McCullough: Yes, indeed. The McMichael catalogue is a very good one and a very famous one, with very good reproductions of most of the paintings.

Hon. Mr. Welch: You might make a note of that for them.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask further, Mr. Chairman, has there been any film work done on this to publicize the facilities, the location, shot from the inside?

Mr. McCullough: The McMichaels have a film, a small five-minute film, and a videotape I believe, which they show to people, to schoolchildren, when they come in.

Mr. Samis: Is that film available to schools?

Mr. McCullough: I think it could be made available to schools.

Mr. Samis: Would this not be one way of informing people beyond the confines of the Metro area of the services, the exhibit, the collection, the location, etc.?

Mr. McCullough: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Royal Botanical Gardens; any questions on this? Shall this carry?

Mr. P. Taylor: This is a blooming big budget.

Mr. Chairman: The next item, CJRT-FM Corp. Anything on this?

Mr. Samis: Could I ask, Mr. Chairman, do we have any idea of the ratings of this station?

Mr. McCullough: No, I can't give you any idea of the exact ratings.

Mr. Samis: Not exactly, a general idea.

Mr. McCullough: I think there is a problem at the moment with measuring ratings because of the power of their broadcasting source. I should think that accurate ratings

might be taken when they move to the new aerial, the old CFRB aerial. Aerial—is that what you call it?

Mr. P. Taylor: Antenna.

Mr. McCullough: When that happens, I think it will be possible to get a better idea of what their ratings are.

Mr. Samis: Can you give us some idea of how much money has been spent since its inception?

Mr. McCullough: It was conceived in 1974-1975 and their total funding at that time, for that year, added to \$564,000. The level of funding is \$640,000 this year.

Mr. Samis: I am sorry. Could I have that first figure again?

Mr. McCullough: It was \$564,000 for 1974-1975.

Mr. P. Taylor: That's CJRT-AM—it preceded FM, didn't it? Isn't there an AM station as well?

Mr. McCullough: Not that I know of.

Mr. P. Taylor: Sorry.

Mr. Chairman: Any further?

Mr. Stokes: What is the justification for subsidization of this particular station? Is it used for educational purposes for Ryerson?

Mr. McCullough: It is used for educational purposes for Ryerson itself; but more importantly it is for the open sector. There are course offerings that Ryerson give on the air, and if you are interested some of the courses are history of music, courses on the Middle East, developmental psychology and emotional disturbances in children, and they are expecting that a course entitled "Biology and the 20th Century Man" will begin in October and one entitled "The Canadian Novel" in 1976.

Mr. Stokes: Has there been any thought to integrate that with OECA, or is it because Ryerson is more competent, or they were there first, or what is the rationale for them operating independently of OECA?

Mr. McCullough: I think you answered it—they were there—they did exist, and they are integrated with OECA in that there are a number of cross-board appointees who advise each station.

Mr. P. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, excuse me, Mr. Stokes, but I think it should be pointed

out that CJRT is also the on-air arm of the school of broadcast journalism.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes, I was going to make that point.

Mr. Stokes: There is no duplication of effort then? One complements the other rather than working at cross purposes?

Mr. McCullough: I would say yes, and I hope that is right.

Mr. Stokes: I would just like to be able to justify to my constituents, you know, that \$640,000 was in fact being well spent.

Mr. P. Taylor: There's going to be a bunch of Ryerson graduates working on the Thunder Bay radio station.

Mr. Chairman: The next item, the Council for the Arts. Anything on this? Shall that carry?

Mr. Samis: Is this where we get into the publishing?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes. I wonder if Mr. Applebaum, the executive director, might join us then, please, at a microphone.

We are now at grants to the Province of Ontario Council for the Arts. It gives the minister a great deal of pleasure, as we go through these estimates, to have members of the staff responding, because it does provide us with an opportunity to pay tribute to the work that these people do on behalf of people of the province. Mr. Applebaum is included in that group.

Mr. B. Newman: And they know what you are talking about.

Mr. P. Taylor: Maybe Mr. Applebaum can tell us what he does with these 9½ big ones?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, he would be the first to say that he does plenty with it, and he could use another \$9½ million.

Mr. Chairman: What questions did you have of Mr. Applebaum?

Mr. P. Taylor: What do you do with 9½ big ones, Mr. Applebaum?

Mr. Applebaum: Big what?

Mr. P. Taylor: Million dollars.

Mr. Applebaum: Essentially, we make grants towards the promotion and the support of the arts.

Mr. P. Taylor: So you are Ontario's answer to the Canada Council, is that it?

Mr. Applebaum: Ontario equivalent, I suppose, would be not a bad description.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It's Canada's response to the Ontario Council for the Arts. We've got to get these things straight.

Mr. Samis: Do we split this up or—

Mr. P. Taylor: Yes, go ahead.

Mr. Samis: How about the book publishing industry? Can you tell me what role you are playing there, especially this year, since I gather you have gone through a series of phases as to focus and attention, priorities, etc. Where are we this year now in terms of your role?

Mr. Applebaum: We have been supporting publishing for a number of years on the philosophy that support to the publishing industry is an essential way of supporting the interests of writers. In other words, the publishing process is a delivery system to the public of the creative work of the writers. So that though our basic concern is with that element of creation, we felt justified, even years ago, in supporting publishing as a delivery system.

In 1973-1974, as a result of the Royal Commission on Book Publishing, the Ontario government supplemented our grant and we were able to step up our activity in that field to quite some degree. This year, we will be putting \$1,340,000, in our expectation, into the field of literature, and that includes support to the publisher, support to the writer, support to periodicals and so on.

Mr. Samis: Can I ask you for a rough estimate of how that is divided; say the publisher gets such a share, the writers their share, etc?

Mr. Applebaum: The \$1,340,000 is broken down roughly this way: Grants to writers are allocated \$355,000; grants to publishers, \$330,000; periodicals, \$250,000; a number of literary associations and groupings, companies and so on \$125,000; and a particular interest is an allocation of about \$200,000 to a group of what we call publishers' self-help projects. In fact, one of them was referred to last

week. You see the effects of it in the rotunda of the Legislature. These are projects—

Mr. Stokes: Basic books?

Mr. Applebaum: Pardon?

Mr. Stokes: Basic books?

Mr. Applebaum: Yes, the basic book project is one of them. Another one is a collective promotion effort for publication in general. Another one is a device to encourage paperback purchases and use, in the province and so on. With the help of the publishing industry and the collaboration of the Secretary of State we have initiated at least three main projects this year to which \$200,000 has been allocated. There is another \$80,000 which is kind of a contingency fund at the moment. That total is \$1,340,000 toward the literary field, and that compares with \$250,000, in 1973-1974 two years earlier. You can see that the step-up is quite substantial.

Mr. Samis: Could we get a general breakdown of that \$9.5 million, to put this into perspective?

Mr. Applebaum: Yes. Essentially, we make grants to arts companies, arts organizations. We make grants to individual artists and we have a few projects of our own designed to encourage this field. This year, the support for arts organizations in the current budget is a little over \$6 million. The support for the individual artists is budgeted at \$1.3 million. We have \$1,280,000 aimed at what we call specific programmes; and there is \$870,000 allocated for administration and information services; totalling \$9.5 million.

Mr. Chairman: I think this is a good point, Mr. Samis, to recess. You have the headings; we will adjourn now and I think at 8 o'clock we will start to take heading by heading, if that's in order.

Mr. Samis: Fair enough.

Mr. Chairman: We will recess now. May I see Mr. Samis for a few moments?

It being 6 o'clock p.m., the committee took recess.

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Standing Miscellaneous Estimates Committee

Chairman: Mr. T. A. Wardle

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Wednesday, July 2, 1975

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1975

The committee resumed at 8:12 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION

(continued)

On vote 2703:

Mr. Chairman: We have a quorum. The minister isn't here yet.

Mr. G. Samis (Stormont): I sort of wish the minister was here.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): The minister has been off the hook all afternoon. This is no exception.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): Save him the agony, go ahead.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask, Mr. Applebaum, I guess, why is it so small? What is it—\$30,000 in terms of grants for publishers? What do you accomplish with such a small sum?

Mr. L. Applebaum (Executive Director, Province of Ontario Council for the Arts): Do you mean the grants to individual publishing houses?

Mr. Samis: Right.

Mr. Applebaum: Actually, the maximum grant to a publishing house is \$15,000. We have, I believe, five categories of grants to publishing houses. The grants are based on the presumption that with the grant they can publish that many more Canadian books. So, depending on their last year's publishing record, they fall into a certain category which entitles them to a grant up to the maximum in that category. We have kind of a point scoring system which analyses their previous year's publishing record and puts them into kind of a category.

We have grants to about 41 publishing houses. And the grants range from \$2,500 to \$15,000 this year.

Mr. Samis: This year?

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): Would Peter Martin Associates or the Canadian Readers Club be involved in that?

Mr. Applebaum: Yes, Peter Martin was this year awarded a grant of \$12,000.

Mr. Samis: New Press, I notice, got \$17,000 the previous year.

Mr. Applebaum: Yes, New Press this year got \$7,500. They're one of the few that received less this year than last year because they were in financial troubles and reorganizational problems. And their actual achievement was lower this past year than the year before. So, based on last year's publishing record, they fell into a lower category this year.

Mr. Samis: What do these grants really accomplish?

Mr. Applebaum: It's expected that with the grants the publisher can enlarge the scope of their Canadian publishing activity, and we ask them for assurance to that effect. So they're designed to provide more books for the Ontario public to read; more books by Canadian authors.

Mr. Samis: But aren't we really talking peanuts?

Mr. Applebaum: Oh, absolutely. In some cases, yes. In some cases, the grant makes all the difference between life and death.

Mr. Samis: To a very small outfit.

Mr. Applebaum: Yes, indeed. Obviously a grant of \$15,000 to McClelland and Stewart isn't going to make that much difference. Nevertheless, they want it, they accept it, and they say that it is providing a useful supplement to their activity.

Mr. Samis: I suppose one crumb is better than no crumb.

Mr. Applebaum: I was going to say that this year we introduced a supplement and are making available to publishing houses additional moneys aimed specifically at promoting those books to the public, so that Canadian books published this year will receive

additional promotion which will hopefully increase their sales, or at least increase the readership.

Mr. Samis: What's the size of those grants?

Mr. Applebaum: The maximum is \$2,500.

Mr. Samis: Twenty-five hundred to publicize a book?

Mr. Applebaum: For the publication programme. It may mean they can send an author to more places than they would normally; it may mean they can buy a bit of radio advertising—something special and not part of their ordinary promotion programme. Something additional which would be specified.

Mr. Samis: I wish the minister were here to defend why these sums are so paltry.

I realize this is beyond your jurisdiction. When you are giving grants to publishers do you have any breakdown as to what extent the grants are used for school books versus books of general interest?

Mr. Applebaum: Our grants are specifically not given to school books; they are made only to trade publications, which are books of a literary nature available in bookstores. They are not aimed at any educational publication activities.

Mr. Samis: Here is the minister.

We are just going over the question of the grants for publishers. I think this is beyond Mr. Applebaum because of the nature of his job—can you tell me why the sums are so paltry considering the problems the industry faces?

Hon. R. Welch (Minister of Culture and Recreation): It is the usual matter that has to go before government from time to time—the assessment of priorities. I would think the \$9½ million we are talking about this year—if we are talking about the overall budget to the Arts Council—is an increase over last year.

Mr. Samis: No, I am talking about the publishing segment of it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Following the publication of the Rohmer report we made a fairly substantial amount available. I am sure there could be differences of opinion as to the adequacy of the amount that was actually transferred, but nevertheless it's some recognition that something specific had to be done. We asked the Arts Council to bring their value judgements to bear on that particular

issue. Anything the hon. member would say to support increased funds for that purpose would certainly be helpful to the minister when he goes before government to establish the overall priorities of government.

I don't think we should be embarrassed by the fact that we have attempted to stimulate book publishing in the province.

Mr. Samis: What priority are you really placing on the survival in this province of the Canadian publishing market?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think we have put a substantial amount on that particular issue. It is a matter of opinion as to whether or not we put enough—speaking in terms of the quantum. But on the other hand, there is a realistic and a very positive step being taken in this regard. This minister feels fairly strongly that we should continue to be as supportive as we can. But the minister is also cognizant of the fact that the resources of the province are not unlimited, and that there may be other competing priorities with respect to our resources.

Mr. Samis: I will assume stimulation grants are beyond your jurisdiction, is that right? The whole question.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Stimulation grants—I think the Arts Council recognizes some responsibility there.

Mr. Samis: Does this—

Mr. Applebaum: What do you mean by stimulation grants?

Mr. Samis: Whether they should be revised or not. Learning materials, stimulations.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Oh well, I am sorry, you are talking about the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells) there.

Mr. Samis: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Welch: To answer your question very specifically—I don't see that as a principal responsibility of this ministry. Certainly the Ministry of Education has responded to that, and the Minister of Education has a very definite opinion with respect to it.

Mr. Samis: I will leave it here, Mr. Chairman, and hopefully come back when we get on to the magazines, before we get on to other domains.

Mr. Paterson: Could I ask one more question? Is the \$2,500 item related to the sales of the particular book publisher or writer? Do you relate the amounts of the grants to the sales?

Mr. Applebaum: Are you referring to the \$2,500 that may have been made available for promotion purposes?

Mr. Paterson: Yes, right.

Mr. Applebaum: The \$2,500 is being made available to the publishers in what we call the top category. Lesser amounts are being made to the other type.

Mr. Paterson: What sort of sales figures would they be hitting?

Mr. Applebaum: We don't tie them specifically to a figure. It's expected that with this money they will launch new and focused promotion programmes that they would not ordinarily be able to afford. So this is to supplement and to add to their ongoing promotion activities.

Mr. Paterson: So if I'm in business myself, to spend \$2,500 you've got to produce \$200,000 in new sales.

Mr. Applebaum: In the context of a McClelland and Stewart it would be quite a different figure than it would be with Vesta Publications which is a very small house. So I can't give you authority on it.

Mr. Paterson: But it would be a big plus.

Mr. Applebaum: It's aimed at increasing sales.

Mr. Paterson: To some companies that would be a lot of money.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): I wanted to ask Mr. Applebaum concerning the various publications that his department puts out, why don't you standardize the size?

Mr. Applebaum: We don't put out that many publications. What you have in your hand, Mr. Newman, is a summary of a large study which is about to be issued and it will be about this thick. It will be a very detailed analysis of a study that examined the attitudes of people who do or do not go to performing arts things. That particular little summary is designed to give an insight into the highlights of that study. It isn't designed to be a library piece. It's designed to provide easy access to some basic information to people who are not deeply involved in that field, but who may have an interest in it—people like yourself.

Mr. B. Newman: What did that study cost?

Mr. Applebaum: The study as a whole cost \$67,000.

Mr. B. Newman: And what did it accomplish?

Mr. Applebaum: As I said, the full study is about to be released. What it will do is to provide, for the first time in this province, an insight into the attitudes of those people who either do go to the performing arts events or who don't go to performing arts events.

We studied two different groups of people. We studied people who went to performances and who, at those performances, filled out questionnaires. We also studied people from the general public who may or may not be coerced into going to performing arts events. As a result, we were able to describe for ourselves, for you and for anybody else who is interested, the nature of people; the demographic description of the people who do go or don't go, and some of the reasons why they do or do not go to things.

Mr. B. Newman: Is there any reason why you could not standardize the size of the publications or the pamphlets or the information material that you do send out so that at least the public, if they wish to file it, could do so instead of having all odd sizes and shapes in a bookcase?

Mr. Applebaum: Yes, I imagine we could.

Mr. B. Newman: In looking over this publication, I can see that it's geared to an audience at the various arts who are really those from the more affluent portions of society. No one in there—I shouldn't say no one—the mean for the general population income was \$13,500. Are you gearing anything in the performing arts to the average individual, the individual who comes from the lower economic strata of society?

Mr. Applebaum: The study is aimed partly at ourselves, to give ourselves a better insight into the kind of groups of people that we're involved with. It's primarily aimed to help those who actually reach the public, in other words, the performing arts companies themselves, to plan better; to be able to take into their planning exactly the kinds of questions that you're raising, Mr. Newman. Those performing arts groups which are, in fact, anxious to reach lower income groups, or lower than the averages described, would be aware of that fact and to plan accordingly so that the large study which goes into fairly detailed descriptions of the people—their income, their age, their sex, their education, etc.—the careful study of that data should, we hope, enable theatre companies, dance com-

panies, music companies, etc., to plan their audience-building, if you like, with much more accuracy and insight. That's the purpose of the study. What you are reading now are a few of the highlights. But, as I say, the full study should provide for these people valuable material for their planning.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't know what I'm reading on these two pages, though.

Mr. Applebaum: One says black and the other one says white.

Mr. B. Newman: It looks more like two coal miners shovelling coal after the lights went out. No, I think that's a horrible waste of the taxpayers' money there. Even though it's only one page, I can't see that at all. Okay, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Anyone else wish to speak on this, the grant to the Province of Ontario Council for the Arts?

Mr. Samis: I'd like to ask the minister if he's aware how his degree of involvement or lack of involvement in the question of publishing compares with the Department of Cultural Affairs in Quebec and their involvement? The extent, for example.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't feel accountable for what the Department of Cultural Affairs in Quebec does.

Mr. Samis: No, but I was just saying: How would you compare the involvement?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would say with a small "p" politically I'm very happy with the involvement of the government as far as this area is concerned, in that we have asked an agency at arm's length from government to make those particular determinations as to who should have grants, and so on. Whether or not a more centralistic or a more ministerial approach should be involved in other provinces is one thing but certainly I would like to maintain this particular arm's length relationship.

Mr. Samis: You wouldn't feel any special obligation if somebody like Clarke, Irwin or McClelland and Stewart got into serious trouble.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Of course, as you realize, Mr. Chairman, may I say we've already been involved in that in another vote insofar as the preceding area was concerned. There were a number of areas in which we were, in fact, involved in underwriting or subsidizing interest rates insofar as Ontario Development

Corp. loans were concerned—which is another matter. So when you pose that question, naturally we have been very directly involved as a government. The work of the Arts Council is of a different nature, so I think that distinction has to be made.

Mr. Stokes: I'd like to ask a question, and I suppose it's more addressed to the minister than Mr. Applebaum. We did a survey of manpower needs in northwestern Ontario over the next five years. It was a fairly in-depth study of what people's expectations were. It dealt with job content; how the wife viewed life in a particular part of the province; how the children viewed life.

One of the questions we addressed ourselves to at a conference was attracting the right kind of people with the proper skills to our area of the province—and once we got them there, how did we retain them? Present at the conference were representatives from the municipalities; the deputy minister responsible for manpower co-ordination was there; officials of the Ministry of Natural Resources were there; and all of the major companies associated in the resources field were there.

There was a consensus that a good deal of the reason why we weren't able to attract and to retain manpower was something that we described, for the want of a better phrase, as the quality of life.

The women, first of all, wanted access to a decent shopping area. They wanted to be exposed to some of the culture that they once enjoyed while down here going to university, or when domiciled in a much larger community where this was readily available and taken for granted.

I realize that many of the things I have said aren't your direct responsibility, but I think here's one area where it is. That is, if you get somebody who lives in a small hamlet with a population of 50 or 100 people they will gravitate to some place where there is maybe a little community centre, where they have a little recreational programme, and that would be in a community of say 2,000 people. Then the people living in a community of 2,000 would gravitate to some place a little bit bigger where there were a few more amenities, and, of course, the people in the region generally would look to a community like Thunder Bay, with a population of 108,000.

When you look at the grant to the Province of Ontario Council for the Arts, and when you see the amount of dollars that are spent generally across the province, and the number

of dollars that find their way into northwestern Ontario, I think it's a pretty paltry sum. An Ontario Arts Council press release dated June 25 of this year announces \$3,226,417 for grants through the Ontario Arts Council, which brings the total expenditure for this fiscal year to \$7 million.

Every agency of both the federal and the provincial governments, with the co-operation of municipalities and all of the resource industries, is singularly preoccupied with trying to attract the kind of people to northwestern Ontario who make our economy tick up there, because if we don't have people—happy people, well-adjusted people, satisfied people—willing to stay around, you can have a turnover of as much as 300 per cent in one company in a year. You just can't run a store that way. A good deal of the comment that came out at that conference was on the lack of cultural and recreational amenities. We'll get into the recreation aspects a little later on, but as far as culture is concerned, Mr. Applebaum did make some reference—no, it was this gentleman here.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. McCullough.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, Mr. McCullough made some reference to the fact that they had sent the group from Thunder Bay home to do some more homework. Those people aren't too sophisticated. This is a brand new experience. They know they need something. They know they need a facility and they are looking for guidance.

How long is it going to be before areas in northwestern Ontario—and I'm not speaking parochially; I am talking on behalf of the whole region—how long is it going to be before they too can feel as though they are in the mainstream? If a wife gets fed up with that kind of lifestyle and wants a little bit of diversion, does she have to come all the way down to Toronto or Montreal, or can we expect that kind of thing much closer to home, something in the region that will make them feel as though they are not being left behind in the cultural stream of things? How long is it going to be?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Chairman, I think the member for Thunder Bay raises some very significant points. Certainly, in the establishment of the new ministry, the whole question of the equitable availability of our cultural assets is very much envisaged by that legislation. I am glad he used the words cultural amenities, because whatever else lifestyle means it has to include cultural amenities and we all can't live in the Metro-

politan Toronto area and perhaps there are many who would prefer not to.

Notwithstanding the concentration or the density of population in this area, we still have some responsibility as a provincial government and as a provincial legislature to make sure there is access to those things which give some meaning to life no matter where we live in Ontario. I would hope with the establishment of the ministry itself, in the terms of reference that are specifically set out in section 6, that we would move in a very deliberate way to respond positively to the very points raised by the member for Thunder Bay, whether it be Outreach or whether it be the establishment at the regional level of programmes and facilities which are accessible to people in that area, notwithstanding what those aims and objectives bespeak in terms of individual and community excellence.

I am sure the member for Thunder Bay would agree with me that we should always strive to maintain a certain standard of excellence, both on the part of the individual and the community. On the other hand, as long as this minister has this responsibility, he would want to respond in a very positive way to the concerns quite honestly expressed by the member.

I would hope that those who are associated with me, regardless of the agency and regardless of the division, would recognize that Ontario is bigger than Metropolitan Toronto. After all, there are schools to be staffed, hospitals to be staffed and many services for which you have to attract people there. Therefore, they are interested in more than just the working conditions of the particular institution in which they're being invited to consider a position.

As for those other things that add so much, as the member for Thunder Bay would agree, it's hard to define them but they are real. These people have families to raise and they want those opportunities as well. This ministry is dedicated to that. Although we're only six months old, the question of access to these things is very much a part of it. If you want any personal expression on behalf of the minister, I would certainly agree with what you say and hope that we could move in a very positive way to do that.

Mr. Stokes: If I give a complimentary copy of our report to the minister and to Mr. Secord, will you read it?

Hon. Mr. Welch: There is no question about that. I would be very happy to. I think

it would be incumbent on us to follow that up.

Mr. Stokes: I think you will find out just how important and how significant it is to the people we're trying to attract. The first thing they will ask is what the amenities are before they even find out how much the job is going to pay.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Be it a teacher, a dentist, a doctor or regardless of what occupation it is, they would be very real questions to be considered by any person considering moving from certain parts of this province to other parts of the province. I think that's a very real consideration. I would be glad to read the report.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Applebaum.

Mr. Applebaum: May I add to that a little bit to concur completely with what you are saying, Mr. Stokes? I think another expression of that need is the building up through local resources of local resources. In other words, it's not only important for Thunder Bay, for example, to have access to Toronto's amenities but to build up its own so that it has as a living and ongoing function those so-called amenities and aspect of our cultural life that are becoming more and more important to more and more people.

From the point of view of the Arts Council's policies, I think we are trying as quickly as we can to fulfil that kind of objective, in other words, to evoke out of the community those kinds of expression that are important to that community and to encourage their growth as quickly as possible towards the kinds of excellence the minister has referred to. This year, for instance, we know that the city of Thunder Bay itself through the action of its city council understood that and made rather substantial grants to a couple—two anyhow—of the local resources. We too as an Arts Council have tried to develop their growth as quickly as possible.

I'm referring to Magnus Theatre and to the Thunder Bay Symphony Orchestra, both of which received, comparative to what other communities are doing, very substantial grants from their city council. In the case of the grants from the Arts Council, I think the grants were at least doubled, if not more than doubled, as compared to what they were last year. We are very anxious to see that resources are built up wherever they can find expression and to encourage that growth along healthy lines as quickly as possible.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Applebaum. Is that item carried?

We will move on then to cultural institutions, debentures, instalments of principal and interest. Are there any questions there?

Mr. Samis: Excuse me, Mr. Minister, have we totally omitted the whole question of films and magazines?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Unless you wanted to ask the—

Mr. Samis: I just wanted to bring up a few questions on that. I would like to ask the minister first, are you satisfied there is adequate competition among the magazine distributors in this province?

I notice that certain spokesmen for the Periodical Publishers Association feel "that free choice is a myth on the Canadian newsstands. The public doesn't have a chance. The choice is dictated by the wholesalers, especially in areas outside of Metro Toronto." Are you satisfied the public is getting—

Hon. Mr. Welch: My colleague, the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations (Mr. Handleman) has introduced legislation covering that particular issue following publication of the Rohmer report. I suppose we are all entitled to various opinions with respect to that. Not long after becoming minister I was very much concerned with it as it affected even the area which I represented. But I assume that from the standpoint of distribution the consumer today has a fairly wide choice as to what he may purchase.

Mr. Samis: Well, the wholesalers are locking up the newsstands.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Sufficient to say, I don't see this ministry as having—

Mr. Samis: No, I realize it's a jurisdictional problem.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —responsibility for that. The Consumer and Commercial Relations ministry perhaps would be more directly involved in that particular issue.

Mr. Samis: I notice your deputy minister met some time in February or March with the publishing industry to discuss various methods of improving the system. Can you give us any indication of the results of that?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think this was part of a general series of get-acquainted meetings in connection with the establishment of the new ministry. I think Mr. Applebaum has filled you in regarding what our involvement has been.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask you on what basis you made the grants you have to the various periodicals?

Mr. Applebaum: Perhaps I can fill you in on the point you are now trying to make. We recently made two grants to the Canadian Periodical Publishers Association—is it magazines you are more concerned about?—and one of them is specifically to undertake a study of wholesale distribution to see whether the publishers themselves could initiate a distribution system which could compete with some of the existing, limiting, wholesale-distribution processes. The other was a grant towards the publication of a promotional piece for Canadian periodicals—called, I believe, “60 Canadian Magazines.” It is a little black brochure that received wide distribution out of which there have been substantial subscriptions to Canadian magazines.

Mr. Samis: What is the size of both these grants?

Mr. Applebaum: The grant for the distribution, I think it was \$10,000 in order to launch the study. The grant towards the magazine brochure—sorry, I don’t have it, but it was most of the cost of the publication of the booklet.

Mr. Chairman: Does item 2 carry?

Mr. Samis: Can I bring up one further aspect of this, the question of the film industry in the Province of Ontario? I assume you read an article recently in Canadian Forum magazine which said that the industry is on the rocks in the Province of Quebec. As the minister, what obligation do you feel to assist the film industry in this province since it is obviously the focal point for English Canada?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Let’s approach it in two ways. Perhaps Mr. Applebaum will share with you what the Arts Council itself does with respect to films. I would like to carry on after he is finished regarding comments I made following the introductory remarks of both yourself and Mr. Newman with respect to the whole question of the support of the Canadian film industry. Mr. Applebaum would you share what the Arts Council is doing in that regard?

Mr. Applebaum: So far the Arts Council has confined itself to encouraging the creative film-maker—which has excluded feature film support—because (a) we didn’t have the resources and, (b) that kind of encouragement was assumed to be looked after by the CFDC.

So up until this year we made very small grants—in fact the highest grant was \$3,000—to individual film-makers towards some kind of what could be called creative film-making. And we have been really gratified over the last few years at what people can come back with with a \$3,000 grant—30, 40, 50-minute films of great imagination, and some great skill.

This year, or last year rather, we started to encourage film screenwriters; so we are now making some small grants towards screen writing. We’ve added this year a supplementary kind of category for film-makers—grants of up to \$10,000 for those who want to make sort of short fiction films. In other words, up to half-hour, television-length dramatic films. Seven grants in that category have been made so for this year. So we have undertaken a kind of a function in the context of the creative person or individual rather than as an industrial problem.

Mr. Samis: Do you feel there is any role for the provincial government in the question of feature-length films and their production resources? I realize the federal government plays a role in this but do you—well, I suppose I really should ask the minister.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think that is right, and it’s really a very natural evolution of the discussion to come now to the general policy of the province.

You recall that in commenting on the introductory remarks of both Mr. Newman and yourself, I mentioned the fact that we have been having a series of meetings insofar as the film industry was concerned. We have met with the producers and the actors. We have met with the distributors and the exhibitors, attempting to see what the role of the provincial government might be to support a distinctive and unique Canadian film industry, recognizing as well the involvement of the government of Canada.

As you know, the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations now has legislation before the House which amends that section dealing with the showing of Canadian film, and it is sufficient to say, on the basis of my introduction to this particular concern, that a consensus now eludes us at the moment. But on the other hand, it’s certainly worth sticking with until we see whether or not there is some general policy which I might be able to recommend to my colleagues. I am not prepared tonight to indicate what that might be, because in the true spirit of consultation with those involved, I feel some more time

has to transpire before we really develop what we might consider to be our involvement with respect to the overall policy.

Sufficient to say at this time, though, Mr. Chairman, that if we move from the general assumption that we should have a film industry of our own, a number of very interesting questions then come forward. What form it should take; what the degree of government involvement should be—whether it be in the form of levies or quota or whatever. And I would want to say, in order to maintain my own credibility as a minister with respect to these consultations and these meetings, that I have not arrived at any decision which I could now recommend to government at this moment.

But my colleague, the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations is, of course, in coming forward with amendments to his Act, introducing an enabling section with respect to this whole question of the percentage of Canadian showings that there may be.

In the meantime, the programme of the Ontario Arts Council proceeds—but, you know, your views on this are very legitimate as well as we reflect upon the whole question and you think in terms of the world-wide competition. The question of film, generally; the question of export of Canadian film and this whole film market—to what extent does Canada, with respect to its population, compete with the United States, with Italy, with other countries? It becomes a very interesting matter, particularly when you start from a premise of being somewhat of a cultural nationalist—which, of course, I don't apologize for being. On the other hand, I don't—

Mr. Samis: Well, as a cultural nationalist surely you wouldn't have any problems with the question of quotas?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, I'm not so sure that—

Mr. Samis: Why are you reluctant in this whole field?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I didn't say I was reluctant. All I'm saying at this stage is that I wouldn't want to, in fact, be a party to any policy which in the long run did not assist the Canadian film industry. The point is that there is a very strong case made for quotas. There are those who would argue, from just as high a motivation, that you really don't help by imposing quotas.

Mr. Samis: Surely you would agree with what the Juneau people have done? There's the radio broadcasting—

Hon. Mr. Welch: There is no question in my mind that they have stimulated the Canadian recording industry—it's been a great boon to Canadian music.

I'm not suggesting, by the same token, that that's a good analogy to use in connection with film on the basis of what I've heard. I hear very legitimate reasons from that standpoint. What is a distinctively Canadian film today?

Mr. Samis: Let's talk about Canadian-made films.

Hon. Mr. Welch: But what does that mean to the hon. member? Does that mean Canadians doing things that Italians do, or Germans do? Does it mean a Victoria-made recording of what goes on in St. Catharines and Cornwall? What do you mean by Canadian films?

Mr. Samis: Feature-length films.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Like what? Give me one.

Mr. Samis: Let's take the ones that are made in Quebec as an example there. They have no problems with theirs.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I invite the hon. member to consider Quebec from the standpoint of its own particular markets.

Mr. Samis: It has a cultural identity of its own. Let's define Canada, the 10 provinces.

Hon. Mr. Welch: English-speaking world, is that Canada?

Mr. Samis: English-speaking world.

Hon. Mr. Welch: All I'm inviting you to say, before the hon. member gets the minister involved—I'm not attempting to avoid the issue—because all I'm saying is that there is no simplistic answer to the matter. I'd want to identify myself with one who wants to see stimulated in this country—not this province, this country—a Canadian film industry.

Mr. Samis: Okay.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Now how do you best help? That's the question I asked.

Mr. Samis: All I ask you as one who says he's a cultural nationalist and doesn't apologize for it—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Doesn't apologize for it.

Mr. Samis: —why are you reluctant to adopt a system of quotas?

Hon. Mr. Welch: It's not fair, Mr. Chairman, it's just that I'm reluctant to—

Mr. Samis: You haven't taken a stand.

Hon. Mr. Welch: All I'm saying is that the government has announced no policy to this date.

Mr. Samis: Would you feel that the public is now ready for quotas in view of what has happened to culture in other domains?

Hon. Mr. Welch: On the basis of what some of the exhibitors tell me from the number of people who go to see them, I wonder. I could impose a quota tomorrow, but some exhibitors say they have as few as eight or sometimes six people to watch some of these films.

Mr. Samis: Isn't that what the Ministry of Culture and Recreation is supposed to do—show leadership?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Force people to go to see those films?

Mr. Samis: Look what they did in broadcasting.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Oh, I know, but you are not comparing the right—it's apples and oranges.

Mr. Samis: Why do you regard that as an illegitimate or unacceptable comparison?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'm not saying that.

Mr. Samis: Why do you regard it as unacceptable?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Don't put words in my mouth—I didn't say that at all. All I'm saying is that I want to stimulate a Canadian film industry. How do we do it best? I'm now working with those involved in the industry, trying to arrive at something that I consider will be best.

Mr. Samis: Let me ask you: Do you have any policy to stimulate the Canadian industry?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'm prepared to recommend some at the moment, but I can't share that with you because I haven't come to any conclusions myself.

Mr. Samis: Have you rejected the concept of quotas?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No. That's a fair question. I have not.

Mr. Samis: In your recommendations, has that been one?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I haven't really made any recommendations yet.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Paterson.

Mr. Paterson: Yes, Mr. Minister, we have been talking about grants to film companies, to periodical companies, to publishers—these grants, how are they entered into the ledgers of the company? Are they taxable income to the companies or are they tax free?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think the grants that Mr. Applebaum was talking about were personal. I mean they were individuals coming into the Arts Council. Would you like to—

Mr. Paterson: No, we are talking about grants to publishers and grants to these film companies. Are they considered as taxable income to them?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes, I would think so. I would think there would be no way to avoid the designation of income as far as these grants are concerned.

Mr. Applebaum: I think in the hands of individuals grants are also subject to taxation.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: You know we talk of films; are you also considering videotapes as a method? Are you giving grants also to them?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Of course, that's very relevant to the question the hon. member for Stormont makes as to the direction the Canadian film-making industry might take.

Mr. B. Newman: Practically every school has a videotape recorder, and a machine for taking the pictures.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I had one exhibitor—I don't want to take the time of the committee—but I had one exhibitor in one of these meetings who said the easiest way to start stimulating a consumer interest, a viewer demand for Canadian films, is perhaps through the school system—find some way to expose thousands of schoolchildren to some of the great films that Canadians are making, and that may well be.

All I say in a very open manner is that whatever the solution I'll do anything I can to encourage something that is distinctively Canadian, because I think our people are prepared to accept that. But I say Canadian—not just Ontario, but Canadian.

Certainly, I guess I've had four or five meetings, and more yet to go, as part of the overall programme. But we'll have a policy in this regard.

Mr. Samis: Can I ask the minister if he has the same what I would call a non-policy—we may disagree on this—about the whole question of levies?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Oh yes.

Mr. Samis: Have you taken a stand on that?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, I haven't taken a stand on either levies or quotas at the moment. The levy situation becomes an interesting one because if the only purpose of the levies is to provide financial resources to stimulate and to subsidize the Canadian film industry then I simply say, well, if that's the only objective, as Mr. McCullough knows because he's been to all their meetings, then there may be some other ways to provide that type of financial stimulation than through the levies. The levies really invite the concept that the person at the box office will pay the whole cost of stimulating the Canadian film industry. Maybe the people of Canada should bear that responsibility.

Mr. Samis: Well, yes, you can slough it off.

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, I'm not sloughing it off. Why should the box office person be charged with that full responsibility? That's where it's going to be passed on to. It will be passed on to you as the purchaser of a theatre ticket. Isn't that right?

Mr. Samis: When are you going to take a stand on matters like that?

Hon. Mr. Welch: We've only been a ministry for five months, but we'll take a stand on it.

Mr. Samis: But the provincial government in various ministries prior to yourself has not taken a stand on it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I can only be accountable for mine.

Mr. Samis: I realize that, but can the people in the film industry look forward to some new policy this year?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Unquestionably.

Mr. Samis: Unquestionably? In the form of legislation?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Whether it has to take the form of legislation I don't know, but certainly the quota matter will be part of Mr. Handleman's legislation. So there would be no problem to move in that area if, in fact, that is considered to be the area in which we wish to make it.

Mr. Samis: But you've made no recommendations to Mr. Handleman as yet in this regard?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Not as of tonight.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any further questions? Shall this item carry?

Mr. Samis: Can I just ask Mr. Applebaum about some of the grants to films? You admitted they were awfully small in scope. Has there been an increase this year for individual film-makers, and, as you said, the whole field of production?

Mr. Applebaum: Yes. If I can just lump film and photography together, the grants last year totalled \$225,000. The budget this year calls for \$360,000.

Mr. Samis: How about the film portion? How much has that been increased?

Mr. Applebaum: That will be up from \$200,000 to \$320,000.

Mr. Samis: Is it against your policy, in terms of grants, to give grants to companies? Is it just to individuals?

Mr. Applebaum: No, we give grants to a number of organizations and associations. Is that what you mean by companies?

Mr. Samis: Yes. Can you give me an example?

Mr. Applebaum: The Canadian Film Makers Distribution Centre and the Council of Canadian Film Makers.

Mr. Samis: But at the production level it's purely to individuals, is that right?

Mr. Applebaum: Yes, that's right. They are grants to individual creators rather than to film companies. We did make one grant, a rather notable one, to a film company called Insight Productions and they produced a little film with youngsters called "Life Times Nine," which was nominated for an Academy Award, if I remember, the year before last. That was done as a special project for this company which wanted to do a special kind of thing with a group of young people.

Mr. Samis: Do you have any figures, or could you give us any indication of the number of grants you give out in the field versus the number of applications you receive?

Mr. Applebaum: Not in detail, but I can do it in more general terms. I can tell you how many applications we've received all told

as against how many grants, but not in terms of applications versus grants in film. Overall, the success rate last year was in the neighbourhood of 44 per cent. In other words, in 1973-1974 we had 830 requests from organizations for support and 368 of them got grants, creating a success rate of about 44 per cent. In dollar terms they requested \$6.8 million and were granted \$3.8 million, so that was in the neighbourhood of just a little over 50 per cent. That's overall. I haven't got it broken down in film particularly.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this item carry?

Item 2 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: The next is Ontario Science Centre; any questions on this item?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Excuse me. Dr. Wilson, would you occupy the chair that Mr. Applebaum has just vacated and kept very warm? Dr. Wilson is the director general of the Ontario Science Centre.

Mr. Stokes: I see you've got \$4.1 million in salaries and wages. How many do you have as a full-time staff?

Dr. J. T. Wilson (Director General, Ontario Science Centre): We are authorized to have, after the cut, 192; we have a few vacancies. I believe—

Mr. Stokes: After what cut?

Hon. Mr. Welch: There was a general across-the-board government cutback with respect to complement.

Dr. Wilson: It was a cutback in complement.

Mr. Stokes: How many have you got on contract now?

Dr. Wilson: I believe we have 186 civil servants and 64 on contract.

Mr. Stokes: In general terms, what do these people do? What percentage of them would be in administration as opposed to maintenance, as opposed to tour guides? Could you give us a sort of general breakdown?

Dr. Wilson: As of April 1, we had 191 classified staff, and the number of persons employed through temporary help service was 71. This includes, of course, all the teachers, of whom we have a number. There are a number of people, like myself, who are on yearly contracts—who are covering off places that might otherwise be covered by civil servants. We have, especially at this time of

year, a number of students who are on part-time employment. We have a considerable number of those, because the centre operates 364 days a year and the regular staff, of course, are not there all the time. In the summer we are operating 12 hours a day, so we need a considerable amount of part-time help. It is convenient to get summer students and college or high school students in the winter to operate on weekends under the supervision of a few of the regular staff who come in on weekends—and, of course, during the summer.

Mr. Stokes: You gave me two numbers.

Dr. Wilson: I'm sorry, the figures depend on the date a little bit, of course—

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Dr. Wilson: I think it's 186, the last date I had.

Mr. Stokes: And 64 on contract?

Dr. Wilson: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: Now, would some of those contract people be summer students, summer help?

Dr. Wilson: No. The summer help are part-time and they are in addition.

Mr. Stokes: So what you have done—and I suppose it's general in all of the 25 ministries—is to create the illusion that you've reduced the civil service by two per cent by calling them contract people rather than full-time employees?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, that's hardly a fair question to the director general. I think the director general is simply answering factual questions. Whether or not he's contributing to the creation of an illusion is something that you might direct to the minister.

Mr. Stokes: No, but I am addressing that question to you.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, I think that what the director general is pointing out to you is that he has a complement staffing level of so many and then, in addition to that, he brings in people on contract to do specific jobs, which are spelled out in the contract.

Mr. Stokes: Don't you think, Mr. Minister, that it is rather odd—and I'm sure I've never met Dr. Wilson until tonight; and I'm sure he does an excellent job—that you've got Dr. Wilson, hired on a yearly contract, answering questions here dealing specifically with the

Ontario Science Centre? You are asking for \$6 million, and the person who is answering the questions directly is somebody who is on a yearly contract basis?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, I mean it all depends what your question is. If you are asking him questions—

Mr. Stokes: I'm sure he's competent to answer but—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Oh no, but if you are asking questions with respect to the operation of the Science Centre, then the director general would be the logical person to answer that. If you have some question with respect to the general government policy, the minister is here. So I mean, you just decide who you want to ask what question.

Mr. Stokes: I just happen to think that if Dr. Wilson is competent to answer questions concerning the Science Centre—and I'm sure he is—surely he is important enough and an integral part of your operation that he should be a full-time person.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, he is.

Mr. Stokes: On a contract basis.

Hon. Mr. Welch: This is an arrangement made between Dr. Wilson and the government. In return for the performance of certain services he is paid so much money and those are the terms of the contract.

Mr. Stokes: A full-time person on a contract basis?

Mr. Paterson: His contract is just about up.

Mr. Stokes: I'm not an employee of the government.

Hon. Mr. Welch: But how else could you explain it? Dr. Wilson is a full-time employee and, in fact, discharges his responsibilities. He prefers to do it under some contractual arrangement. He is not a civil servant.

Mr. Stokes: I may be off base here a little bit, but there are many ministries within this government where they say there is a complement freeze, and I'm going to give you an instance of it a little bit later on in these estimates. I know there are a good many areas where we've got civil servants coming out of our ears. I can point to a good many areas where we really need people and need them badly, and because of this edict that has been handed down by cabinet or Management Board they are saying: "You can do anything you want as long as you don't disturb our

statistics. We have to be able to prove to the opposition or to the media or to anybody who asks that we do have a complement freeze, and we have reduced it by two per cent or 2½ per cent." It's an illusion. You really haven't done so. I suppose maybe I am overreacting.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Oh no.

Mr. Stokes: But for Mr. Wilson to be here—he may prefer to operate that way, but you know you are not going to close the Science Centre tomorrow. I think we spent about \$35 million on it. It is indeed, an excellent facility. It's going to be around for a while and you've got 186 permanent employees and 64 on contract. You've got 250, and about a third of them are on a contract basis rather than on a full-time basis. How do you maintain an operation like that?

I would like to think that if I had a business, of course not being a businessman, but if I required 250 people to run an organization I wouldn't look from year to year for somebody to do a job where you are spending \$6 million a year. I think it's a hell of a way to run a store. Would you agree?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I wouldn't agree with that. The store is being run and you are entitled to your opinion. We are only allowed, through the civil service arrangements and Management Board supervision, so many people for what are called complement and all that flows from that. In addition to that, we are asked to vote certain funds with respect to salaries and wages to cover people in addition to that staffing level, which have to be under the rules and regulations here of what are called unclassified staff.

Mr. Stokes: Okay, the case is better made in another vote.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Not necessarily in another vote, but the case should have been made with the Chairman of Management Board (Mr. Winkler) when his estimates were being considered.

Mr. Stokes: If you are as forceful as I think you are capable of being, then maybe the next time you are at the trough looking for a piece of that pie, maybe you can be more forceful.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I must admit to the hon. member I don't miss trough time.

Mr. Samis: Nor chow.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes, you have further questions?

Mr. Stokes: Yes. I want to know in terms of the Ontario Science Centre where you spent \$4,800,000 estimated—or that's what you asked for—\$4,800,000 last year and \$5,900,000 this year, which is roughly a little over \$1.1 million more. Is this just natural inflation, or has something gone on there that we should know about?

Dr. Wilson: I understand it was primarily to cover inflation.

Mr. Stokes: All right. We are asked to spend money here. What kind of dollars are we talking about by way of revenue? How close is it to breaking even?

Dr. Wilson: This is very difficult to estimate because in the actual gate receipts we do not break even. But we are a primary attraction for people coming not only from Toronto but from all over Ontario and Canada. There are also a very large number from the United States and indeed from all over the world. We have a fairly good count of that. At times, 40 per cent of the people coming to the centre, particularly in the summer, are from the United States. I would think that we attracted people to the centre who spend money in addition to what they pay in actual entrance fees.

Mr. Stokes: Would it be appropriate to ask what your total receipts were for last year, to have sort of a breakdown of total receipts?

Dr. Wilson: They do not reach the amount that we receive, through this vote, certainly. We have the attendance. The attendance is about 1.6 million of which 1.4 million are paying and nearly 200,000 are in organized classes of Ontario school children with their teachers for whom no payment is received. So 1.4 million people come and pay.

Mr. Stokes: How much do they pay?

Dr. Wilson: It is \$1.6 million.

Mr. Stokes: You have income from parking?

Dr. Wilson: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: Could you give me a breakdown on receipts? You have a bookstore that you lease out?

Dr. Wilson: We have a bookstore. We have the parking lots and we have a restaurant and three cafeterias.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Maybe Dr. Wilson would also like to have his financial adviser closer at hand to answer those specific questions on revenue. Would you like to come forward?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Paterson has the same question. The question is about the revenue derived from the entrance fees, the parking and the concessions, the total receipts.

Dr. Wilson: The revenue from the bookstore was \$35,000 last year.

Mr. Paterson: Is that based on sales or just leased space?

Dr. Wilson: We have a contract with them and it's based on a combination of their paying a certain amount of rent plus a percentage of the profits.

Mr. Stokes: That's \$1.6 million in admissions.

Dr. Wilson: Right.

Mr. Stokes: And \$35,000 for the bookstore and the parking lots?

Dr. Wilson: The parking lot is included in the \$1.6 million and the restaurant is \$75,000.

Mr. Stokes: Let's be generous and say your total net receipts are about \$2 million. You are operating at a deficit of about \$4 million annually. Would that be fair?

Dr. Wilson: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: That was last year but this year your revenue may be up.

Dr. Wilson: Our revenue has been going up. But I think it is also fair to say that we have conducted a very considerable Outreach and festival programme in other parts of the province which is not fully recompensed by the amount of money we received in the past from Outreach and festival funds. Some of this money is spent outside Toronto in all other parts of the province.

Mr. Stokes: I was one of the persons—in fact I still am when it suits my purpose—who said they have got a \$35-million Science Centre up on Don Mills Rd. and a \$35-million Ontario Place down here on Lake Ontario. It is a lot of money. We would love even to have a portion of that for something similar, although on a much smaller scale, in different areas of the province. But I happen to think as a result of the kind of feedback that I am getting from about 20 school groups that come down from my area each year, now under the Ontario Young Travellers programme, that it is money well spent.

I think it would be unfair and, I suppose, irresponsible of us if we didn't ask some questions about its operation when the oppor-

tunity affords itself and that's right now. I like to be able to say to my constituents, "It's costing you this and these are the benefits." I haven't heard any of the school groups that I've had—and I've had 20 groups down for the last two years in a row—and I haven't heard anybody say that it wasn't worthwhile. It was something that they wished they could have spent more time at.

But, as I say, I think we do have a responsibility to see that it's well run and that we're getting value for the moneys that are being spent on the operating end of it. There's no way that you can operate that facility for any less than \$6 million a year, or a \$4-million deficit. That's what it's going to cost the taxpayers in perpetuity, because it's a relatively new building. You're going to have to spend more money on maintenance as time goes by, so I suppose that this is with us for forever and a day.

Hon. Mr. Welch: You could increase the fees.

Mr. Stokes: You've increased the fees.

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, I mean when you raise that question, it's a matter of government policy. Would you recommend that the fees be increased? Should this be self-supporting? I mean, I ask that question quite honestly.

Mr. Stokes: I don't think that you would attract the number of people that you're attracting now. Somebody said 1.6 million people. I don't think you would attract that many if the entry fee was prohibitive.

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, but what we're saying is that there has to be some cost.

Mr. Samis: He's not denying that at all.

Mr. Paterson: Might I ask a brief question?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Paterson, yes.

Mr. Paterson: I haven't had any complaints on the food for two or three years, but do you people enter into the price structure of, say, the snacks that the students would buy, to keep them down to a minimum?

Dr. Wilson: We endeavour to do that, and they're not allowed to change the prices on the menu without consulting us.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions on the Ontario Science Centre?

Mr. Samis: One final question.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Samis.

Mr. Samis: I was wondering if we have figures to compare the number of people on contract this year with previous years? Is there a comparative figure?

Dr. Wilson: We were allowed 196 last year, and this year we cut to 192. In 1973 the total classified staff was 188. In 1974 it was 191, and now it's 186. It's about the same.

Mr. Chairman: Does this item carry?

Vote 2703 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: This completes that particular vote. I understand by an agreement we'll go on with 2706, the sports and fitness programme, then we'll come back to the other estimates later.

On vote 2706:

Mr. Chairman: Item 1 is the programme administration.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. Stokes: What's the reason for this?

Hon. Mr. Welch: We'll do 2706 and then we'll come back to do the others.

Mr. B. Newman: We had agreed to this earlier. I wanted to ask of the minister if, under programme administration, he has taken into consideration the University of Windsor and its Sircar research programmes in an attempt to use the expertise they've developed in assessing other phys-ed and community sports programmes?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Secord, could you respond to that, please?

Mr. R. E. Secord (Executive Director, Sport and Fitness Division): We have been in touch with Dr. Galasco and Dr. Duffy about their programme. What we're attempting to do now is to look at the resource capabilities of several universities and to bring them together in what we're calling a task force on sports research. First of all, they will look at the research material that is available, and then look at the research that is required. Under that vote you will see an amount appropriated for research which will be used to implement the findings of this group.

Mr. B. Newman: You are aware of the research that has been done concerning minor league hockey and little league baseball in the community, and the new attitudes that they have attempted to develop in the sports programmes in the city of Windsor. Are you people using any of that information

in the development of your own programming?

Mr. Secord: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: In what way?

Mr. Secord: We have the material from Dr. Duffy on his research programme into hockey and the motivation from both the player's and the parent's point of view on minor hockey. Dr. Cecil Eves, who is a member of the staff of the University of Windsor, chairs the committee on the aims and objectives of minor sports, which is a programme supported by the Ontario Hockey Council.

Mr. B. Newman: In their attempt to do further work for you people, they were told that you were going to put further studies out to tender. In fact, the programme originally was going to cost \$30,000 and you were increasing it to \$50,000 in an attempt to get other universities involved to study the Southwestern Ontario Secondary Schools Association and its development of school programmes throughout that area. Why are you putting it out to tender?

Mr. Secord: I don't know. I'm not aware that we have received that specific proposal. We have received a proposal from the University of Windsor on matters pertaining to the aims and objectives of minor sports, but it would seem to me, would it not, that if that were directed toward the development of sports in secondary schools it would go to the Ministry of Education.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would have thought so.

Mr. B. Newman: You might be right there, but it did strike me as strange that you were putting it out to tender and you were asking Laurentian, Queen's, Western and the University of Windsor to bid on the programme. It's not that I have anything against putting it out for tender—I think maybe that might be the better way—but the university having already had a considerable amount of expertise in this field, I would have assumed that you would have been satisfied with its work and asked it to carry on in a limited way at least.

Mr. Secord: Mr. Chairman, if I could respond to Mr. Newman, may I say first of all, to my knowledge we are not putting anything out to tender in that regard. One matter going to tender that has no connection with programmes is a matter of facility. I would be more than happy to look at the proposal to which you're referring, Mr. Newman, and to make a report to you, via the minister, on

whether or not we have seen it and what our response to it might have been.

Mr. B. Newman: Apparently this study was going to be centred on the southwestern Ontario secondary schools and it was to develop future direction of high school sport in the Province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Obviously, that must have gone to the Ministry of Education, I would think. However, as Mr. Secord mentioned, we will check it out.

Mr. B. Newman: All right, if it has gone there I would assume that it would have been funnelled back into you, being the ministry that would be responsible for sport and recreation.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't think that assumption is reasonable, because they have a programme too.

Mr. B. Newman: That's all right then, Mr. Minister.

I also wanted to ask you if you are considering looking into the junior contract that hockey athletes must sign. I've noticed that a colleague of yours, Al Eagleson, had some extremely sharp criticisms to voice concerning the Junior A contracts. In fact, he said that contracts signed by young hockey athletes tying them to a major Junior A club until they are 20 are illegal and in violation of the Bill of Rights. You people should really look into it and, if it is illegal, not permit that type of a contract to be used. One of the things that does disturb me is that the contract itself has a section 9, which I'd like to read into the record because it certainly doesn't speak well for the Junior A Hockey Association. This is under "obligation of player and club and remedy for breach." Section 9 reads:

Save and except for the requirement of the player to comply with the provisions of section 11, the player agrees and undertakes that during the period for which this agreement is expressed to continue in force, and if a club exercises the right (option) conferred on it by section 16, then including any period for which the agreement remains in force as a result of the exercise of such right (option), the player will loyally and faithfully discharge his obligations to the club, and will not play for, nor directly or indirectly be employed or engaged by, nor directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in (a) any other amateur hockey club, (b) any professional hockey club, (c) any other hockey club, and

the player agrees that the club shall have the right, in addition to any other legal rights or remedies which the club may enjoy, to enjoin him by appropriate injunction proceedings from committing any breach of such agreement and undertaking.

I thought Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves, and here you have a Junior A contract which is, in my estimation, making slaves of all of these young athletes who are really forced to sign such contracts if they wish to go any place in hockey.

I think, Mr. Minister, you people should have a very close look at that, and if, in the eyes of your legal advisers, it can be changed—that is, the way that I read it—you shouldn't permit such a thing to go on in the Province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member raised this question in his introductory remarks when these estimates were first being considered. Certainly I know he is quite sincere when he shares his concern with us. There is not much I can add to what I said in response to his comments, that I've asked the Ontario Hockey Council to give me their advice and their opinion with respect to this whole area. I can assure the hon. member that once I have that, and subject to what that advice may be, we'll want to respond to the particular concern one way or the other. I think that under the circumstances I should really wait until I have it. Having requested their opinion with respect to this I should wait until I have it.

Mr. B. Newman: I think that is quite all right. That is acceptable to me, Mr. Minister. I just hope you don't wait too long for that because we are into another hockey season fairly shortly.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Quite right. In fact, I think now there has been a changeover in the contracts due in the fall or the spring. There has been some change in contracts.

Mr. Secord: The spring.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The spring, yes.

Mr. B. Newman: That could be. These items are dated March 11, 1975, so if there are changes I hope they are for the better at least.

Mr. Secord: Just one point if I might make it, Mr. Chairman, with reference to what the minister has said, and that is whether or not in the view of the member the Junior A league to which that contract applies is in fact an amateur league. As you are aware,

that agreement was contingent on the removal of the pro-am drafts. That being the case, where there needs to be control of players into a so-called amateur stream for protection for professional potential in the future, the players who are under that draft are now able to be paid. There is a question as to whether or not that does, in fact, remove it from amateur sport. I think that the Hockey Council in its report to the minister, which he has asked for, will deal with that question as well.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I would stop here unless some others want to talk on this specific item. Otherwise I was going to ask you for a breakdown on the grants for research.

Mr. Chairman: Right. Mr. Samis?

Mr. Samis: Mr. Chairman, I would just like a general question. Could we find out, if the budget has been doubled, where the money is being spent compared to the previous budget? I understand there is some transference of programmes, as well, to Community and Social Services. Could you explain where the added money is being spent under this item?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Secord, would you please respond to that?

Mr. Secord: You are speaking of programme 1, Mr. Samis?

Mr. Samis: Yes.

Mr. Secord: Generally speaking, the increase has been provided for what we consider to be a number of research projects in the area of amateur sport that require attention. Some of these, for example, will be in the implementation of the McMurtry report on violence in hockey. We intend to provide additional research funds for safety equipment.

Mr. Samis: Excuse me, but you mentioned implementation of the McMurtry report. What budgetary expenditures would be involved there?

Mr. Secord: We anticipate, eventually, roughly in the neighbourhood of \$75,000. This is to do two things: \$50,000 for the operation of the Ontario Hockey Council which has a responsibility through its sub-committees to recommend ways in which the report can be implemented; the other \$25,000 will be spent on a statistical analysis of certain aspects.

Let me give you one aspect: With the five different rule changes this year to decrease

violence—for kicking, high-sticking, butt-ending, spearing and slashing—which of these rules has been most effective? And once we've been able to determine which of the five rules has resulted in less violence, because of the implementation of that particular rule, we will be in a position to recommend that it be implemented across the province in the three CAHA branches.

Some of the other things have reference to what we might call more general recreation, or matters pertaining to leisure, because as you are probably aware the sports and fitness branch does contain elements of therapeutic recreation, outdoor recreation, creative play, camping, leadership development, recreation research and recreation education. So, many of the research programmes that will be developed will have broader implication than simply sport.

If you'd like me to give you a couple of those analyses—there is the financing of municipal recreation to determine the ways in which municipal tax funds are spent, and dispersed municipally, to provide recreation services for citizens of all ages.

Another one, pertaining to general recreation, is to convene a provincial conference on therapeutic recreation. Because we are convinced, after looking at what happened at the Cambridge games for the handicapped, that the handicapped people are capable of doing a great deal more in the general recreation area, as well as in the sports area. And what we want to do is develop ways in which they can become increasingly involved.

Mr. Samis: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions on item 1?

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: I would like to ask how your complement compares with last year.

Mr. Second: There are 11 more in the four programmes.

Mr. Stokes: And is all of it covered by item 1?

Mr. Chairman: Programme administration.

Mr. Second: No, I believe there are just—I'm getting the signal, Mr. Stokes—there are three who are in item 1. There's an increase in the field staff, which would also be in item 3.

Mr. Stokes: So you are not getting top heavy here in the ivory tower at the expense of field people outside?

Mr. Second: Pardon me?

Mr. Stokes: You are not getting top heavy in the ivory tower here, as opposed to people out in the field, you know the contact—

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's right.

Mr. Second: There is an addition to the field complement, and what we have in fact done is taken the people who are directing programmes—there were seven of those in programmes 2, 3 and 4, the Province of Ontario Games people, and the people who are on the sport achievements awards programmes—their employment has now been regularized.

So that, no, I can assure you, sir, we are not top heavy. And we've given increased attention, of course, to northwestern Ontario.

Mr. Stokes: What about your general recreation, the people handling that? In which one of these four items would the people fall who handle general recreation?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Item 2, I think.

Mr. Second: Item 2—community assistance.

Mr. Stokes: I see, all right. Okay. You mentioned several research projects that you had under way. Have you done any research into finding out—because of your method of funding, where a lot of your funding for specific sports is handled through the sports governing body—how is this going to work out now that you have your sports councils?

Will that tend to bypass some of the sports governing bodies and go directly into the region or into an area covered, or is it under the responsibility of the sports council?

Mr. Second: Yes, it will.

Mr. Stokes: Does that mean areas were neglected just because they were so far away from those who controlled the funds?

Mr. Second: Yes. I'm not sure, Mr. Stokes, that bypass is quite the right word. One of the problems as we developed the programme over the last five years was that the groups responsible for mass participation—usually the local municipality—were pretty far removed from the associations responsible for excellence, that is, the sports governing body. It's impossible for the sports governing body to have tentacles in every community.

So what we did—and you and the member for Sudbury (Mr. Germa) were basically responsible in suggesting that this happen—was develop regional sports councils which act as a link between the community sport needs and the sports governing bodies. So regional sports programmes in which the community can benefit—and which are far closer to the community than something run out of 559 Jarvis—will be available in your case through the Northwestern Ontario Regional Sports Council.

Mr. Stokes: Then we can expect great things from this particular branch of the ministry now that you have a limitless source of funds.

Can I ask the minister, in general terms—

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't know if the funds are unlimited. Secondly, may I just say for the record—

Mr. Stokes: It's limited only by your ability to sell lottery tickets.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Jack, may I say this because it's very important to say, and I'm sure Mr. Secord would want to join me? It's not unlike when the cabinet was meeting in Kitchener. In that area we have a very active sports council—they were immensely instrumental in establishing the first Ontario games for the physically handicapped—which was a very moving experience for this minister, let me tell you.

I say to areas like that, as I said to them, let's do some long-range planning together. The concept of a regional sports council is tremendously encouraging to me as a minister, but I hope you would assume some responsibility, give some thought to what the long-range planning might be in your respective areas. That certainly was my response to the Kitchener-Waterloo people.

Mr. Stokes: What is their function going to be? Strictly advisory? Or are they going to have funds allocated to them to spend as they see fit?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Some decisions will have to rest with the ministry. But at the moment Kitchener-Waterloo have some resources of their own. Mr. Secord can tell you more on this.

Mr. Secord: Just to reinforce what the minister said, they will have funds to meet articulated sports needs in their region. If these happen to be leadership training programmes, they can develop them and we will fund them. If it happens to be competition,

they can develop the regional competitions—which may or may not lead to the Ontario games—and that will be funded.

So what it is doing is providing a source of programme funds, as the minister indicates, to the local area which is far more knowledgeable about the local interests and the need for local programmes than are the people who represent the provincial sports governing body.

Mr. Stokes: So in area playoffs—usually funded locally by the community or through the sports programme within a secondary school—it then may be possible to provide funding before they come down here to Toronto. Because if they don't have a meaningful programme with sufficient funding to do what's best for the promotion at that particular sport, they are stymied even before they get off home base.

Mr. Secord: The ultimate objective the minister and I have discussed, and which he supports 100 per cent, is that eventually we would see local community games in a multi-sport competition. The winners move from there to area games, and the area winners go to regional games, and the regional winners go to provincial games.

Four areas of the province are now holding regional playoffs to enable their athletes to attend the Province of Ontario Summer Games in London and, as you are aware, the Winter Games will be in Sault Ste. Marie. We hope that there will be five areas that will have regional playoffs to make people eligible for the Winter Games in February.

Mr. Stokes: Will there be any funds forthcoming from this ministry to make that possible?

Mr. Secord: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: You know, it is one thing to say this is the way it will be done. It's another matter to say we will assist in providing the necessary financial resources.

Mr. Secord: I think the minister has also indicated that there must be increased funding to what we might call the more isolated area. It is very easy to organize multi-sport competitions in the "golden horseshoe," because the travel distance is not that far. But, as we found out, when you ask runners to come from Kenora to Thunder Bay to compete in a regional playoff, that's a considerable expense.

As the minister indicates, there will be increased funds to permit that to happen and

to equalize the opportunity for athletic development across the province.

Mr. Stokes: Okay. One final question on this vote. Have you embarked upon a programme whereby you might make life more meaningful for senior citizens by allowing them to participate in sports and recreation programmes?

Senior citizens are becoming much better organized, much more vocal than they ever were before, and I sense that they want a piece of the action. They don't want to go out and play football, but there are a lot of recreational activities and even some sports activities that could be very real and meaningful to senior citizens,

Three years ago I couldn't have pointed to any group of senior citizens in my riding organized well enough to participate meaningfully in any programmes that you have. That isn't the case any longer. I can point to five groups—and I am sure this is the same right across the province.

Are you anticipating making any funds available? I suppose the only avenue now is Community and Social Services, but surely you must recognize that there is sufficient need among our senior citizens that they too should be allowed to participate, even in a limited way.

Hon. Mr. Welch: There is no question about that. I suppose perhaps more properly this might come under the second vote with respect to community assistance, as it relates to community and recreational programmes.

Mr. Stokes: I was talking more about the research.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Certainly, I think it's an area where we perhaps could be expending more research funds, in consultation with our own advisory council on senior citizens. I mentioned earlier, I think it was today, about the special Olympics being held for people over certain ages and the types of activities in which they are involved.

Community and Social Services, of course, have recreation and legislation for elderly persons. But I would like to think that, perhaps, we would recognize some special commitment to that particular area of activity, as the hon. member mentions.

I am just looking insofar as research programmes were concerned last year, and I can't pinpoint anything in particular. But I think that the hon. member certainly makes a good point in saying that he would hope that some funds would be made available for

research in this area in our programme this year.

Mr. Stokes: Good, thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Nixon is next.

Mr. G. Nixon (Dovercourt): Item 2, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 1 carry?

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I asked the minister for the grants for research. What type of research projects does he have in mind?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Secord has made some reference to that, but I'm talking now in terms of the last fiscal year. There were some \$280,000 in research projects, including everything from a winter sports centre feasibility study to a provincial conference on therapeutic recreation—to which Mr. Secord made reference. There was a task force on physical recreation and sport research; evaluation of the trainer development workshop; evaluation of provincial institutes; a municipal recreation mandate for regional government; women in leisure. There were a number of activities totalling \$280,000, that I could further itemize if the hon. member wanted me to.

Mr. B. Newman: No, that is quite all right. I was going to ask the minister if, under research, there are funds available for writing up the history of the various athletic activities?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I cannot see why I wouldn't want to consider that. You are talking about some type of historical—

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, that is right. If you start it now, you will have it permanently.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think that there would be some money under item 4, organized sports.

Mr. B. Newman: Under organized sports.

Hon. Mr. Welch: To cover that, yes.

Mr. B. Newman: That's all I wanted to ask.

Mr. Chairman: Item 2, Mr. Nixon.

Mr. G. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, in Dovercourt riding we are going through a big change. I am on the board of governors of McCormick Arena. Four years ago it was mostly Anglo-Saxon people who were living in the community. Now it's changed to Portuguese and

we are having a difficult time with this arena due to the fact that Portuguese and Spanish boys don't know how to skate. Some of the gentlemen in the community are coaching these teams and looking after these boys so they can adjust themselves to our society. But these teams cost a lot of money, and these men who are donating their time, often have to go into their own pockets to help these boys to adjust themselves to our society.

I think there is a project that should be taken care of by this particular ministry. These boys have come from another country and we are trying to help them to get themselves adjusted to our society. This arena is only about four years old and I think it's a crime to leave it empty.

The people who are helping these boys are spending their own money, are mostly Anglo-Saxon people who have an interest in these boys. The other people have moved away, as I said before, and I think this should be taken care of. These boys are going to make good Canadian citizens, and I think a little bit of help would go a long way in helping them.

We have about 20 teams that use this arena every Saturday and, as I say, it's a good way of getting these boys adjusted.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think the hon. member certainly raises some very interesting points. I'd be very glad to work with him to see if there is something we can do in a specific way through equipment, or any other way that we could be helpful. I'd be glad to follow up on this.

Mr. G. Nixon: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Item 2.

Mr. B. Newman: That's community assistance?

Mr. Chairman: Community assistance.

Mr. B. Newman: I wanted to ask to what extent is the minister assisting in the developing of bikeways in the province?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Bicycle ways?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Chairman, I'm glad the hon. member has raised this. The actual physical acquisitions with respect to parks and bikeways do not fall under the jurisdiction of this ministry.

Mr. B. Newman: All right, the developing of the concept.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'm sure there is no question that we are consulted in this regard in the same way that Natural Resources has consulted with us in respect to bicycle paths.

Mr. B. Newman: I notice, Mr. Minister, you have grants for municipal programmes of recreation, and grants for community facilities of almost \$7 million. Is there no money for the development of bikeways?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Not in that vote.

Mr. B. Newman: Not in your grants?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, that would be either Natural Resources, or Transportation and Communications.

Mr. B. Newman: Are you developing any programmes so that bikeway facilities could be used?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Certainly we've been represented on that special committee that involved the trails policy—the trails announcement of Natural Resources. With the increasing pressure that is building up with respect to the rediscovery of the bicycle, I would think that we would be represented on any particular committee that would be involved from the standpoint of that activity—and I make the distinction between the activity as opposed to the physical facilities for the performance of it.

Mr. B. Newman: All right, but you still have to have some type of a programme in the community before the bikeway is going to be used. Now, is your ministry developing programmes and uses for bikeways so that they are not just a physical facility there, but they are actually used?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Would the hon. member explain, once you have the facility, what type of activity other than actually riding a bicycle would there be?

Mr. Stokes: There are not that many things you can do on a bike.

Mr. D. A. Evans (Simcoe Centre): Depending how good you are.

Mr. B. Newman: I'm looking at it from a health and fitness point of view.

Hon. Mr. Welch: This minister and this ministry is very much committed to the fact of the tremendous potential that can be derived from the reintroduction of the bicycle. The minister himself is back on a bicycle.

Mr. Chairman: How about the secretary for the department, is he back on a bicycle?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The Provincial Secretary for Resources Development has timed his entrance at a very appropriate time because he is in charge of bicycles.

Hon. A. Grossman (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): Just thought I'd add some culture to this thing.

Mr. Chairman: The question is, do you own a bicycle?

Hon. Mr. Welch: We've been giving it some thought. If I might volunteer this, because we haven't finalized it, when we were developing the programme here at Queen's Park we wondered if we really shouldn't be developing some type of opportunity for bicycle races or some type of competitive cycling in so far as the roadways around the Parliament Buildings are concerned, to focus on the importance of the bicycle. I share that with you quite privately because I haven't really arrived at the point where I can make any announcement about it. Certainly, as part of a summer programme here, I thought that might be helpful. I've asked the sports and fitness people to look into that for me.

I would be very disappointed if, in the development of any programme in any community, that matter wasn't being considered by the recreation people in the respective communities.

Mr. B. Newman: Are you making any recommendations to communities in relation to the development of bikeways?

Hon. Mr. Welch: At the moment I haven't but that's not to say that's not a possibility. Actually, isn't this the place where we could—regulation 200; we're really having a very hard look at regulation 200. Is this the place to discuss that?

I've indicated to my advisers and the sports and fitness people that I really want to see some innovative things done with respect to how we, as a province, might stimulate some new ideas in the whole area of recreation programmes; and indeed provide some type of incentive grants for those who would give some consideration to it.

The point raised by the member is one which could be encompassed in that particular programme. I haven't got it developed to the point yet where I can really share any details. It is sufficient to say that regulation has been on the books for a number of years and I think it's time we took another look at it.

Mr. B. Newman: Are you assisting in the provision of portable tracks so that athletes

could engage in track activities and track competitions indoors on a regional basis?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Secord, would you like to respond to that?

Mr. Secord: Not portable tracks because portable tracks present a problem of erection and dismantling which means their lifespan is very short. What we have attempted to do is equalize the opportunity for people to have that experience.

In the past year we have granted a sum of money to the University of Western Ontario for the track in the Thompson sports complex, which will be used by southwestern Ontario for regional track meets. There is one at the Canadian National Exhibition. There will be one in Oshawa at the sports complex there. We have supported one at the Coliseum building at Lansdowne Park; and there are proposals for northern Ontario as well.

We have attempted to look at the portable track. We have found it's very difficult to maintain it because there's so much damage done in erection and dismantling. Also the problem is that it's usually put into an arena and arenas vary so much in size that some arenas can take it, some can't. If they can take it they often have to do damage to the banking in order to fit it into the space.

Rather than have a portable structure we're attempting to equalize the opportunity throughout the province by having permanent structures in quite a number of places.

Mr. B. Newman: Are you thinking of using the community colleges and/or the universities for these? You've mentioned the University of Western Ontario, and I think one in Thunder Bay. How about some of the other universities throughout the province?

Mr. Secord: An approach has been made by Dr. Galasso at Windsor, and there is an interest in the Kingston area, though that probably will wait until the decision is made on the complex possibly going in at Belleville.

Mr. B. Newman: To what extent are funds under community assistance being funnelled into the Bronte project? None whatsoever?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes, then Mr. Root.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, all right. You've got \$8.2 million this year for community assistance as opposed to \$5.5 million. We all waited with anxious anticipation for the amendment, or really the repeal of the old Community Centres Act, now the Community Recreation Centres Act. I had hoped that the legislation

would have been written in such a way that there would have been much more hope and much greater prospects of assistance for smaller communities.

However, notwithstanding the fact that the amount under the Community Recreation Centres Act has been increased to a maximum of \$75,000 or 25 per cent, in terms of the ability of a community to generate sufficient funding, particularly for capital costs to say nothing of operational costs—I will get into that a little later on, but for the moment I want to deal specifically with capital costs—you are still only providing 25 per cent of the funds, which means that the local municipality, relatively speaking, isn't any better off than it was before.

I questioned the Minister of Community and Social Services (Mr. Brunelle), who piloted that bill through the House. He said, and he is on record as having said, that there will be sufficient leeway in interpreting the regulations to provide for the very problem that I speak of.

I don't see anything tangible in the regulations where I could say yes to a municipality because of the nature of its need and because of its inability to generate a sufficient amount of funding locally because of an inadequate or sometimes non-existent tax base, with the exception of a residential tax base, where they don't have a good mix between industrial, commercial and residential.

If you take a community where the industrial tax base is non-existent and where the commercial tax base is relatively insignificant, the entire burden of coming up with 75 per cent of the total capital cost is still on the shoulders of the residential taxpayers, who in many instances, particularly in older communities, are senior citizens on fixed incomes and who must pay the residential tax for the provision of ongoing services in the community, and who must pay the same as people who are subject to education tax.

The burden has just become so prohibitive that most communities in the north don't have an adequate tax base and sufficient population in order to provide those services. When I see what goes on in the larger communities in the south, if the communities in northern Ontario even had the facilities that are available to many of the high schools down here, boy we would really think we were in clover.

I could show you women who have been selling hot dogs and confections for 15 years just to get the necessary funding to put artificial ice in an arena. It has become a way of life for them. There is nothing wrong with that, but there are a good many communities

where you don't have that kind of initiative or where they have been doing it for 10 years and they will say: "What's the use? We are just making a dent in the overall need." What kind of assistance can we expect from this minister to meet that need?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I am glad the hon. member raised that question, because perhaps it helps to underline something which my predecessor did make as a point during that debate. I think it is called the undue burden aspect of things; and in those cases where in fact it is deemed to be an undue burden there is discretion under the regulations to go to 50 per cent of the cost.

In the calculation of the municipal share, donated services and goods and services, I suppose, are taken into account as well. I think it is encouraging that there would be that degree of flexibility with respect to that.

The point you make is a very valid point, particularly with respect to the size of the communities. Certainly this ministry would want to encourage that type of development without the so-called undue burden. Now what meets the definition of undue burden is perhaps another matter. It's sufficient to say at this stage that the concerns to which the hon. member makes reference are, in fact, anticipated by the regulations along the lines I have just mentioned.

Mr. Stokes: I think as long as I am in the position I am, I think I can demonstrate undue burden—as long as you have an open mind and—

Mr. Evans: If you had arenas up there, you would have no hockey players. That is where all the hockey players come from, up north. There is no reason—

Mr. Samis: Northeast.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Yes; now I want to get into the operational aspect of a sports and recreation programme.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Sure.

Mr. Stokes: I have spoken about the capital aspect of it, I was in the town of Geraldton last night, where they have a population of about 3,400. It is a dormitory community for 400 or 500 people who live there but work elsewhere. The community has the extra burden of providing all of the services, with no ability to be in receipt of the kind of funds that are necessary to keep an arena going for instance. An arena doesn't pay; there is no way that an arena pays for itself.

Yet the amount of funding available for operational expenses of an arena is \$1,000. Are you aware of that?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I hadn't heard of that particular problem, Mr. Chairman. But Mr. Secord could respond to that in the positive.

Mr. Secord: Yes, that is correct. The maximum allowable under the existing regulation is \$1,000 for operation and maintenance. Perhaps the minister might wish to indicate the kinds of consideration that are being given to the revision of regulation 200, because that in essence is what the member—

Hon. Mr. Welch: I am sorry, you were talking about the regulations; I thought you were talking about the problems of a particular community. What you mention with respect to limitations is correct under the regulations and the statute. What Mr. Secord is making reference to, and perhaps what I should repeat, is that regulation 200 is under review at the moment.

I think the time has come to take a look at regulation 200 and to in fact be encouraging municipalities to consider more innovative types of programmes for which there could be perhaps more provincial involvement financially.

I don't come to you today in this committee with any particular point of view with respect to how regulation 200 should be amended, but I think this discussion might be helpful. I think it would be more directly related to the types of programmes which communities want. Proposals would be directly related to the new and/or the innovative types of programmes which recreation committees and/or recreation directors would be sending forward for the consideration of the ministry for provincial financial involvement.

Mr. Stokes: All right; I don't want to be unfair with this minister, because I don't expect him to know all the intricacies of all these programmes, but certainly you have the people who have been dealing with this for a number of years. They have been out in the field; they have had feedback; they know what the requirements are; they know well in advance how they would have liked to have solved a lot of the problems—the capital problems and the ongoing operational process.

Now that it looks as though there is going to be more funding available there is no limit to the number of things you can do, given you do have additional funding.

Hon. Mr. Welch: In fairness to the field staff, you are quite right. They are, in fact, very much a part of the consideration as to the changes in regulation 200. I think what I would want to ensure in the development is that there be some flexibility; that there be a fair degree of local input into what in fact would be the programme in any particular municipality rather than laying down any inflexible provincial approach to the matter. I mean, if there is any criticism with the present regulation, it is that.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, but the Association of Recreational Directors has been telling this branch for a number of years—

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's right.

Mr. Stokes: I can show you proof. They have been telling this branch for a number of years the areas in which they are hurting the most, and proposing realistic and concrete ideas for coming to grips with the very problems I am talking about. It is not a question of them being bereft of any ideas. You have been fed those ad nauseam. It is a question of your ability to assist them in providing the necessary resources to carry it out. I am hoping now, as I say, that you do have some daylight ahead of you. Hopefully if the funds generated by Wintario are the kind we anticipate, surely we can see a major breakthrough both in the capital end of it and the operational end of it.

One other thing I want to ask is about the small unorganized communities which can't afford a recreational director first of all. They don't have a meaningful sports programme in their own community simply because we have kids going 50, 60 miles to school in the morning and 50, 60 and 70 miles back at night. They don't have facilities in their own communities and they are not able to participate in school activities simply because if they do they miss the bus. They have to hitchhike 60 miles home in the evening and may catch hell from their parents—"Why weren't you home on time? You shouldn't have been involved in volleyball."

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's true. The end result is they are not involved; that is the trouble.

Mr. Stokes: That's right. I am wondering if there is any way you can make up for this by assisting them to participate in a meaningful recreational programme in the school and providing transportation home after? Not for one person—if there were a sufficient number could you assist in providing transportation home for them? Or could you come up with

the kind of field staff and consultants who would sit down with those small community groups and say, "All right; we realize you can't participate in that but let's look at some alternative?"

As I say, you are not talking about a recreational director. You are talking about a group of disgruntled people—parents and children—in a hamlet where they have no municipal organization at all. They are there because they are working on, say, the Trans-Canada pipeline; or they are employees of the Ministry of Natural Resources; or they are employed by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. The breadwinner is providing an essential service and we couldn't operate as a province without them. Yet these people find it necessary to live in these small communities without the kind of recreational programme you and I take for granted.

Getting back to manpower requirements it is all a part of the whole ball of wax. I am hoping that now you have sufficient funding to co-operate with communities with some form of municipal organization—the small hamlets; I have about 30 of them in my riding, I think, and I am sure they have them in Kenora and Cochrane and other areas of the province—hopefully with the additional funding which may be available, they can also participate in a real and significant way in these programmes we are talking about—sports and fitness.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I will work with my staff on that. I think it is a very reasonable request and I'll see what can be done.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Yes, this question the member for Thunder Bay raised on the community centre—I wasn't sure whether or not it would come under this.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It does.

Mr. Root: Okay. People from the village of Shelburne were down to talk to you but you had to be away; unfortunately I had to be away opening a shoe factory, which is very important, too. They are trying to develop a much larger recreation centre. As you all know, it's the site of the national fiddle contest—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Fitness.

Mr. Root: —which draws people from all over Canada and the United States. In fact, they estimated last year there were 10,000 people in Shelburne.

Mr. G. Nixon: Is that right?

Mr. Root: Right. The tickets were sold out weeks ago for the windup on Aug. 9, and is this the type of place where you might think there is an undue burden on a little village of 2,500? Could it qualify for some extra assistance because it is going to cost a lot of money? The Rotary Club sponsors it. They have built it up so that it is recognized all over the continent.

Mr. Evans: Were they turned down?

Mr. Root: I hope not.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'd be very glad to take a look at that.

Mr. Root: I wish you would. I have another one in the Rockwood area that the Lions Club started. It operates a recreational centre, but there are increasing costs of development. It is a police village of some 900. They may have been down to see you about some extra assistance.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'd be glad to.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this vote carry?
Carried.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the minister if under grants for community facilities there are grants likewise for facilities appended to universities. I noticed the University of Toronto recently got a substantial grant from the ministry. I don't know whether it was your ministry.

Hon. Mr. Welch: What happens in some cases, as far as physical fitness facilities or athletic facilities are concerned is, we have access to extra money by virtue of the Olympic lottery—

Mr. B. Newman: Was that the case in the University of Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes. As far as their pool is concerned, we have indicated to them that part of the criteria for the expenditure of these moneys is, that if they are prepared to promote those facilities which meet international standards, we will make some contribution toward them, and that is what we have done. The government of Canada directly relate its involvement in this regard to universities and colleges as I understand it.

Mr. B. Newman: Well then, while I am at this, can I make a pitch for the minister to consider the University of Windsor for some

type of financial assistance for its athletic complex?

Hon. Mr. Welch: If I could have some particulars I would be glad to follow it up.

Mr. B. Newman: They have got the St. Dennis Hall which is almost mid-Victorian, and for a first-class university you would think that something better than that would be provided. I know there are certain limitations, Mr. Minister, and I accept them, but now that additional funds may be coming in from the Olympic lottery, they certainly would appreciate help. I don't like reading in the paper that simply because there are only members from the opposition representing a given area, that is one of the reasons why government is not funnelling in funds for the development of the area. I don't think you are that way—

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, and we can certainly establish that that is not the case because, in fact, grants have been made in areas which—

Mr. B. Newman: Right. I hope you do consider the University of Windsor on that, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: Right. Now item 3, physical fitness and leadership training.

Mr. B. Newman: Under physical fitness, Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask the minister if they are going to follow some of the recommendations put out by the select committee on youth in the expansion of leadership camps, either on a regional basis or appended to the universities, or on the use of the universities for the development of leadership programmes. I know the ones you do have in operation are extremely good programmes. Anyone who has attended them speaks very highly of them, and as it was a recommendation of the select committee, I think you should give that a little more of your attention and seriously consider increasing the number of leadership camps.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That particular matter is quite obviously under review. I attach a great deal of importance to this programme from the standpoint of the development of leadership potential with respect to the province, and having been a member of that committee, along with the hon. member, I can assure him that that is under very active consideration.

Mr. B. Newman: When I see the students who do come back from the camps and the attitudes that they have, I think we should

nurture that type of an attitude. If we can, rather than have just one student from each of our high schools in the province attend a camp like that, have half a dozen students, or have them at some university in a regional level. I think we should encourage that. I would hope, Mr. Minister, that you feel exactly the same way and will do everything you can to increase the number of leadership camps that we do have.

I would also like, while I am at this, Mr. Minister, to suggest that you come out with some types of exercises that individuals could follow, somewhat similar to what the air force used to have during the war years—5-BX for men and 10-BX for women. You should develop some programmes like that—even a programme for us who sit in the Legislature hours on end, so that we could attempt to keep ourselves physically fit if we so wished by doing some type of exercise while we are sitting in our seats. I know there's the dynamic tension method that we can use, but there are other exercises that your officials could develop.

Mr. Chairman: How about knocking on doors, Mr. Newman? Wouldn't that be a good exercise for you in the coming months?

Mr. B. Newman: That's one of the better exercises. The only thing is, that takes place only every four years, or approximately that, and it is kind of hard to build enough fitness in you to last for four years. We will all be through that exercise in due course, but I do look for a little more leadership from the ministry now.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The Minister of Health (Mr. Miller) and I have been having some discussions, because it has to involve matters of nutrition as well, and I think you can expect to see some developments along that particular line.

Mr. B. Newman: When I look at the book that was put out by one of the insurance companies, I thought that was an excellent book—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Very good.

Mr. B. Newman: —from the Ontario Blue Cross.

Mr. G. Nixon: Very good.

Mr. B. Newman: A very good book, well illustrated and everything of that sort. I look forward to something similar to that, maybe not as elaborate though, put out by the ministry.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well the minister would obviously want you to be involved in it.

Mr. B. Newman: Right. I hope so, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Root: Mr. Chairman, I have just one more comment on that matter of physical fitness—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root and then Mr. Samis.

Mr. Root: What I have in my—

Mr. Chairman: I understand we will go until 10:30 and then adjourn—

Mr. B. Newman: I won't be long.

Mr. Chairman: —this meeting and go upstairs to vote.

Mr. Newman, Mr. Root; and then Mr. Samis.

Mr. B. Newman: I would also like the minister to express his opinion concerning the provision of athletic scholarships. What is your attitude toward that, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Welch: As I commented—and if I didn't I am sorry, because I had intended to comment following the hon. member's general comments with respect to the ministry's estimates. As you know, I think we are precluded from getting involved in that programme because those who take part in it stand in some jeopardy with respect to their amateur standing. It is as simple as that, as far as this jurisdiction is concerned.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, don't you worry about amateur standing for those who receive athletic scholarships, because if that were so then none of the US athletes would be eligible for Olympic competition. I shouldn't say none of them, but most of them would be ineligible.

Hon. Mr. Welch: But the Canadian intercollegiate union forbids that.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, I understand that they are a little averse to it. I have looked at it from a completely different point of view.

As I look at it, the question is can we keep our athletes in Canada rather than exporting them to the United States; and if additional funds could be applied in the course of their application for a student loan and grant, maybe you should use that type of approach to keep them in the province. I hate like the dickens seeing so many good

athletes going over there and never returning.

I myself produced a certain number of them, and I think the fellow who is the executive director of the Gymnastic Association of Canada is the only one who has actually come back into Canada. The rest have stayed over in the US. After our developing them, they have gone over there and made their contribution to the US athletic programmes. I think the athletic scholarships do have a role to play. Maybe you may bypass the scholarship approach by the grant approach.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I was going to suggest that maybe that is more of a legitimate approach to the matter, to sort of separate the issues, not unlike the sports achievement programme which I announced at the sports awards dinner. If in fact it's worthwhile encouraging the development of our own athletes, maybe just do it rather than to try to have it hidden in some way through the education system; just recognize it.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. Root: The only comment I was going to make on physical fitness is in connection with the fiddle contest. I was in for a medical check—all right now, just a minute—

Mr. G. Nixon: Is that right, John?

Mr. Root: Yes, right on the bit. I was in for a physical checkup and the specialist told me I wasn't getting enough exercise sitting around, as we do here.

Mr. Stokes: Did he tell you you should fiddle more?

Mr. Root: No, he said if I just rock my heels and move my toes up and down, I would put five times as much blood in my legs as some of you fellows who want to do a lot of walking in a few days. It would be a great thing if you could get 5,000 people at the fiddle contest, all working their feet up and down; they would be a lot better physically.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It would be a very unfortunate evening if we didn't have some positive advice. So there you have it.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Samis.

Mr. Samis: Yes, as a neophyte, I was wondering if I could get a little more information on these leadership camps. Who is selected to run them? What are they supposed to be accomplishing?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, I think for a quick summary, Mr. Secord could share that with us.

Mr. Secord: There were two camps to which Mr. Newman referred. One is the Ontario Athletic Leadership Centre, which is run by the Ministry of Education at Longford Mills on Lake Couchiching; that is, in essence, a leadership in sports skill camp for selected students from secondary schools in the province.

Mr. Stokes: Bark Lake?

Mr. Secord: Bark Lake. That's the one I am going to refer to now. Bark Lake is the camp run by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, and it is in Haliburton. It offers three distinct programmes. The first programme is for students who are involved in outdoor recreational activities and who lead school programmes in that activity.

Mr. Samis: As opposed to sports?

Mr. Secord: As opposed to sports. Secondly, there is a programme for teachers of outdoor education skills and community leaders in outdoor recreation skills. The third camp is a training programme for counsellors to non-profit camps, so that a camp which is in essence a welfare camp or welfare-oriented can have its counsellors trained at Bark Lake so that they can provide service to the people who attend that camp. Those are the three programmes.

Mr. Samis: Does that first camp cater primarily to the top athletes in the schools?

Mr. Secord: No, it caters to those who have athletic ability but leadership potential.

Mr. Samis: On whose recommendation? The phys-ed head in the school?

Mr. Secord: That's right. It is not a skills camp. In other words, you don't go there to learn how to put the shot farther, to jump higher or to run faster. You are there actually to become a sports instructor to assist the physical education staff in a variety of sports through the leadership skills that you learn while you are a participant.

Mr. Samis: Is it possible to incorporate fiddling at Bark Lake?

Hon. Mr. Welch: There is no fiddling at Bark Lake.

Mr. Secord: No, there is no fiddling at Bark Lake.

Mr. Samis: On Saturday night there is no fiddling there?

Mr. Secord: Except in the coeducational programmes.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this item carry? Carried. We have one more item, item 4, organized sports. Is it possible to finish that tonight? Do you have any particular question on organized sports?

Mr. B. Newman: I don't want to make any comments on that.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Samis? Shall this item carry also?

Vote 2706 agreed to.

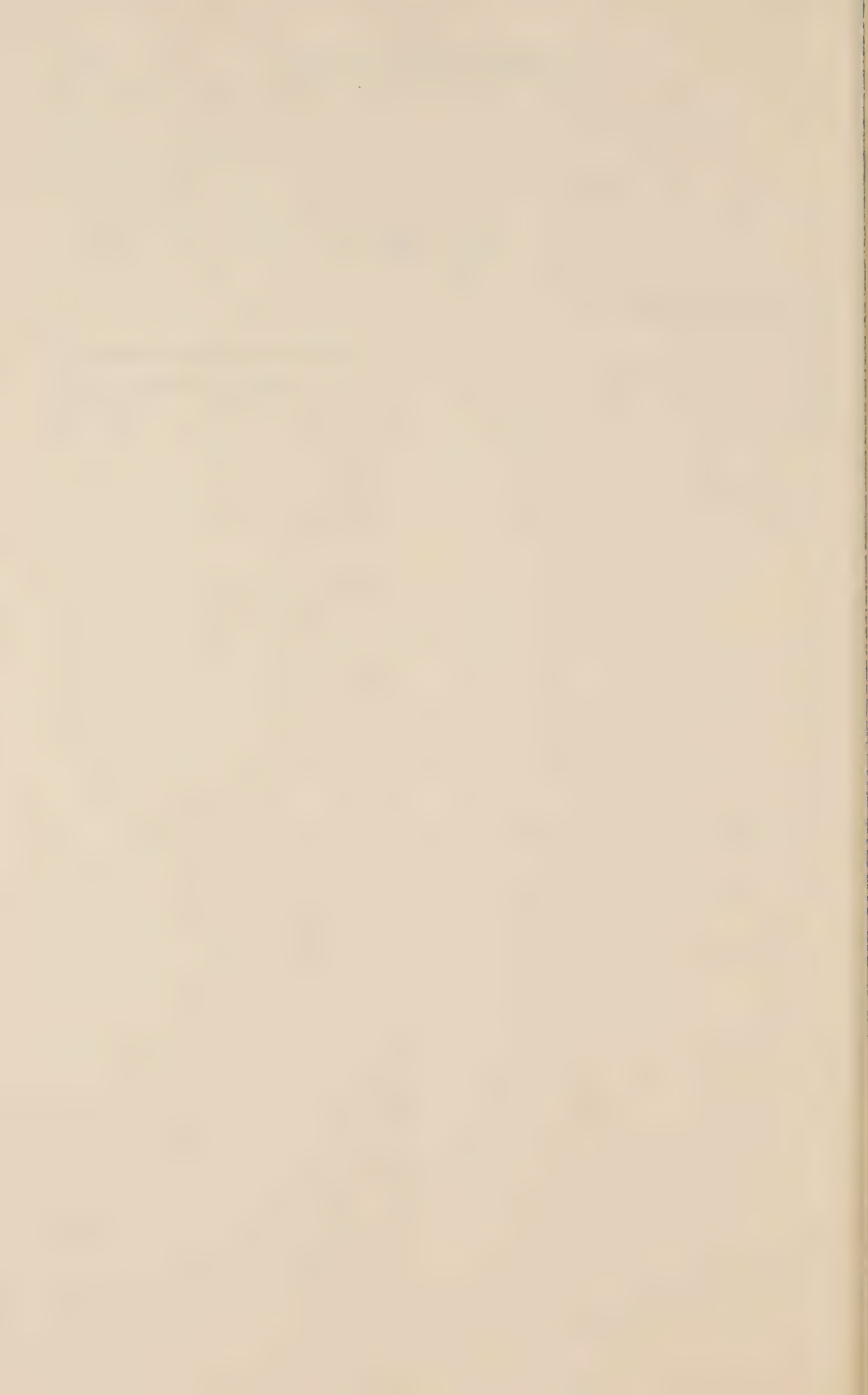
Mr. Chairman: Tomorrow, after question period, we will continue with votes 2704 and 2705.

The committee adjourned at 10:25 o'clock, p.m.

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Ontario. Legislative Assembly

Legislature of Ontario Debates

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION

Standing Miscellaneous Estimates Committee

Chairman: Mr. T. A. Wardle

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, July 3, 1975

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1975

The committee met at 3:21 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION (concluded)

Mr. Chairman: I call the meeting to order.

The first vote is 2704, Multicultural support and citizenship programme. The first item, community participation. Any questions on this?

On vote 2704:

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, I wanted to bring to the minister's attention the portion of my comments earlier concerning a third language in the educational system. Not necessarily in the educational stream, but the opportunity for a third language using this—

Hon. R. Welch (Minister of Culture and Recreation): Not as a language of instruction but as—

Mr. B. Newman: No.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —the study of language itself.

Mr. B. Newman: Right, I was talking about Ukrainian at the time, about it not being a subject for which there is certification—we had a little debate on that. I understand that it is not an accredited subject, and not being an accredited subject, there is no incentive for Ukrainian students to pursue the language of their parents, nor is it necessarily taught in secondary schools. Are you giving any consideration to the teaching of such other languages in schools?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Chairman, I am in the member's hands. Have you checked that? Has the hon. member checked that since our exchange the other day?

Mr. B. Newman: No, you haven't at all. I am reading from—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Have you?

Mr. B. Newman: Have I? I happen to have a communication—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Because it was the minister who announced the programme. I announced the programme as an expansion of the language programme, and certainly in those areas where it's taught it is a credit. Unless anything has changed since that time—I mean I announced the programme and since then the present minister has expanded the programme. I started it at grade 12; he's going to have it at grade 9.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, I am not going to follow up on that, Mr. Minister, but from my information—

Hon. Mr. Welch: To be fair to the question, the answer is most definitely yes. There is nothing written in stone about the so-called traditional languages that are part of the secondary school programme. I think the language programme in the secondary schools should reflect the multicultural dimension of Ontario.

In my home town of St. Catharines, Italian and Ukrainian are taught in the schools, and of course German has been for years and is available as part of the language course. My understanding is that throughout the province this is a matter which numbers of parents have brought to the attention of school boards. We shouldn't leave it this way—if there are problems in your area about this, I would be very happy to take them up with the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells).

Mr. B. Newman: According to the communications I have—the latest being May 15 and unless your announcement was after that, it is not an accredited subject. As the ministry hasn't prepared any guidelines, they are only really experimental courses. If it is not going to be accredited then why take the course? Mind you, some students would still take the course anyway because they may have the time and their parents may encourage them to take it. I know that it could be of some value to them.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I will ask the acting deputy minister to make a note of that so that we will follow up with Education. I will be glad to drop the member a note after I have talked to them.

Mr. B. Newman: I would appreciate that because the organization from the Windsor area is very much concerned and it's communications with Mr. Kinlin, Deputy Minister of Education, have all been negative. I would certainly appreciate seeing something more positive Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): On community participation—\$2.9 million—this has been given a new name. I don't know whether it has been given a new thrust, but it used to be community development. Since the majority of the funding, or the dollars you are asking for, is going to salaries and wages—\$1.4 million out of a total of \$2.9 million—and only \$385,000 by way of grants for newcomers and community projects, I see a de-emphasis on the kinds of things that we had hoped, or at least I had hoped, would be taking place within the community development branch.

Just to illustrate what I am talking about, I see no participation, no involvement, no concern demonstrated by this branch in the way that I had hoped for when there was a reorganization of the community development branch. I realize that it does do something worthwhile for newcomers—where you have had conferences to make newcomers from off-shore aware of our lifestyle and what is available to them by way of government programmes. But I think that this ministry has been remiss and has been conspicuous by its absence in two particular areas that I am concerned about. One is Bill 102, which is a bill that was brought in by the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. It was allowed to die on the order paper last summer. In the interval, a special team associated with TEIGA have busied themselves in holding meetings across the province to make people aware of the provisions of Bill 102, which is an Act which will allow unorganized municipalites to form some kind of municipal organization so that they could be in receipt of government assistance by way of conditional per capita and unconditional grants.

I think it is fair to say that in northeastern Ontario they have been in the vanguard because they have demonstrated a much greater need, I suppose, or they have reacted much more positively, I think, than other people throughout the province. I see no involvement by this community development branch at all in assisting those people to better understand the workings of the provincial government and how they may participate in cost-sharing

programmes as a result of this Bill 102 which died on the order paper. Hopefully it will be reintroduced in a somewhat different form, reflecting the kind of comments that have been made by people who are interested and resident in unorganized communities. That is one area in which I think you people could have got around, and possibly still can get involved. There hasn't been a positive response I think simply because there has been no indication it is going to be of any real assistance to them.

The other area I mention is just by way of illustration—I am sure there are many more. Unless the various senior citizens groups springing up across the province—and I can attest to that because four or five of them have sprung up in my own riding—unless they come in under the umbrella of the municipality it is impossible for them to share in the goodies handed out under the aegis of the Ministry of Community and Social Services. They will have very little autonomy. A group has to have a commitment from the municipal government that it will come good for a certain portion of the expenditures in order for the group to qualify for any provincial government assistance. That isn't the case when you consider what is available to groups through the Ministry of National Health and Welfare under the New Horizons programme.

It's very very difficult for groups such as senior citizens to decide in what direction they should go, what form of activities they should undertake, and what facilities and programmes they might aspire to. This is one way the community participation group within this ministry can really get involved. I am sure there are many more instances where this branch can play a meaningful and an active role in assisting groups within the community. Three years ago I thought this was the direction this branch was going; now I see a sort of pullback from that kind of activity.

I would like some answers from the director of this branch as to whether or not he feels that the \$2.9 million is adequate to do the kind of things that must be done to foster and encourage community participation, and whether or not he feels this is a fair distribution of funds with \$1.4 million going for salaries and somewhat less than \$385,000 going for grants for community projects.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Chairman, I would like to respond to what the hon. member has raised because it provides an opportunity to clear up some misunderstanding about the

organization of this particular division within the new ministry.

I would draw the member's attention to the fact that this is really a combination of the former citizenship branch and the community consultation office which we have taken over from Community and Social Services. It's true because I can remember as provincial secretary starting the community development branch within that particular ministry—the name has been changed to the office on community consultation.

It shouldn't be surprising to the member to find that emphasis with respect to manpower and womanpower, because the function in the office on community consultation, and a tremendous amount of the work done in the citizenship branch, is done by people working with people. So there is a fair emphasis on the interprovincial scale, on these workers trained in these particular areas fulfilling the objects of this particular division.

You talked about the director—we are presently advertising for a director of citizenship and there are staff vacancies in this area. Our work with newcomers, our work with communities quite obviously emphasizes our staff going out and working with people where they are. I think the secret of the success of the office has to be that people are encouraged to do things for themselves. I think that the community development concept was the right concept, that the function of government in this particular area was to be a catalyst to provide some support services and modest grants—not to spoil the people with all kinds of money, but modest grants. Never enough perhaps.

While I'm talking about that there is an increase this year of about \$150,000 in the grants. None of the grants has ever been very large. Indeed, people have been very resourceful to organize themselves, having available to them staff personnel who could be supportive, yet not directive. It's their programme, but they could provide them with some help.

The hon. member makes reference to the unorganized communities. Last year we did approve a grant to the Association of Unorganized Communities. A grant in the amount of \$10,000 was approved to assist that association. Each unorganized community was helped in defraying such basic things as the cost of telephones and stationery and office rental and supplies and to provide whatever other staff expertise that could be made available to them.

Mr. Stokes: Who were the recipients of that amount that you mention?

Hon. Mr. Welch: It was the Association of Unorganized Communities and I assume that they took on the responsibility. Perhaps Mr. Johnston could help there as to the detail—who actually received it.

Mr. T. Johnston (Co-ordinator, Community Consultant): Yes, sir. It was the unorganized communities which developed themselves into an association representing, I think, 14 or so unorganized communities in northeastern Ontario. We currently have a grant request that we are considering from the Rural Learning Society in northwestern Ontario for a similar kind of purpose.

Mr. Stokes: The free university of Nalalu?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Is that what they call it?

Mr. Stokes: Is that the group?

Mr. T. Johnston: No, the Rural Learning Society.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's a fairly well established organization. It's been in operation for some time.

Mr. Stokes: Well, what are they going to do?

Mr. T. Johnston: Basically, I believe their intent would be to study the Act and to determine how passage of such legislation may affect the unorganized communities themselves in terms of the types of local municipal structures or quasi-municipal structures, as the Act discusses. They will determine how that would relate to their ability to apply for various kinds of grants from the provincial government—for example, the grants for community centres and those types of things. Also, in terms of the types of subject the members were talking about, they will study the amenities of life in the north as well as social services.

Basically, I think the purpose of the grant last year was to assist the communities in organizing themselves, to be able to travel from one community to another to meet and discuss some of these issues, and to prepare a brief to be presented to the Ministry of Treasury and Economics related to their opinions on the Act in which the provincial Treasurer had indicated he was prepared and willing to accept questions and comments from unorganized communities.

Mr. Stokes: You talk about a request for funds. Who are the principals in this free learning group that you speak of?

Mr. T. Johnston: The Rural Learning Society?

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Mr. T. Johnston: I don't have that information with me, but I could provide it for you.

Mr. Stokes: The reason I ask is that we could be guilty of a lack of communication. There is a group representing unorganized communities. Some of the funding and some of the initiative has been taken by funding from the Secretary of State's department at the federal level. I just received a sheaf of information about—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Are you familiar with this Association of Unorganized Communities? Are you familiar with it at all?

Mr. Stokes: Oh, yes.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'd be glad to get you information on that.

Mr. Stokes: That's in northeastern Ontario though. Cartier, Gogama, Foleyet—

Hon. Mr. Welch: It strikes me, and I'm doing this by memory, but certainly when I had that responsibility some years ago there was a Rural Learning Society at that time. It is a fairly well established society, I think. However, we could get you some particulars on that.

Mr. Stokes: I'm aware of a conference that's going to be held about mid-September in Hurkett dealing specifically with the kind of dialogue that is going to be necessary in order to make people aware of the provisions of some form of Bill 102. I think it is important that your branch becomes involved and assists them wherever possible because they are pretty unsophisticated. They don't have any resources of their own, and the provisions of the bill say that any group of 30 people in a community with more than 50 can make application for some form of municipal—

Hon. Mr. Welch: You see, there is a good illustration of the point I was trying to make earlier. There is a group of people coming together whose financial requests would be very modest from the standpoint of postage and stationery and telephone. Therefore there isn't any huge grant involved, but they may

lean very heavily on a staff person, a field person, to help them in organizing a meeting, preparing briefs and just how to get through to government directly from the standpoint of understanding it. It is very basic, very important, very essential for smooth work in the organization. It is wrapped up in staff, you see, so that's why it is a good point to make as far as the balance between complement on the one hand and actual grants on the other.

Mr. Stokes: I just use the instance of Bill 102 and senior citizens groups—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Right.

Mr. Stokes: —which obviously need some kind of person to co-ordinate things and cut through the bureaucracy, as somebody has said.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Our field staff can help.

Mr. Stokes: Could you give me some idea of the other kind of projects then that are involved with in this item, newcomers and community projects, \$385,000?

Hon. Mr. Welch: You mean you would like to know what some of the grants were?

Mr. Stokes: Just a brief summary—not all of them—just to give us some idea.

Hon. Mr. Welch: There sure are a number of them, everything from the Maltese-Canadian Society of Toronto and the WoodGreen Community Centre to folk arts councils, to black community projects. There is a great list of them.

Then in the community area there is everything from this Association of Unorganized Communities, to the Russell Heights Citizens Committee, to the Mother's Allowance Self Help—a group of women on mother's allowance who are coming together and forming a group and getting a modest grant of \$250 to help them in organizing. That's the type. There is quite a list of them here which I would be glad to let you see.

Mr. G. Samis (Stormont): May I ask the minister, when you give it to immigrant groups and types of that sort, what sorts of activities are you funding?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, you might take one or two of these examples and share that.

Mr. T. Johnston: The grants are really intended to be small developmental kinds of grants. They are non-recurring, so they are not intended to build any kind of ongoing de-

pendency on government providing that money to establish a particular ongoing service in the community.

Some of the grants might be directed toward what we might call folk arts kinds of activities, the projection of cultural kinds of heritage. They could be provided to an organization to assist in some way the provision of a specific service to the community which, hopefully, would be demonstrated through the need for that service and become part of an ongoing organization. They are intended, in the service area, to supplement the government's own services—the Welcome House programme here in Toronto, and an airport reception service, welcoming newcomers to Ontario.

Mr. Samis: I am curious to know if the immigrant groups and societies from Asia are as actively involved in grants and programmes as the European groups and societies. Do you have any figures, any overall estimation of the degree of involvement of people from China, Korea, Taiwan, etc?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, there are a number. The Canadian-Korean Association received a grant—I am just looking at these things. The Chinese free interpreter and information centre received a grant.

Mr. Samis: I am not asking whether you have frozen them out or not, just about the degree of involvement they have compared to the European people and their societies. Do you find that they are as actively involved in this type of programme as the people from Europe?

Mr. T. Johnston: I don't have a percentage breakdown on that, sir.

Mr. Samis: I didn't want it. But are they as deeply involved in receiving grants and offering programmes to their immigrant people? I have the impression they rely more on the family unit for integration purposes than European people. Am I right? Therefore, they would be less involved with the type of programme you are funding than the people from Europe.

Mr. T. Johnston: I would believe that in Metropolitan Toronto most of the ethnic organizations do have some type of organized programme, and in all probability we have provided some money to the majority of them.

Mr. Samis: Do you get numerous requests from groups representing Asiatic peoples?

Mr. T. Johnston: As the minister has indicated, we have provided some grants to the Chinese Community Centre.

Mr. Samis: Do you get a lot of requests from them, or are they minimal?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think it is difficult for us to prove your point.

Mr. Samis: Well, I am not trying to prove a point.

Mr. Stokes: Are they more reticent to come for assistance than other groups?

Hon. Mr. Welch: We have no reason to believe that there is any particular group that hesitates to come forward for a grant. I think a lot depends on the degree to which they have been organized, and it may be that many others who have been here longer have developed a certain style for making application to various government agencies.

Mr. Samis: I am just wondering if the cultural gap for those people is that much greater to bridge, and therefore they would find it that much more difficult to deal with various government departments, services and programmes.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, an illustration that I came into contact with not long after becoming minister was a grant, in which I see that the member for Dovercourt (Mr. G. Nixon) was very active, and that is to the Harriett Tubman Youth Centre, involving, as it did, among other things, a programme tied in with the York county school board—or one of the school boards anyway—in helping young people from the Caribbean adjust to the school system.

Mind you, other things were being conducted at that particular centre for blacks, but I think there may have been a time not too many years ago that they may have been somewhat hesitant to have come forward. Certainly the success of that programme would indicate there are many people ready to support any programme that would help bridge the gaps to which the hon. member makes reference.

Mr. Samis: Can I ask if you have any consultation with the federal people to make sure there isn't overlapping in this programme?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes. But with resources as limited as they are, both with respect to manpower and financial resources, I would think it is fair to say there is a fairly good

relationship between the field staff of the two levels of government. Certainly, at any function I attend I find both Department of the Secretary of State and provincial Ministry of Culture and Recreation people there, working very closely together and keeping in touch.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask what sort of role they play in the province in terms of the whole idea of integration and assistance? What do they do that you don't do, and vice versa? Where is the dividing line in this whole process of integration?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Johnston, could you illustrate that from a working point of view?

Mr. T. Johnston: Yes, sir. One of the two federal departments that would be reflected in this particular ministry's responsibility would be that of the Secretary of State, which would provide grants to the folk arts kinds of activities and to organizations projecting or protecting cultural heritage. The other department would be the Department of Manpower and Immigration, which is responsible for the initial immigration of individuals to this country and assumes certain responsibility for those immigrants on entering Ontario—for example, housing or emergency kinds of services, the legal aspects of immigration.

Where the provincial government would complement that programme would be to take up responsibility where the federal government leaves off—through a Welcome House programme—to provide information on provincial social services, to provide supplementary kinds of programmes once a person has become initially settled into the province.

So the roles are very complementary and we are very conscious about the limited amounts of money and the need to work in close co-operation.

We are also working with the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto on a very close basis to try to coordinate our grants programme with the federal grants programme and their grants programme.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask about the extent and nature of your operation at the airport for reception purposes, etc. How large is the staff? To what extent is it multilingual?

Mr. T. Johnston: The staff at the airport is all multilingual. Airport reception services consists of a senior reception counsellor, a counsellor and two worker assistants at the current time. They attempt to meet all international flights coming into the province, and

provide welcome kits and information. They are located within the confined area and work in close co-operation with the federal immigration officers.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask you, when you say multilingual what languages does that cover?

Mr. T. Johnston: I don't have the specific data on the number of languages that are covered by the staff.

Mr. Samis: I assume they are fluent in both the official languages.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Without question.

Mr. T. Johnston: I believe so, sir.

Mr. Samis: One final question. You also mention here grants for newcomers as opposed to projects. Could I ask the minister to explain the idea and the actual function of that concept of grants for newcomers?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Grants for newcomers is the very programme that we were talking about. They are grants under the former citizenship branch. The grants for community projects such as the Association of Unorganized Communities would be processed through the office on community consultation. So the grants for newcomers would be a myriad of small, modest grants to a number of ethnic organizations. So it's really—

Mr. Samis: These are done through organizations then?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes. I mean there wouldn't be any individuals as such who would receive grants.

Mr. Samis: The purpose of the grants to the organizations is to assist the people of their ethnic background?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes, in many cases to provide some type of service. They have volunteer groups that come together and they get some support from us to perform their particular role which is to assist people in their integration, information and that sort of thing.

Mr. Samis: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Nixon is next.

Mr. G. Nixon (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, to the minister, might I congratulate you on 8 York St. It's doing a very good job. I've been there many times and I send a lot of the people from my community down there to help them to learn a little bit of English, because they do teach English there. What I

would like to find out is how many are on the staff there now?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Terry, could you help with that?

Mr. Samis: Could I ask, Mr. Chairman, for those of us outside of Toronto, what the hon. member is referring to?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Eight York St. is the former headquarters of the Ministry of Labour and it's known as the Ontario Welcome House. It is a special focal point where as Mr. Nixon points out, a number of new arrivals go for purposes of advice and counselling. Federal Manpower have an office there as well, and on the floor above the main offices there are classrooms where the teaching of English as a second language is conducted by the ministry.

Mr. T. Johnston: Mr. Nixon, there are six social workers at Welcome House, a coordinator and a clerical business person. They would be also supplemented by quite a high number of volunteer individuals who really enable the organization to function as well as it does through their commitment to the programme.

Mr. G. Nixon: Could I ask which particular new groups of Canadians go there?

Mr. T. Johnston: I could provide you with some statistical information up until June 20. In total, the clients of Ontario Welcome House between those two dates, Oct. 15, 1973 and June 20, 1975, were 26,102.

Mr. G. Nixon: Very good.

Mr. T. Johnston: In terms of specific nationality backgrounds I can only give you the current data as a reflection of that particular week in which I have the statistics. But from Barbados there would be one; Cambodia, five; Chile, 11; China, one; Cyprus, one; Czechoslovakia, one; Ecuador, one; Egypt, two; England, nine; Germany, three; Guyana, one; Greece, six; Guatemala, three; Haiti, one; Holland, one; Hong Kong, eight; Hungary, three; India, nine; Ireland, two; Israel, one; Italy, eleven; Jamaica, six; Japan, one; Kenya, two; Korea, 10; Mexico, one; Norway, one; Pakistan, five; Paraguay, one; Peru, one; South Africa, one—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Is that in one week?

Mr. T. Johnston: Yes, sir.

Hon. Mr. Welch: In one week. Fantastic. That's the world coming in.

Mr. G. Nixon: The government deserves a lot of credit for organizing that place.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I should say.

Mr. G. Nixon: Could I ask one other question? How many days per week is Welcome House open? Five or six?

Mr. T. Johnston: It's functioning six days a week, sir.

Mr. G. Nixon: Six days a week. And how many nights?

Mr. T. Johnston: I believe there is a programme on Wednesday nights. And when there are particular warnings—for example when the Vietnamese refugees arrived attempts were made to be on call with additional staff. At the time those flights arrived individuals were brought to Ontario Welcome House from the airport.

Mr. G. Nixon: The teaching going on in Welcome House is very good—some people I know have been there. I would like to see Welcome House open every night because some of our new Canadian friends are mystified at the way we do things. If they could learn to speak English they would feel at home that much quicker. Women in particular should be encouraged to go there at nights and learn English, because most of the New Canadian ladies who come to my community look after their children in the daytime and never get the opportunity to learn English. For them English is a tool and should be encouraged as much as possible by Welcome House working more on behalf of our New Canadian ladies. It's Women's Year, and if we can get more women down there to learn English, I'll be a lot happier.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Nixon, I think we should make one or two comments. No one disagrees with what you are saying. Because of your personal interest you, of course, know we have some cultural traditions to overcome with respect to women from some ethnic groups being out at night.

Mr. G. Nixon: Yes, I realize that.

Hon. Mr. Welch: When I first had this responsibility we had to experiment with programmes during the day because women didn't go out at night and Welcome House has continued to respond to that attitude. There were some very interesting experiments done at that time by one of the churches in Toronto. I used to go down to watch mothers learn English together while their children learned nursery rhymes. At Welcome House

you'll find two facilities for the care of children during the day.

Mr. G. Nixon: Excellent, excellent.

Hon. Mr. Welch: We provide services for women with children—we look after the children while the mothers take classes during the day. Therefore we don't get involved in their customs by saying it's only available in the evenings.

The other point is, this isn't the total programme, as you realize—

Mr. G. Nixon: I realize that.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —through many boards of education and through the community colleges there's a very extensive English-as-the-second-language programme throughout the whole province. But we do respond to these specific needs at that centre. But certainly there is no question that this ministry, succeeding as it does to the policy adopted over the years, sees the language training aspect of the programme as very important.

Mr. G. Nixon: Right on, sir. We did this at our church for a number of years, but we mostly had the ladies come out at night—and that's why I said that.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It would be absolutely impossible for us to do what we do—as Terry Johnston has pointed out—without the volunteers that we have, not only at Welcome House but throughout the area.

Mr. G. Nixon: They do a remarkably good job.

Hon. Mr. Welch: People get tremendous satisfaction in watching—I was down two or three weeks ago watching these classes. It's very interesting to watch adults attempt to mouth the words learning this language of ours.

Mr. G. Nixon: I have had personal satisfaction out of that because over the last 15 years I have had the opportunity of teaching many New Canadians basic English so that they could proceed. And some of them did really well here in Toronto. I am really proud that they have taken English so seriously and practised it so that they now speak good English. I think we should try to encourage people to adjust themselves to our society by speaking English.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you. Mr. Samis is next.

Mr. Samis: I have one final question. So far it seems like all the discussion has been focused on some city called Toronto. What about immigrants who land in Montreal and then decide to move into Ontario and don't come to Toronto? What degree of accessibility to these services do they have in eastern Ontario or northern Ontario, or even if they went to St. Catharines or some place like that?

Hon. Mr. Welch: What do you mean "even"? We have a tremendous number seeking their future down that way.

Mr. Samis: I'm just wondering, do they have the same degree of access to these different types of services?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes. Of course it varies from place to place. The ministry has field staff available to be of help, but certainly the programme we were just talking about, the English programme, would be available through most of our community colleges through some type of extension work. I suppose, too, in some of our communities it would vary depending on the concentration of newcomers coming in.

Mr. Samis: I'm just wondering if sometimes service is possibly a very negative incentive for locating in a town like Kingston or Cornwall, or a smaller community that's traditionally insular, possibly either basically English or French with a limited immigrant population.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'm not arguing your point. The point you make is a very valid point—to make sure that there is an equitable availability of these services for integration. It used to be, I don't know whether it's still the case, Mr. Johnston, but certainly of all of Canada's immigrants who come to Ontario, 60 per cent settle in the Metropolitan Toronto area so there is the case of sheer numbers.

Mr. Samis: The problem is it can accentuate the imbalance already in the province.

Hon. Mr. Welch: You have to ask them why they come to Toronto. I'm sure it just wouldn't be the fact that certain services were available, because the same type of service, the same type of welcome, the same type of programme is available in St. Catharines and I'm sure, in Cornwall.

Mr. Samis: But there are long-term implications. Obviously if you come to a strange country you want to be among your own people. The implications for the more far-

flung communities are that they're going to lag further behind in development than the Metro area. Do you do anything to make them reasonably informed of the possibilities of other communities beyond the Metro area, in the Horseshoe?

Hon. Mr. Welch: We have a number of publications in several languages that explain all of the services that are available and the opportunities that are available. I don't see that it's our particular job necessarily to disperse people.

Mr. Samis: No, I realize that. But I hope it's not your department's policy to encourage people to settle only in Metro to the detriment of other communities.

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, I don't think we have a policy one way or the other on what they do.

Mr. Samis: You can have a de facto policy.

Hon. Mr. Welch: We're providing services where the people are. The fact that there are such large numbers here means there's been the necessity to provide that much more service here, in the same way that other government services are provided where the population is as well.

Mr. Samis: You wouldn't have any policy at all about offering incentives to locate in northern or eastern Ontario if people wanted to?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't think that would be the role of this ministry. It may well be the role of overall government in consultation with municipalities. Some municipalities may not want large numbers. It's not unlike other matters.

Mr. Samis: No, I realize it's a sensitive issue. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): I don't know whether this will affect your ministry or not, but in my own area we've had a great influx of people from the Netherlands, Dutch people, following the war, and I was amazed at how quickly they settled in the Drayton and Peel-Maryborough area. I talked to the first one, who came over to see whether he could work on a farm—he was a farmer—to see whether they could live there. When they moved in, one of the first things they would do was subscribe to the local paper. I'm amazed at how quickly they learned to com-

municate in English. The older people still speak in Dutch.

I had an interesting experience up north. I was opening a water system in a town that was predominantly of French background. The reeve spoke in English and French and the local member, who happened to be Mr. Brunelle, spoke in English and French. I had to speak in English and congratulate them on their ability to speak two languages, which I think is good. I wish I could sometimes. The best I can do is trace some of my ancestry back to Normandy. I don't know when they dropped the language.

But what interested me was what the reeve said to me afterwards. He said: "Don't worry that you can't speak French. We speak the two languages because most of us came over from Quebec. The older people never learned to speak English, and so we speak in both languages so that they know what we're talking about."

I can understand what Mr. Nixon is talking about here in Toronto, where you have this great multiplicity of racial origins of getting these people able to communicate in the common trading language of the area—and maintain their own culture too. I think there is something for that.

Mr. G. Nixon: Right on, John.

Mr. Root: I think all these people are adding something to the culture of our country.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Root.

Is item 1 carried? Item 2; community development for native peoples. Mr. Gilbertson.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): It is on that same item.

Mr. Chairman: All right, Mr. Gilbertson.

Mr. Gilbertson: This pertains to my particular area. You know that native people in my area, for instance the Mississauga Indian band—

Mr. Chairman: I'm sorry, we are on item 2. You are right in order.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It is item 2 you want to speak to?

Mr. Gilbertson: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Welldon, would you like to come forward and assist with the responses here?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Gilbertson.

Mr. Gilbertson: I remember I was involved when the Indians were requesting to purchase a debarker for their sawmill. And I'm just wondering, do you have someone, Mr. Minister, in your department—I know Mr. Welldon is very actively involved in these things—but is there a man who will drop in on the site from time to time when there are projects going on, and when there is money allocated to them, to keep in touch and see if these projects are developing, how they are coming along?

Mr. W. Welldon (Director, Indian Community Secretariat): Mr. Chairman, the member will know that we are currently advertising a vacancy in the Sault Ste. Marie office, and hopefully we shall be interviewing within the next two or three weeks. And an appointment no doubt will be made in August to do the very thing that you are proposing.

Mr. Gilbertson: I was invited to the Garden River reservation just a little while ago to an official opening of their renovated community hall. I was very impressed with what they had done there. It really looked nice.

They had quite an official opening there. The federal member was there as well as myself, and I was very much impressed with what has been done there and also with their park. I can well remember the present minister was with me there a few years ago, when he wasn't in this particular portfolio, but he went and had a look at their park. There has been a lot of development there and I'm encouraged to see it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Is it busy? Is it well patronized?

Mr. Gilbertson: Yes, it is. And it's well patronized, and they are gradually improving. They have a couple of dumping stations for trailers that come in, and they have a little building, a place where you register when you come in, and they have some things like confectionery that they sell there too. They've quite an area there, and there is more yet that can be developed. But I was just thinking how different it is to what it was here a few years ago.

They have quite a young chief there now and the council are young, energetic fellows. I think they all work—they have other jobs—but they really impressed me with the way they are handling it now.

I know there was a request here a while ago—when the school issue was on, I think—that you are very well aware of. They wanted to pull their students out from Sault Ste.

Marie and go back on the reserve. I think that's settled down now as far as I know, and everything seems to be going along pretty well.

I can remember they made a request that they would like to have some finances to purchase a minibus that would give them transportation. They were complaining about their students when they were participating in sports. Four o'clock would come and that's when they would go and participate in sports while their transportation would be heading back to the reserve. They would have to find their own way back. They said that if they had a minibus there were many things they could participate in.

I'm pleased to see they've purchased their minibus. In fact, I had a good look at it when I was up there. They're making good use of it. They also have some equipment to truck. They can haul their own gravel and they have a backhoe to fix their roads.

I'm pleased and this is just my report as I've seen it. I believe Mr. Welldon is going to be taking a trip up in that area and he will be able to see for himself the progress that has been made.

Hon. Mr. Welch: How is my friend, Dick, the former chief? Is he still hale and hearty?

Mr. Gilbertson: Dick was at the official opening. He's not actively participating any more, but he did get up and give a little speech and welcome the officials who were there.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'm glad to hear things are going so well.

Mr. Gilbertson: It was very nice. I think maybe I could ask Mr. Welldon a question now. I know there are other little settlements of native people. For instance, in the Thessalon area, are you involved there in any way?

Mr. Welldon: Yes, we are in communication and working with that particular group. They've made one or two proposals to us and the projects they are proposing need some tidying up, but we're working with them. I hope that we shall be able to fund one or two of their proposals.

Mr. Gilbertson: And also in the Batchawana Bay area?

Mr. Welldon: Batchawana Bay, yes. They've recently approached us in connection with the land drainage problems, and we are communicating with Ministry of Agriculture and Food—today in fact—on their recent proposal.

Mr. Gilbertson: That's good. That's all I have to say.

Mr. Chairman: Right. Is there anything further on this item?

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Reflecting back on the community development activities of this government for first citizens, I can recall that its terms of reference and its primary function was, first of all, to co-ordinate the activities of all of the ministries of this government—to co-ordinate those activities so that they would be much more accessible, much more meaningful and much more responsive to the needs of Indian people.

In addition to that, the Indian community development branch, now referred to as the secretariat, was also to be the body for the co-ordinating of provincial programmes with federal programmes so that they would be complementary to those, rather than duplicating activities at both levels of government—having regard for the expressed need of Indian people to preserve their status with regard to land and with regard to treaty and with regard to aboriginal rights.

Could I, first of all, have a rundown on the degree of co-ordination which is done by the Indian community secretariat on behalf of all of the ministries within this government, and the liaison and the degree of co-operation that is ongoing between this government and the federal government?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Chairman, the co-ordinated role, or the responsibility for that is assumed in the ministry's committee on native affairs. The co-chairman of that particular committee, Dr. Wright, Mr. Bayly and Don Sinclair, the three deputy provincial secretaries in the policy areas, work together to co-ordinate the work of the interministerial committee. Perhaps for purposes of the record, without going into a lot of detail, it involves the Addiction Research Foundation, Agriculture and Food, Social Development, Attorney General, Colleges and Universities, and so on. There are 18 representatives from 19 government ministries and agencies on the committee. I could give you the names if you wanted and so on, but it is sufficient to say at this stage of the game that it is to be hoped that ensures the type of co-ordination within this government to which the hon. member makes reference.

What happens then insofar as this government is concerned in its dealings with the

government of Canada, I would think, is that it would be done by that particular ministry responsible for the particular programme with which there would have to be some consultation with Canada. I take it, Mr. Welldon, unless there is something I have missed there, as far as the negotiations with Canada are concerned they would be done principally on that basis?

Mr. Welldon: Yes, Dr. Wright, Mr. Bayly, Mr. Sinclair and myself meet with senior federal officials from time to time; more recently we have been meeting with the deputy minister and assistant deputy ministers of the federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Mr. Stokes: All right. Now I think we are accurate in saying that this is the vehicle within the provincial government to which the Indian people look when they are trying to participate in ongoing programmes under the auspices of this government. It has been kicked around from pillar to post in government reorganizations over the past number of years, and I am wondering what you see for this particular secretariat or this branch of governmental activities in the future.

Why was Culture and Recreation chosen as the umbrella for the operation of this secretariat when, in fact, the committee you referred to is chaired by somebody who really doesn't have a ministry at all; it is sort of a policy secretariat? Dr. Wright, you say, is a chairman and the other two also are deputy ministers of policy fields, rather than of operative ministries of this government.

Don't you think that the needs, the aspirations and the kind of involvement that native people would like to see in the cultural, social and economic mainstream of the province, if they do not deserve a full-fledged minister or a full-fledged portfolio, that at least they merit somebody with minister without portfolio status or deputy minister status so that any group of status Indians, non-status Indians or Métis can feel that they are dealing with somebody in a decision-making position, rather than having to wade through the bureaucracy of 18 people on this interministerial committee, where it has to be screened?

Armstrong, for instance, is a community where there is a fairly heavy percentage of native people, most of them non-status. The responsibility for the co-ordination of government programmes falls within the aegis of the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development (Mr. Grossman), while the chairman of the committee to which you refer is

the Deputy Provincial Secretary for Social Development.

Don't you think that it's sort of a sloppy way to run things? Shouldn't you rather say, "We are committed as a government to eliminating as much red tape as possible and to demonstrate to native people that we are serious about assisting you in coming to grips with your own problems as you see them"? Don't you think this is a very cumbersome way of demonstrating to native groups that you are really serious about their problems and assisting them? I want to get into some of the specific problems a little later on.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to chat about this for a while. It's obvious that we won't exhaust all the possibilities in a discussion at estimate time, and I say quite sincerely to the hon. member I hope we would have a chance before the summer recess to go into this in more detail. In my particular area of responsibility, and knowing something of his work with the native people, I personally would like to explore with him what some of the alternatives are.

The difficulty is that you are not talking about a full-fledged minister looking after things. This is the Ministry of Culture and Recreation. In building this new ministry, certain responsibilities which had been with other ministries were transferred to us. Included in the transfer was the community services division of Community and Social Services; the Indian secretariat was then lodged in the community services division. I might say that personally—and I can only speak for myself—I was very pleased about that, because of former associations I've had with the community development work among the native people in another ministry which I held.

The question that really comes to mind is whether or not what you really are suggesting is the creation of a mini-ministry for native peoples. Would this new minister be charged with the whole delivery system—would it repeat the entire delivery systems that are already built into 20 some odd other ministries? I wonder whether or not that's the best approach, compared with recognizing that each ministry has its delivery system to all of the people of the province including the native people. But it is essential to recognize the special needs of a special segment of the population of this province—namely the Indian people or the native peoples. How do you best accomplish that?

Of course, in the reorganization of government there was a recognition that the delivery

systems—for instance, the Ministry of Health should deliver health services, the Ministry of Education should deliver educational services, and so on throughout the various ministries from an operating point of view.

But there was the necessity to give some thought to co-ordination and co-operation between ministries which were somewhat related with respect to basic emphasis. Thus we arrived at the policy fields. Then it became obvious, as we started to work in these policy fields, that there was even overlap among these.

So you've seen developed within some policy fields, particularly Social Development with which I'm familiar, a recognition that there had to be some co-ordinating focus for special client groups. You have the development of the advisory council for senior citizens, you have the advisory council on multiculturalism, you have the council on the status of women, you have the special one for the handicapped. We were recognizing that all ministries should be keeping in mind, as part of their delivery systems, the special concerns of these special client groups.

Certainly the native people's has to fall in that particular area where there are special considerations. If we saw something particularly unique, then rather than attempting to duplicate all those delivery systems we'd have to find some way at least to make sure that the right hand knows what the left hand is doing, that there is some co-ordination. This ministry is really only one of many ministries that has some special responsibilities.

I'm thinking in terms of some very significant statements that you made in the early part of these estimates about matters of cultural heritage and the preservation of traditions and language and perhaps taping of some of these things so that they are not lost. But whether it be economic stimulation, special grants which the secretary has made over the years with respect to parks at Garden River and the marinas that the Dakis tribe built or the blueberry bogs outside of—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes, all these special things are related, whether it be the settlement of claims or making up deficiencies in health services. You can see the difficulty you would get into if you attempted to find someplace in government which answered all of those things at the same time when there were ministries providing some of those services as well.

To sum up—this doesn't really end any discussion—I've been struggling with this myself in the last four or five months since assuming this new responsibility. How can we really, very effectively, respond to the concerns you've mentioned? I don't think, Mr. Welldon, I'd be exaggerating if I mentioned that there has been all kinds of meetings on this subject with my advisory council.

As you know, the Premier (Mr. Davis) met with all the chiefs. The cabinet has met with the Treaty No. 9 councillors. There has been a tremendous amount of consultation and I wouldn't want to see anything done without complete consultation with the native peoples and their leadership as well. As we try to work our way into this matter, I think it's important to make sure that all ministries of government are sensitive to the special needs of the native people, insofar as their programmes are concerned and as they affect native people.

Although the co-ordinating mechanism may sound somewhat cumbersome one should be at least satisfied that there is a focal point within the government of the Province of Ontario where representatives, at a senior level of ministries and agencies, are being brought together to make sure there is some recognition of the special needs of our native peoples. You may well argue that this could better be institutionalized by having a particular ministry or perhaps a particular minister responsible. I can assure you I'm not fixed in my view with respect to what form any organization takes.

I do share with you quite sincerely the need to make sure that we do have a vehicle by which we can respond to the special needs and concerns of our native peoples.

Mr. Stokes: Okay. Let me give you an example of my concern. I'm not just talking off the top of my head here. I want to give you a specific example of what I mean concerning the lack of liaison, the lack of co-ordination and the lack of effective communication.

I sent a letter to the Hon. John Clement, the Provincial Secretary for Justice, on May 1 with a copy to the hon. Margaret Birch, and a copy to the hon. Rene Brunelle. I have just discussed this with you and you had never heard of it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: Here is just one indication of the magnitude of the problem concerning native people. You mentioned the active part that the alcoholism—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Addiction Research Foundation? They are represented on the interministerial committee.

Mr. Stokes: All right. To illustrate what I'm talking about and my concern to the hon. John Clement, this is an incident that took place in a community in the far north:

A man gets off his snowmobile and punches a 60-year-old woman. Later, others retaliate and seek revenge on this man by attacking him and his property. A feud develops, resulting in doors and windows of several new homes being broken. Fighting breaks out and a man is seriously injured by repeated kicks to the face and ribs. A home is burned to the ground.

This kind of activity has become so commonplace that six- and seven-year-old children are re-enacting these scenes in their play at school. The little boys are acting the part of the drunken men fighting and beating one another while the little girls cringe in the corner, refusing to become involved lest they suffer the fate of their adult counterparts in the real life situation. Raising children in such an environment is bound to have a very profound and harmful effect upon them.

This kind of human behaviour is just not acceptable in Ontario and, if it is allowed to continue, I am fearful that it will compound the very serious social and economic problems facing us in many northern communities. I receive reports of beatings, stabbings, house burnings, and violent death. Your ministry investigates these occurrences, but very little is done, either by the federal or provincial government to analyse the cause of such behaviour.

The pattern is predictable. The welfare cheques come in, alcohol is brought in and drunkenness and violence is the order of the day until the money runs out.

It has often been suggested that this behaviour and inability to handle alcohol, or the urge to consume excessive amounts of it, can be attributed to a dietary deficiency. Research has been done on the use of megavitamins with some success, particularly on those who suffer from schizophrenia and acute alcoholism. Treaty No. 9 has sent teams to many northern communities to form AA groups and lecture on the evils of drinking and abuse, and this programme is continuing.

I think your ministry, in concert with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Cul-

ture and Recreation, the Ministry of Community and Social Services and the federal authorities, must become involved to a much greater extent than ever before if this serious problem is to be resolved. There were over 20 violent deaths last year reported by the Sioux Lookout zone hospital, and many contend that the figure is much higher.

I think we all have a responsibility to become involved. The megavitamin experiment should be pursued, and new initiatives must be taken to bring the problem under control. I am not being over-dramatic. Ask your law enforcement officers and court officials who are dealing with these problems on a daily basis. Something must be done.

I would be willing to met with you and any other government or agency representative to discuss the social and economic life in more detail.

Now, you weren't even aware of that letter, and yet I sent it to the Provincial Secretary for Social Development (Mrs. Birch). I sent it to your colleague, the Provincial Secretary for Justice. I am sure that the agency responsible for direct liaison with Indian groups was never made aware of that.

That is just one example of the kinds of problems and the magnitude of the problems that exist in many many communities in Ontario today. And either you are not taking me seriously; either your government isn't taking me seriously, or you think the problem isn't of sufficient magnitude to even concern yourselves about it. As I say, I could trot out many letters where I have expressed my apprehension about the magnitude of the social and economic problems facing native peoples today.

I can point to a good many good things that are being done by the Indian community secretariat. It is the one agency in this government that has the respect of all native groups in the province. They have complete confidence in the ability of this very dedicated group of people to respond to their needs.

Because of the magnitude of the problem I didn't think that I should direct that to the Indian community secretariat. The kind of problem that I have explained in that letter is of sufficient magnitude that it requires somebody who has the power to liaise with all of the policy fields within this government, to liaise very effectively with the federal government and its agencies, and I see no indication from this ministry or any other

ministry of the provincial government, or any agency in the federal government that will even give me any indication that you even know what the problems are.

Your law enforcement officers are in there on a daily basis. They respond to a call for help, assistance or law enforcement or police surveillance, but they are just as discouraged as I am. They do their thing. They do what is required of them as law enforcement officers, but because there is no follow-up, the court doesn't respond in a way that indicates they are even concerned about the problem. It's just like a sausage factory—anybody in the north who violates the law is fined \$10 or five days, or \$20 and 10 days—they go home, they're right back. Nobody takes the trouble to find out why such behaviour is prevalent among people who don't know how to handle booze.

I'm not saying megavitamins is the only answer. But some agency of either the provincial or federal government must sit down and ascertain the cause of this kind of human behaviour. It's a what came first, the chicken or egg thing. I don't know whether they are discouraged because they don't have the wherewithal to have the kind of lifestyle they would like, or whether they just like booze so much nothing else matters.

When I think of the millions and millions of dollars both levels of government are spending because of the inability of native people to get into the social and economic mainstream of this province—in one community alone, not a reserve, it's been estimated that social assistance going into that community is about \$700,000 a year. And that's for a community with a population of between 400 and 500.

If either under the previous vote or under this vote, you would spend as much time, money and energy to find out the causes of this kind of human behaviour, it would be so much more productive than welfare. If you listen to the people who are liaising within your government and with federal people, it becomes clear that the more we perpetuate welfare in our society the greater the social and economic consequences are going to be.

I have before me a report on the Ontario Co-Operative Development Association and their activities—business management advisory services project. We're talking in this vote about \$3 million—I suggest you take \$25 million and say to Mr. Welldon and the chap who occupied the seat ahead of him, "We have enough confidence in you and your staff to have you go into the hustings and try to

find the answers" to some of the problems that I've discussed in this letter.

You're going to have to get medical people to see what causes this kind of behaviour. You're going to have to do to a much greater extent what is being done at the present time. There are dozens of examples where they have made a good start at coming to grips with some of the economic problems. Unless you solve some of the economic problems, you're never going to solve some of the social problems. I don't want to go on in any detail. All I'm trying to suggest to you is that I think you have the proper vehicle in the Indian community secretariat, but I don't think there is a sufficient degree of commitment on behalf of the Ontario government.

Sure, you have your committee but they sit down and they rehash over and over again the recurring problems and they agree to meet again. I don't see any evidence of a commitment by this government to say, "We don't have all the answers but we sure as hell know what the problems are. Let's commit a significant amount of funding." Or to go on to those reserves and say, "If we can solve the economic problem we are reasonably hopeful that a lot of the social problems will go away."

Would you consider, say, for a two-year period allocating a significant amount of money to assist, say, Treaty No. 9, which has taken the initiative to come to grips with the abuses of alcohol in reserves under their jurisdiction? I get regular reports and they are making a very honest and a very sincere effort. They have said it is definitely a problem and if we can lick that a lot of the social and economic problems will automatically disappear.

Unless there is a commitment by all agencies and ministries of this government to commit a sufficient amount of financial resources and a sufficient number of knowledgeable people to go in there and help them, the problems are going to continue to proliferate. I shudder to think, if we wait even five years, what the consequences are going to be.

The Premier goes around the province talking about violence—well, there are a lot of different forms of violence and I wasn't being overly dramatic when I was talking about the situation I related to the hon. John Clement.

I don't think there is any form of violence any more destructive than when you get children in grades 1 and 2, as a way of life, re-enacting what they see adults doing and

considering that an acceptable form of human behaviour.

That really threw me, Mr. Minister, and I am sure it would throw you, too, if you had seen what I saw in this community about 10 weeks ago. It is not an isolated case, believe me it is not. This is a very serious problem. I only use it as an example to try to demonstrate, to accentuate, the need for a realistic presence of some branch of your ministry.

I think you are sufficiently knowledgeable about the problems and I think you are sufficiently knowledgeable about how government works that you have the capacity to coordinate some kind of government effort, at the provincial level, to indicate to responsible native groups—and I'm talking about Treaty No. 3, Treaty No. 9 and what is left of the Union of Ontario Indians; I would like to get some kind of commitment from you—that you are really serious about trying to come to grips with a major problem which is already a blight upon our society.

I think if you are going to come to grips with it, it's going to require a fair amount of money, a lot more than you are asking us for this afternoon. I think we have the people who can do it. I hope you have the will to do it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Chairman, there is no question about the seriousness of the problems to which the hon. member refers. I had the opportunity before the commencement of this session this afternoon to read that letter. I think, of course, the hon. member is quite correct when he points out that the first step to correcting any problem is, in fact, the people themselves deciding there is a problem and they themselves want to do something about it. That particular attitude, I suppose, is a very important one to have, regardless of whatever our problems may be.

The social consequences of the abuse of beverage alcohol, of course, aren't just confined to the areas of concern to which the hon. member has made reference. It runs through society itself. I'd be surprised, in fact, if resources were not now available, either through the Addiction Research Foundation or the Ministry of Health to do something in the way of being of some assistance, even if it's on a pilot project basis, working with some groups. In fact, I'm sure that some experimentation has been done, not necessarily in the enrichment of diet to which the hon. member makes reference, but in terms of other techniques to help people to kick a habit, whatever it may be, if it's destructive.

The point I was trying to make, in responding to the general organization of the focus, is that it would seem to me that Indian leadership generally in this province does not want to see us repeat here what Ottawa has, namely a ministry through which everything must go. Indeed, Indian leadership, as far back as 1790, indicated that even in Ottawa they would prefer to deal directly with the ministers and ministries delivering service than having to go through a particular minister or ministry.

What we're trying to do here is to draw special attention to the special needs of our native peoples as they would, in fact, reflect themselves in the delivery of any particular programme. If the hon. member wants a commitment from me, as he knows, I've asked for a copy of that letter and I'll see that it is referred to that particular committee to which I made reference earlier to see if there isn't something special that can be done or, indeed, to share with you any information which is now available as to what is contemplated in response to Treaty No. 9 or to any group which may want to carry out a project that would be helpful there.

I couldn't agree more with the hon. member when he makes reference to the inadequacy of the justice system to really settle anything. I don't say that critically because the justice system eventually inherits all of the problems of society. Whatever the cause, when a law is broken or when there has been some deviation from standards, it all ends up in a provincial courtroom some place in Ontario. That's a very inadequate way to deal with it, because in so many cases there is no support staff and no social staff to do with it and, of course, the system itself can only talk in terms of fines, probation, incarceration or whatever it may be.

I suppose there have been people labouring for years in the field of criminology, or whatever it is, trying to find out ways in which they could get ahead of these problems; in other words, if they can only get to certain people before their difficulty manifests itself in some outward act which society then has to deal with. As you say, it must be a most distressing thing. It's not without its frustrations and its setbacks because it involves human beings whose determination is, I suppose, questioned from time to time.

I'm quite impressed by the sincerity of the hon. member in at least wanting to start some place, and I can assure him that once I get a copy of that letter, I would be very happy to speak to the Attorney General and

to the three provincial secretaries to see whether or not this couldn't be on their agenda for some type of positive follow-up.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you. In connection with this, I would like to ask Mr. Welldon to what extent he has become involved in assisting the Big Trout Lake band in getting reserve status for their satellites. This is something that I've been working on for four or five years. We had tremendous difficulty, first of all, in convincing the federal government that they should give reserve status to yet more groups of people, since they want to go in an opposite direction; they would like to wipe out a lot of the reserves rather than create more.

Over a year ago I was promised that all of the data had been gathered, an agreement had been reached with the Indian band in concert with the Ministry of Natural Resources, which is responsible for Crown land in the Province of Ontario, and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development which holds Indian lands in trust on behalf of native people, were still waiting for the final word that will give reserve status, self-determination, to the satellite communities that you're very familiar with.

I have done everything humanly possible to motivate these people, to animate them or whatever was necessary. Will you help?

Mr. Welldon: Mr. Chairman, I think, as the member states, a great deal of work has been done in this field. We were involved in the initial discussion, both federally and provincially. I think the situation right now is in the hands of the federal government, and in their willingness, or otherwise, to determine these additional lands as reserve lands.

I can only say to the member right now that we'd be happy to inquire into the current position of the discussion with the federal government.

Mr. Stokes: All right. Now, how many people have you got in the Community Development for Native Peoples Secretariat? The name has been changed so often that you've got to look. It used to be the Indian Community Branch, then it was the Indian Community Secretariat, and now it's Community Development for Native Peoples. How many do you have in the secretariat now?

Mr. Welldon: The complement is 24.

Mr. Stokes: It's 24 now?

Mr. Welldon: We have a number of contract persons.

Mr. Stokes: So the permanent complement is 24, and how many on contract?

Mr. Welldon: We have, or are currently seeking, approximately six contract people. I'm talking now of professional staff. We do have a number of contract, part-time secretaries at the district offices. I'm not including those persons, but rather the professional people. We have, approximately, positions for six contract persons.

Mr. Stokes: How does that compare with last year?

Mr. Welldon: Last year our complement was 27.

Mr. Stokes: It was 27? Mr. Minister, is that any indication of the kind of commitment that you have to the kind of activities that are under the aegis of this particular branch?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I suppose it all depends if you want to interpret a decrease of one as—

Mr. Stokes: Well, a decrease of three.

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, I mean you're talking complement. You didn't ask to follow up the question by the number of contract people as well.

Mr. Stokes: I'm talking about permanent staff. You had 27 permanent staff last year.

Hon. Mr. Welch: We have a complement now for 24.

Mr. Stokes: And now you're down to 24.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'm sorry, three. There's a difference of three in the permanent complement.

Mr. Stokes: That's a fair number when you consider we're only talking about 27.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I know. However, this ministry was expected to take its share of the general cut in staff, and that happened to be the proportion which the secretariat took of the overall ministry cut.

Mr. Stokes: A 10 percent cut. All right, I was listening to the news last night and as a result of the June 23 budget—where they're on an austerity kick in Ottawa and where we're told they're going to cut down on federal spending in the civil service by \$1 billion—the one group that was hit the hardest was the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Now they've always been accused of being a bureaucracy and spending anywhere from

50 percent to 60 percent on manpower, rather than directing more of their finances toward community projects for native people—money where it counts.

Is there no way that you're going to bring up the complement? Mr. Gilbertson was just talking about somebody, a community-development officer or a field worker in the Sault Ste. Marie area.

Hon. Mr. Welch: There is a complement position for such a field worker. Mr. Welldon responded that we are, in fact, advertising for a replacement there now. I don't want to be misunderstood. It doesn't necessarily follow that with the reduction in the former complement of three, that there's going to be any drastic reduction with respect to the services that this particular secretariat performs. It would be unfair to leave that impression.

Mr. Stokes: Except that it's so vitally important for a branch of government responsible for our native people or responding to the needs of native people, that they get out there where the action is. How do you think I find out what's going on? I visit these communities on a regular basis. If they want a meeting, I'm there to meet with them. I'm sure that your people, to the extent that they are able, go out and meet people in the community. My riding is 114,864 square miles.

These people are responsible for the delivery of services to every square mile in the Province of Ontario. How many of the complement of 24 are in head office?

Mr. Welldon: A total of 13, including clerical.

Mr. Stokes: That leaves 11 field workers for the entire province. As I say, I represent only one riding and I have 115,000 square miles. Does that give you any idea of the magnitude of the job that you are asking of these 11 field workers?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'm fully aware of it. In fact, if you go through our entire field operation I can share with you my concerns about that from the standpoint of service.

But I say this and it will on the record: I'm quite satisfied that you'll see no difference with respect to the level of service, insofar as the field staff is concerned, this year as compared to last year. That doesn't argue the point; you may not be happy with last year. But, certainly on the basis of how we are going to organize this particular work, there will be no appreciable change that you'll be able to point to.

Mr. Stokes: I'm not going to flog the situation, but I just hope that you are in this ministry long enough to see through to fruition.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'll send a copy of Hansard.

Mr. Stokes: Somebody chided you about having 11 different portfolios in 10 years, or something like that. I think this minister has the ability. I think he has the will to do the kinds of things that I've been advocating. I just hope that you are around here long enough or that you have the responsibility for this activity long enough to see through some of the commitments or some of the undertakings that you have made here this afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would like to share those sentiments with the people of my riding, too, perhaps.

Mr. Stokes: Let's assume to the extent that you are here for whatever length of time you are going to be here, you'll be able to carry out the kind of commitments you have made here.

I could go on in much more detail, but my colleagues on the committee think we've spend enough time on this. I could go on in much greater detail about some of the things that I would like to see you do.

Might I ask the minister to indicate my concern in this area? What are you doing about the mercury problem in the Treaty No. 3 area? I know there has been talk about freezers. What are you doing to come to grips with that economic problem as a result of mercury pollution in the English and Wabagoon Rivers?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The specific issue, of course, has now been settled with respect to our financial commitment for the acquisition of the freezers, which will go in place this fall. I think the Minister of National Resources (Mr. Bernier) in his statement sort of explained that situation. I think this secretariat is putting up—could you give me the actual figures?

Mr. Welldon: Yes, for the initial "Fish for Food" programme which has been initiated by Chief Keewatin and the Grassy Narrows band, we are providing \$35,000. Then there is the additional freezer. The first freezer, to go in by fall, is approximately \$35,000.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That is \$70,000.

Mr. Stokes: Would you care to share with me the lakes that they are going to fish from as an alternative to those where the mercury is in excess of the safe level?

Mr. Welldon: We could do that, Mr. Chairman. I am sorry I can't name the lakes right now, but the band has already taken the initiative and they are fishing from lakes within close proximity to the reserve and the fish are quite edible.

Mr. Stokes: I know they are edible, but here is the problem and it is just another indication. I know what the lakes are, and I have had biologists brief me on the nature of those lakes. I am telling you that you are trying to solve one problem and in the process you are creating another problem, because the lakes that they are going to are fragile in nature, and the fish that they are likely to catch are of the lake trout species. If you know anything about lakes, if you know anything about fish species at all, after two years those lakes will have been fished to such an extent that they will be a total loss because of the vulnerability of the trout species to overfishing.

This is a problem that biologists are aware of. I'm sure the Ministry of Natural Resources generally, if they are not aware of it, they should be. This is a crash programme. You are going to allow native people to go in and fish those very very sensitive and vulnerable lakes. Any time you get a lake trout fishery you can overfish it.

The Ministry of Natural Resources is thinking seriously of closing many lakes to fishing as a result of the additional pressure on those fisheries because of the advent of snowmobiling and ice fishing. You could fish out a trout lake in two or three years, no problem if you don't have any kind of control. I suspect that within two or three years, if the levels of mercury are as they are now, if there isn't any material or significant change, the native people in that area are going to be knocking on your door and saying there's no more fish in the lake.

Where do we go from there? You know you've got freezer plants sitting there and perhaps you've built roads into the lakes to make them more accessible. The only problem is you are not going to have any more fish. Sure you had to respond, and respond rather quickly, to a situation that descended around your ears, and you responded in the most obvious way possible. But you are just creating more problems. I suggest that before you respond to a situation like that you take a look at the consequences.

This is just a caution I am throwing out to you. If you go on your present course, according to the information that I have which is reliable, the problem won't end there. Two years from now they will be saying, "Find us three or four more lakes." I hope you will go to the Ministry of Natural Resources asking what is likely to be the consequences of these initiatives that we've taken in the last several weeks, because the problem won't go away. It will continue to escalate, and I hope you realize this has a very interim and short-term measure. It's not going to solve the long-range problems of the native people who have been affected as a result of mercury pollution.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I am advised that the Minister of Natural Resources does recognize this as a problem and is, in fact, working on that now.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this item carry? Carried.

Next is item 3, translation services. Any questions on this item? Mr. Samis.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask the minister if he would explain the wide variations in the budget for this item compared to 1973-1974-1975? What has been happening to make the budget change so much?

Hon. Mr. Welch: You mean going up?

Mr. Samis: Well, it went up to \$317,000 in 1973, then all of a sudden down to \$113,000 estimated last year, and now we're back to \$234,000.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'd like to ask Mr. Tieman to answer. I think is sort of reflects itself in our putting the estimates together. Mr. Tieman, would you take the microphone and give us some explanation as to these fluctuations?

Mr. W. D. Tieman (Executive Director, Finance and Administration Division): Mr. Chairman, this particular budget item is handled in a different way from the others because it is a cost-recoverable programme. It's a government-wide service and each government ministry that avails itself of the service, in fact pays for it. The variation in the budget has to do with the amount of recovery from other ministries from year to year.

Mr. Samis: Are you saying your expenditures are directly related to the revenue?

Mr. Tieman: Yes, you will notice there is an item shown, a deduction of \$150,000 and

the net amount to be voted is simply \$234,000 and that varies each year by the amount of the recovery.

Hon. Mr. Welch: As to the success of the business.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this item carry?

Mr. Samis: Could I ask a couple more? Has there been much variation in your staff over these three years?

Mr. Tieman: I think the staff has remained quite stable. It is about 18.

Mr. Samis: How about the rates they are charging for the services?

Mr. Tieman: I am not sure about the rates.

Mr. Samis: Whether or not there has been a variation?

Mr. Tieman: I think there has been a general increase in the rates but only a fairly minor one.

Mr. Samis: Is the translation essentially French? Or do you go beyond that?

Mr. Tieman: I am not sure. I am not the programme manager but I believe it is all languages.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes. Actually, to a large extent, it's the translation of documents which people bring with them from other countries for purposes of evaluation for apprenticeship, admission to schools and this sort of thing.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this item carry? Carried.

Vote 2704 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: We have vote 2705 and our last three items. Item 1, library services.

On vote 2705:

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Roedde, will you come up, please?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Samis has a question.

Mr. Samis: May I ask the minister to explain if there are any capital grants available under this?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No.

Mr. Samis: Will you consider or are you considering any change in that policy?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No.

Mr. Samis: The reason? I haven't heard you answer two like that in three days.

Hon. Mr. Welch: You see what happens when you ask direct questions, you get direct answers.

Mr. Samis: We have always been asking direct questions.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Actually, as Mr. Roedde can explain to you, the province was involved, at one time, in a capital programme but not as capital grants; simply in assisting. Mr. Roedde, would you like to explain what the provincial involvement has been? I take it—I have been answering your questions but you are talking about outright capital grants. We do assist in some ways as far as financing is concerned but it is not a grant.

Mr. W. A. Roedde (Director, Provincial Library Service Branch): Yes, Mr. Chairman, until 1970, we had a programme whereby the grant was paid as a percentage of expenditure, both operating and capital. At the recommendation of the provincial library council, to the minister we changed to a simple formula which is easy to plan and budget, a payment of a per capita grant. This has been favourably received.

It is a per capita payment. It isn't related to the actual expenditure, either operating or capital. However, in recent years, the federal-provincial winter capital projects fund did give some assistance to library buildings. This was operated by Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs with federal funds. There have been some LIP grant funds but the ministry had not operated a capital grant programme.

Mr. Samis: May I ask you to give us some idea of the breakdown of that \$19 million item—the major items anyway?

Mr. Roedde: The major items, Mr. Chairman, are first of all, we are proposing \$1.70 per capita to be paid to every municipal and Indian band council library in the province, a total of just under \$12 million. There's an additional grant to county libraries of \$15,000 per county library; of course, the \$1.70 per capita applies to the county libraries, which together with the basic grants, is \$1.5 million. Indian band council libraries, 28 of them, get a total of \$28,000. Regional library systems, which blanket the province and which provide services to the participating local libraries, get 55 cents per capita and an area grant of \$3 per square mile, for a total just over \$5 million. Together with some special grants,

the most important one of which is the Canadiana development programme at \$400,000, this will total \$19,092,600.

Mr. Samis: Thank you. I would like to ask the minister what happens if a library in a small town needs expansion but is unable to convince city council to offer any financial assistance in terms of capital funding. In our particular community, for example, our library is badly in need of expansion but the city council obviously has other priorities. They've appeared three consecutive times and been turned down.

Hon. Mr. Welch: There's no assistance from the province for that situation. I guess that's what it amounts to at the moment.

Mr. Samis: Wouldn't you agree it's rather unfortunate in small towns because of prevailing local mentality that other priorities receive far more attention?

Hon. Mr. Welch: This minister has very definite views with respect to the importance of libraries. I would always hope that library grants would be conditionalized, that they would not be swallowed up in a deconditionalized transfer payment to the municipality.

Mr. Samis: You're against that, then?

Hon. Mr. Welch: This minister is quite upset by what some municipalities do; notwithstanding the fact that they're a conditionalized grant, they simply lower their grant to make up for the higher provincial grant. We've had some experience here in Toronto itself in that regard.

Although the plight of the smaller communities—Mr. Roedde on the basis of his experience and contact with it can correct me if I'm wrong—is that much greater because of their inability to find resources, the same situation is also faced in larger communities. My own community, for instance, is building a new library; they've been to see us and would be delighted to have capital grants.

There's no limit to what one could do; it's just been a matter of policy that we are not into that. It's not likely, in view of the present economic situation, that the government at this stage would be looking for a new capital grant programme.

Mr. Samis: I can appreciate that, and I realize you can only slice the pie into so many pieces. All I'm suggesting is that in certain types of communities a library is not as appreciated as it should be. This is true especially if there's no university in the com-

munity, and the people trying to expand the programme have that much tougher a fight to get local financial support. This makes it much more difficult.

You are definitely committed to not de-conditionalizing?

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's right.

Mr. Samis: You intend to continue that policy?

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's right.

Mr. Samis: Good.

Mr. J. H. Jessiman (Fort William): Is there any provision in this particular part of the Act for a new library? Mr. Minister, you were in the Da Vinci Centre built by the Italians in the Thunder Bay district. They have a beautiful new library but no books. Is there any provision whereby assistance could be given to the total Italian community in this respect?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Not under this vote. The library services we're talking about are those operated by municipalities or Indian bands, but not by private clubs.

Mr. Jessiman: It isn't really a private club.

Hon. Mr. Welch: But it's not a municipality or an Indian band.

Mr. Jessiman: No.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this item carry?

Mr. Samis: Mr. Chairman, I understand grants are still available under Colleges and Universities for special assistance for francophone libraries. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, I think that programme is here now.

Mr. Samis: Is that now incorporated in this programme?

Mr. Roedde: For two years, when the public library responsibility was with the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, there was a francophone stimulation programme. This year, with the transfer of the responsibility to the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, the Canadian programme with \$400,000 was proposed; it would include books, films and various materials in French, English and other languages used in Ontario.

Mr. Samis: Does the change imply a reduction in the amount of grants for francophone material?

Mr. Roedde: The basis of grant is a different one. I think what you're referring to is that fact that the francophone stimulation grant was based on the francophone population. In parts of eastern Ontario this meant a larger grant using population under the municipal directory, for example, which is used for the Canadiana grant. This meant that the grant under the Canadiana is—in eastern and I think northeastern Ontario—less than the francophone programme had been.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this item carry? Item 1 carried.

The next item is community information. Any questions on this item?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Lola, would you like to come up, please?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes and Mr. Samis.

Mr. Stokes: Regarding grants to participating agencies concerning community information: Could you give me a breakdown as to how that \$602,000 is spent?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Actually I could bring you up to date. Have you got a copy of it, Lola? Lola Bratty. I have a breakdown of the first grants that went through. It's fairly extensive—

Ms. L. Bratty (Supervisor, Community Information Centres): The same list?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes, would the hon. member like a copy of it? It's all here.

Mr. Stokes: Could you give me some examples?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Oh, sure. Everything from the community information centre at 110 Adelaide St. in Toronto to—let's see if we can pick out some other parts of this great province of ours—Tilsonburg, Woodstock, Kingston, Peterborough, Amherstburg, Woodbridge, Brockville, Kirkland Lake, Sudbury, Ear Falls—

Mr. Stokes: What would that money—say for Ear Falls—what would that go to?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The Ear Falls Community Information and Referral Centre, Ear Falls, Ont. Have you got the amount?

Ms. Bratty: It's \$6,180.

Mr. Stokes: Would that provide information to people within the community as to government programmes? Is that what you are talking about?

Ms. Bratty: That's what all the centres in the programmes do.

Mr. Stokes: I noticed in an announcement that was made by the Premier on May 13 in Thunder Bay—Wawa Social Services Resource Centre, \$55,000. That wouldn't be a part of that at all?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, it is not part of the programme we are discussing in this vote.

Mr. Stokes: What would be the difference?

Hon. Mr. Welch: We are talking here about what we call community information centres. Usually this involves funding three if not four ways—the provincial government, the municipality itself, perhaps the private sector within the community, and in some cases the government of Canada.

Mr. Stokes: I'm wondering how that would compare with the activities of the northern affairs officers who have a direct teletype communications link with Toronto. Their responsibility is to make people in the community aware of various programmes that are available to them, to handle any requests for information. It seems to me that it is almost a duplication of what they are doing.

Hon. Mr. Welch: No. Lola may explain this or expand on it.

That may be one of the reasons why in some parts of the north there hasn't been felt the same necessity to establish community information centres, I don't know. That programme is still with Natural Resources and is not a programme covered by this vote.

I think it's very important not to see these community information centres as government information centres. They are community information centres. They provide information for the total community. Our involvement would only be in some cases maybe a quarter or a third of the financing insofar as the provincial government is concerned. They provide a total information service for the community and are not seen as provincial government information centres. I assume that there would be no question but what a northern affairs officer in the employ of the Ministry of Natural Resources would be seen as a Province of Ontario information officer providing information with respect to provincial services.

Mr. Stokes: If you look at a breakdown of the kind of requests they get for information, I think it is running around 40 per cent now—requests for information and assistance dealing specifically with federal programmes.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Could well be. I'm sure that once the citizen has a contact for information; they don't draw the distinction that the baby bonus is a federal programme and not a provincial programme. It's like you and I—as members I am sure we get a lot of federal matters referred to us as well.

Certainly I should note at this stage that when we were giving some thought to what would be transferred to the new ministry, the question of the role of the northern affairs officer was discussed by us. It was felt that at this stage we would leave things the way they are but there is no question that the point made by the hon. member is a very relevant one, as to what further expansion there might be in this whole area of community information as it relates to that particular programme.

However, certainly there aren't northern affairs offices throughout the province and the need for information and the establishment of information centres has been recognized. It started as a very modest programme; I remember it well a few years ago. It has now expanded to this type of programme.

I attended the first provincial conference of people involved in community information centres. It involves a tremendous number of volunteers who maintain the contact and look after this work. The ultimate relationship between this programme and the northern affairs programme is one which we'll have to face up to, but I would doubt very much, unless you have any example that there is any duplication.

Ms. Bratty: Ear Falls is a good example in the sense that the northern affairs guide doesn't get down to Ear Falls that often. There are no government offices in Ear Falls at all, apparently, so when they applied to us, we talked to northern affairs and northern affairs was highly supportive of the need for an information resource in Ear Falls.

Mr. Stokes: I wrote a letter on their behalf. I got a copy of a letter which I think was sent to all northern members, highlighting the need. I asked if northern affairs could get involved. I don't know whether it was because of budget or something else but they said they have somebody in Red Lake which is 50 miles away.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That wasn't very satisfactory.

Mr. Stokes: I wanted to make sure it wasn't being duplicated. If it's satisfying a community need, I suppose it is money well spent but I wanted to know a little bit more.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think it is a very successful programme, really. I am tremendously impressed with what has happened in a very few years.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Samis.

Mr. Samis: May I ask if we might get any indication as to what extent this money is being used for agencies or services which have been there for more than one or two years?

Ms. Bratty: In order to receive money from this programme for an information centre an applying group has to meet a set of criteria of which there are 24. The 24th criterion says they have to have been in operation for a year to be eligible for money. The reason behind that is that we are supporting a community initiated and documented need and the argument on the part of the centres has been that they should be able to demonstrate that need and carry it for a while before the government comes in and helps support them.

Mr. Samis: Do you support any agencies in the field of civil rights of any sort?

Ms. Bratty: No, it's strictly services whose primary function is the provision of information.

Mr. Samis: How about information regarding civil liberties, civil rights, and so on?

Ms. Bratty: They have to give all kinds of information, the complete range of services. Any specialized information services—

Hon. Mr. Welch: For instance, if someone came in with an inquiry and it was indicated that they should get in touch with the Human Rights Commission, that would obviously be a natural.

Mr. Samis: But they are not trying to specialize in the realm of civil rights or consumer rights or something they wouldn't qualify?

Ms. Bratty: No, there are no specialized services for consumer, civil or age groups or problem areas or ethnic groups. It's general services in the whole community in a way that is responsive to the whole community.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask if, under this item, the citizens inquiry branch is incorporated in here now?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes. Would you like to respond to how that works in? Whereabouts does the citizens inquiry—

Ms. Bratty: It is in this item.

Mr. Samis: Is it part of the—

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, the breakdown as far as the budget is concerned.

Ms. Bratty: —the \$602,500 is the transfer payments associated with funding community information centres. Broken down in salaries and wages, it is \$121,500 for the community and information services programme, and the remainder of the money in the item is the citizens inquiry branch funding.

Mr. Samis: The remainder?

Ms. Bratty: The direct operating expenses.

Mr. Samis: So we are talking what? About \$480,000 is that right? or \$410,000?

Ms. Bratty: Yes \$410,000.

Mr. Samis: Could I ask if you have any figures on the number of people you employ in the citizens inquiry branch, the number of cases handled, etc?

Ms. Bratty: I don't have that documentation because I am not responsible.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That is what I am looking up here now. I have got that here. Denis, would you have the figures—of people employed in the complement—

Mr. Samis: In the citizens inquiry branch the number of cases handled and—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes, I have that here. In 1974, this branch handled an average of 1,300 inquiries per month, excluding the thousands of people helped each month by the staff of the information desks in the Macdonald and Whitney Blocks. In December of 1974 the branch assumed responsibility for handling "Ontario 20" general inquiries. "Ontario 20" is an advertising campaign designed to encourage people to contact the provincial government in their own languages for help. And from December until the end of March 1975, it handled 262 of these particular inquiries.

Mr. Samis: Do you have any breakdown on the types of cases that they are handling?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't have that, no.

Mr. Samis: There is no breakdown.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Oh, do you mean as to the type of questions that they are being asked?

Mr. Samis: Yes, just the general—

Hon. Mr. Welch: I am only familiar with those that come in from my own area, because I assume that all members get copies of letters that come from their particular areas. I think it varies, depending on the activity of the member. I get very little. I hear from this particular branch very little, because they write directly to their member.

Mr. Samis: Yes. Could you give us some indication—

Mr. Stokes: I think I have had one in seven years.

Mr. Samis: I think I have had about two in six months.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I am sorry, there are 10 complement positions.

Mr. Samis: What would be the role of the citizens inquiry branch once the Ombudsman—

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's a very interesting question. Actually, it is something that we have to address ourselves to. I have already indicated to ministry staff that it is important, once this office is put into operation, that we take a look at the citizens inquiry branch to see whether or not it should continue as part of the information function here, or whether or not in some way it should be attached to the office of the Ombudsman—or a number of possibilities.

Mr. Samis: You haven't reached any conclusion yet?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No. I thought that certainly any discussion of it should involve the Ombudsman himself, as well as others.

Mr. Samis: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: I wanted to follow up on this citizens inquiry branch. How many cases do they handle for a whole calendar year or a whole fiscal year?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, in 1974 I am advised it was 1,300 inquiries per month.

Mr. B. Newman: That is 15,600 per year.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think one of their great accomplishments was the publication of the quick index to the government of Ontario, which was sent out to all members. I think that was an excellent piece of work.

Mr. B. Newman: I think it was a good piece of workmanship. I know I got several extra copies and provided them to people in the service agencies, and they really appreciated it. Very good. I wanted to ask you, Mr. Minister, do you foresee the continuing use of that citizens inquiry branch in your ministry—or do you figure on phasing it out?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, at the moment the basic question now is its relationship to government programmes generally, now that the office of Ombudsman has been created—whether or not it should carry on in its present form, or should there be some modification. It is one of the matters I would like to turn my attention to in the next little while. I haven't really made up my mind on that yet. In fact, your views on that would be fairly helpful, if not today, any time that you have views on the subject.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, if you are handling only 1,350 a month with 10 people, that is—

Ms. Bratty: That includes the kiosks as well.

Mr. B. Newman: I know, but even including the kiosks 1,350—

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, but the 1,300 excludes the inquiries that are being made at those desks. The 1,300 is just—

Mr. B. Newman: All right, how many people do you have actually working on problems then?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The total complement is 10.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, that includes the kiosks. All right then, how many have you in the office; how many kiosks have you?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Oh I see, how many—I haven't got that. We have information desks in both the Macdonald and Whitney blocks. I suppose there would be half of those—

Mr. B. Newman: Well, 1,350 a month, Mr. Minister, is only about double what I handle; and if you are using 10 people—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Are you looking for a job? If you ever decide to retire from Windsor-Walkerville, let me know.

Mr. B. Newman: I think you are over-stuffed if that is all you are handling. Mind you, if you are performing a public service, a good public service, I think it is still worthwhile, even though they handle many fewer than the average member does.

Does the community information branch provide interpreter services to ethnic peoples on the local levels, or is that the responsibility of the local operation?

Ms. Bratty: We fund autonomous organizations whose responsibility is the provision of information referral. I had a look at the ones we are funding in Toronto and they had 22 languages available to them regularly. In Don Mills, for example, apparently there are a lot of Arabic-speaking people and they had made sure that they had someone who could speak Arabic and helped people in that way. The centres are encouraged to respond to local needs in that fashion.

Mr. B. Newman: Are they involved in the compilation of ethnic directories?

Ms. Bratty: They are and they aren't. The Metro Toronto base supports, for example, the activities of the province and so on, because they keep updating all the information on a daily basis, but they might not necessarily publish an Italian directory.

Mr. B. Newman: What is the purpose of the compilation of ethnic directories?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, the obvious answer to that is, of course, that this would vary from community to community. The type of information people would want to have with respect to the ethnic profile in any particular community and the various organizations that have anything—

Mr. B. Newman: That is available in the communities, though. Why would you be spending funds in the compilation of that again?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think, from a provincial point of view, that is helpful information for people coming in.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, but it is there now, so why would you compile it? There have always been ethnic directories in every community.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Are you suggesting that we don't do it?

Mr. B. Newman: I am suggesting that if it's being done by another agency, why should you want to get involved?

Hon. Mr. Welch: It doesn't necessarily follow that it's uniformly available in all other communities. Have you any information that would suggest—

Ms. Bratty: I think you're talking about citizenship branch directories that support their field staff and their programme activities.

Mr. B. Newman: No, I am just talking about general community information in this branch here, right here—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, there is no such—

Mr. B. Newman: —in funding that has been given to communities and the—

Hon. Mr. Welch: There is no such publication under this vote.

Mr. B. Newman: I beg your pardon?

Hon. Mr. Welch: There is no such publication under this vote that you gave reference to.

Mr. B. Newman: There is no such publication at all?

Ms. Bratty: No.

Mr. B. Newman: Then you're not providing funds to communities to set up ethnic directories?

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's right. We have our own, and the citizenship branch has a compilation which you are talking about here. I think there is some misunderstanding. We're dealing, as Ms. Bratty has mentioned to you, with autonomous organizations. The type of information centre that St. Catharines has might well be different to the one that Windsor has with respect to how it deals with the particular problems that come into their area. But there is no ethnic directory published here.

Mr. B. Newman: Nothing in this vote?

Mr. Chairman: Is this vote carried?

Mr. B. Newman: Does this come under this vote?

Ms. Bratty: No.

Mr. B. Newman: Directory of community groups in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's the one on multiculturalism and citizenship which we have—

Mr. B. Newman: I wouldn't know where it would come. A directory of community groups in Ontario I would think would be under community information. That's where your community group would come.

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, community participation in vote 2704, item 1.

Mr. B. Newman: Regardless, I don't see the purpose of the publication at all. How do you find what you want to look for in there? There is no way of telling at all. If I want to check back in the city of Windsor and find out the various citizens organizations, there is no way of finding them. If they were listed according to municipality and then alphabetically in the municipality it might be different, but the way it is put in here, I see no value in it at all. All I can see is this is a make-work programme.

Hon. Mr. Welch: We have a tremendous number of compliments about these directories that are made available.

Mr. B. Newman: I am not saying you may not have had compliments. I know I've looked through there to try to find some of my own groups in it. Naturally, you're interested in your own first. Sure, I can find them simply because I know the names, but they are alphabetically listed generally. You couldn't tell by alphabetical listing unless you knew the groups and their addresses and so forth. I think, Mr. Minister, things like this, unless they are going to improve the quality of them, are just a horrible waste of your funds. Use your funds to better purpose than that.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 2 carry? Carried. The last item is youth services. Any questions on this?

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, I wanted to ask you, as I did during my leadoff remarks, about the job opportunities for youth under Experience '75. You can recall I made mention of a letter where an individual, immediately on being informed of the programme, filed an application—and then two months later was told it was too late.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I can't add anything more to that except that you have written to me on that particular subject, and I wrote you back. There was some problem with the mails, and a number of other problems, but I really haven't got any further explanation than I gave at the time of responding to your letter.

Mr. B. Newman: Is this youth, under Experience '75, your responsibility?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, the responsibility of the youth secretariat was to co-ordinate and to plan this Experience '75. And then, of course, there is some money for the Ministry of Culture and Recreation itself, and its agencies, since it is part of the summer em-

ployment programme. So that is the extent of our involvement.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. How do you spend that \$1.4 million then?

Hon. Mr. Welch: These would be the programmes at the two local agencies—Experience '75 local agencies.

Mr. B. Newman: What are they?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The programme that provides an opportunity for municipal authorities, recreation committees, and other community agencies to develop summer programmes that will offer employment to young people. And we have \$937,500 for that, Experience '75, in museums—\$190,600 for that—the Ontario Science Centre, and so on.

Mr. Stokes: Excellent programme.

Mr. B. Newman: I see you have all of these programmes listed under your Experience '75 catalogue. What do you do with that then? All you are responsible for is having this printed—is that it?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes. We have that particular responsibility, and also the co-ordination with respect to the whole summer programme. We have an advertising programme which preceded it, publication of a booklet assisting young people with respect to how they would handle themselves in making application for jobs, and so on. It's really a co-ordinating role.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, I was doing that about eight years ago for students in my area. I am glad to see that you are doing that now.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, anything worthwhile is worthy of emulation.

Mr. B. Newman: I am not saying that you copied it at all, but I am just saying that I saw it was a sorely needed thing.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Exactly.

Mr. B. Newman: And I provided that type of information to students. What disturbs me about this, you know, is how misleading it is—unless the individual who applies receives an instant reply to his letter.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, there is no question that that programme was launched and circulated at a time of very troublesome circumstances. We had no control over the mails—the mail strike hit us at about that time, and

we had no control over that. I think it is unfortunate. I mean I agree with you.

Mr. B. Newman: But this isn't the first year it has been like that, so you can't use the mail strike as one of the reasons.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I thought I would though, to tell you the truth, since this year there was one. Mr. Secord may have some more helpful comments.

Mr. R. E. Secord (Executive Director, Sport and Fitness Division): I would like to respond to Mr. Newman's inquiry, particularly about the programmes identified here under this ministry.

If you read the brochure which was established—particularly programme 13 which is Ontario Youth in Action—it fairly clearly identifies that the responsibility for programme development lies with the recreation committee, the municipal council, or any agency within the community, and that the ministry itself does not provide jobs. It co-funds and cost-shares with institutions and agencies programmes of recreational nature. The government does not hire, but simply provides the opportunity for local agencies to develop the programme. So the application, in essence, should have been directed perhaps to the Windsor parks and recreation department, or the Windsor YMCA, or whatever programme the individual was interested in leading.

Mr. B. Newman: How does the individual find that out? Tell me.

Mr. Secord: They would get it if they made application. If they had a brochure, they would be able to tell that from the brochure.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, if they have a brochure—

Mr. Secord: If they made an application, they should have been informed by programme 13 people. Now I'm making an assumption here—pardon me?

Mr. B. Newman: Let me read to you what it says here:

Applications and information: No direct hiring takes place through the ministry. It is expected that community agencies, operating projects, will locally advertise the job opportunities available. Watch for an announcement in your community after May 1, 1975.

Where do you watch?

Mr. Stokes: In the Windsor Star.

Mr. B. Newman: It is not listed.

Mr. Secord: Well, I believe that the matter is really one of how the local municipalities identify the programmes that will be conducted. The procedure is that groups and municipalities can submit to our regional offices the programmes they would like to mount under that particular activity. Depending upon the amount of funds available and the type of programme, particularly whether it's ongoing or for one year, where we are attempting to get the municipality to carry on, the municipality is notified quickly.

All municipalities were notified before May 10 whether or not the projects for which they had applied would be accepted. It was then anticipated that the local municipality or the local group would advertise in local media in the same way that they would for any other position which would be competed for in a municipality. For example, they could advertise in the same way they advertise in the Windsor Star, and other papers, I understand, indicating that if you wish to be a playground leader, a day camp leader or a swimming instructor, that application should be made to the parks and recreation department. Now if that procedure hasn't been followed, certainly our regional office can take it up with the authorities.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, I would like a publication from your ministry that informs the student just where he can apply for any of the programmes that are listed. I would really appreciate it if you would inform the individual after he applies that his application has been received and that he will be notified within a given period of time. I think that is done in the Junior Ranger programme, and done well, and I think you people could improve or at least copy what they do.

Mr. Secord: Mr. Newman, I wonder, if you would read the first sentence of that description again.

Mr. B. Newman: Of the whole thing?

Mr. Secord: No, the one that indicates that no direct hiring is done by the ministry.

You see it is very difficult. We do not want applications from individuals because we do not have jobs for individuals. Therefore, all we can really do when we get an application is to send it back and say, "We do not hire for programme 13". If you are interested in programmes 1 to 12, then refer to the brochure as to where you should apply. If you are interested in programme 13, go to your local municipality or the institutions which

have been granted the right to run programmes under that".

Mr. B. Newman: Okay, I accept that, but when you have 20 programmes listed and one out of the 20 you mention is the responsibility of a community rather than your ministry, what you are doing is misleading the young people, because the young lad or girl reading this immediately assumes that everything is going to come through some ministerial agency, and that's not what happens here.

I am very much disturbed when students contact me after applying almost immediately, that they receive this information and then finding out the jobs are all filled. Filled by whom? You know, you wonder whether these jobs are being held for some chosen few or does anyone who applies have an opportunity for the job?

This is why I like the Junior Ranger approach. They require an individual to file an application up to March 1; then, after all applications are filed, the selections are made. I am not saying that isn't done, but it leaves one to believe that it isn't done. I want students from any place in the province to have the same opportunity for these various jobs as the students living in the large Metropolitan areas.

Mr. J. Riddell (Huron): Does that application form ask for the political affiliation of the parents on that particular one?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, I don't think that can be asked for now.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Samis.

Mr. Samis: I am just following up what Mr. Newman has been asking. Could I ask what your programme is in terms of informing the schools of the province about the various programmes within Experience '75? What type of programme do you have to keep them as a source of information to the students?

Mr. Secord: In the case of the programmes that are available?

Mr. Samis: Yes.

Mr. Secord: It is my understanding that the Ministry of Education mailed a quantity of those brochures to all boards of education for distribution within the schools.

Mr. Samis: To the boards?

Mr. Secord: I am not certain whether it was to the boards or whether it was to individual schools, but that could be checked with the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Samis: It seems to me some people may not be all that literary-oriented, or not follow things like this, to be a little leery of what goes on in government.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I would suggest that by the volume of mail that we receive throughout the province you'd be quite impressed as to the literary ability of students of Ontario. We have thousands and thousands of letters.

Mr. Samis: This is what worries me sometimes. A certain class of people is really tuned in to this sort of thing. Other people, less educated maybe, in the two-year programme—

Hon. Mr. Welch: They had to be 16 anyway to start and then we deal with all the guidance officers and so on. Please don't misunderstand me. There could be all kinds of improvements made to programmes. Sufficient to say that maybe what is happening is it is so successful there are thousands—in addition to the thousands who get jobs there are twice as many who don't because—

Mr. Samis: I was just going to ask you about the ratio. Two to one you are saying?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't know that I can give you those figures for this year, but certainly at least that.

Mr. Secord: I might also add that the information was sent to the personnel directors of community colleges and universities so that there would be an awareness of the programme being available to them.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this item carry? Carried.

Vote 2705 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: This completes the 1975-1976 estimates of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation. We thank the members very much for their attendance in this committee.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Thank you.

The committee adjourned at 5:50 p.m.

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS

of the

Fifth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

of the

Province of Ontario

May 5, 1975 – July 3, 1975

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THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO

1975

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Deacon 763-5; Rhodes 763-5; Root 765; Ruston 878-9.

Driving record/demerit system

Deacon 763-5; Rhodes 763-5; Root 765.

Drop-in centres (*see* Halfway houses)

Dropouts

M. Campbell 148-9, 151; Deacon 155-6.

Drugs, prescription, free

J. G. Anderson 89, 136-8; Brunelle 18, 89; M. Campbell 137; Haggerty 88-9; R. S. Smith 18-9, 135-8.

Education

Martel 42-6.

Education costs

Auld 436-8, 450-1, 489-91, 568-70; M. Campbell 149; Cassidy 555-63; Deacon 438, 450-1, 489-91, 568-70; Jackson 569; Laughren 441-4.

Education ministry personnel

Auld 453-8, 578; Bounsall 453-8; Kidd 453-4, 458; Laughren 453-8, 578; Parr 454, 457; Poglitsch 454-7.

Education, post-secondary

Auld 435-8; Laughren 441-2.

Educational materials (*see* Text-books/educational materials)

Elections/by-elections

R. G. Hodgson 1129; R. Lewis 1128-30; P. Taylor 1128-30.

Elevators/lifts

Bounsall 1061-2; Deans 1056-60; Edighoffer 1060-1; Handleman 1056-62; T. G. Smith 1056-62; Stokes 1056, 1062.

Employment programmes

Brunelle 86-7; Haggerty 86-7; Martel 58-60.

Employment, retarded

Brunelle 9.

Employment, summer/student

Auld 590-1; Laughren 590-1.

Engineers, operating/stationary

Bounsall 1041-3, 1046-7; Handleman 1042-6; Shaw 1045-6; Stokes 1044-6; Yoneyama 1047.

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Enumerators/enumerations

M. Campbell 429; Cassidy 426-7; Gillis 426-7.

Environmental assessment/impact

W. Newman 1216, 1226, 1246; Riddell 1246.

Environmental hazards/control

Burr 1219-22; W. Newman 1215-6, 1222-4; Riddell 1216-9; J. A. Taylor 1225-9.

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Ethnic groups (*see* Minorities/ ethnic groups)

ETV (*see* Television, educational)

Expressways

Germa 624-5; Gilbert 900; Rhodes 899-901; P. Taylor 899-901.

Expropriation

Gilbert 671; Haggerty 676; Rhodes 676-7.

Family allowances, federal

Brunelle 15; Heagle 16-7; R. S. Smith 14-5.

Family planning (*see* Planning, family)

Family services (*see* Social/family services)

Family, single-parent

J. G. Anderson 103; Brunelle 125; Heagle 131-2; Martel 39-40, 46-7, 102-3; R. S. Smith 27-8, 131-2.

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J. G. Anderson 95, 145-6, 175; Brunelle 29, 88, 93-5, 100-2, 121-3, 125, 145-6; M. Campbell 92-5; Crittenden 101-2; Heagle 118, 124, 131-2, 134-5; Martel

106-7, 118, 121-6, 132, 145-7, 155, 175-8; R. S. Smith 28-9, 126-37.

Federal-provincial affairs

Brunelle 13; R. S. Smith 13-4, 19-21.

Federal-provincial agreements

Brunelle 139-40.

Federal-provincial co-operation

Breithaupt 339; Cassidy 342-3; Good 341-2; Meen 339, 341-2; Weiers 342-3.

Ferries

Apps 640; Clifford 807-8; Gaunt 807-8; Germa 679; G. H. Johnston 679; Rhodes 640, 682, 779; Root 682-3; Ruston 682; R. S. Smith 779.

Films/industry

Applebaum 1508-9; Belcher 1081-2; Handleman 1082-4; Ide 1485; Lawlor 1082-4; G. Nixon 1081-2; Samis 1390-1, 1505-8; P. Taylor 1485; Welch 1403, 1505-8.

Financing, caucus

J. N. Allan 1179, 1195; Bounsall 1180-1; Bullbrook 1175-6, 1180; M. Campbell 1160-2, 1174, 1191-3; Deans 1197-9; Fleming 1148-9, 1153, 1155-7, 1165-6, 1174, 1176-84; Gilbertson 1197; Good 1148-9, 1165, 1187-8; R. Lewis 1155, 1159, 1161, 1164-5, 1189; Maeck 1161-2; Miggiani 1175, 1178-9; Parrott 1188-91; Reid 1150-7, 1161-5, 1182-3; Root 1158-9, 1185-6; Sargent 1149, 1154-5; Singer 1175, 1178, 1186-7; Stokes 1157-8; J. A. Taylor 1157, 1159, 1163-4, 1195-6; P. Taylor 1147-8, 1153-4, 1159-60, 1177-8, 1189, 1193-4.

Financing election campaigns

Cassidy 342-3; Meen 342-3.

Fire hazards

Good 1037-8; Jones 1038; Wardle 1036, 1038; Yoneyama 1037.

Fish/management

Burr 1229-30; B. Newman 1230-1; W. Newman 1229-30, 1237; Riddell 1237; Ronan 1229, 1237; Spence 1229; Stokes 1546-7; Welch 1546-7; Welldon 1546.

Fishing, commercial

W. Newman 1230-1; Spence 1230-1.

Fluorides/fluoridation

Biggs 1240; Burr 1242-3; Letman 1243; W. Newman 1240-1; Pearson 1242; Riddell 1240-1; Sharpe 1243.

Food prices

Good 1023-5; Handleman 1024-5; Jamieson 1024.

Foster parents/homes

Brunelle 121-3; Martel 121-3.

Fraud

Bray 853-4; Handleman 853-4; Pattillo 951-2; Salter 853; F. Young 853.

Freight/trucking rates

Clifford 780-1, 797-8, 803, 805; Germa 626, 733, 805; Gilbert 782; Haggerty 745-8, 797-8; Rhodes 721, 732-3, 744-6, 779-83; Ruston 743; Sargent 721-4, 731-3; Shoniker 721-4; R. S. Smith 779-83; Stokes 803; Summerley 733; Yakabuski 744-5.

French Canadians

Samis 1392-3; Welch 1401-2.

French language/culture

Ide 1484; P. Taylor 1484.

Fuel oil (*see* Oil, fuel)

Garbage dumps (*see* Landfill)

Gas rates, natural (*see* Utility rates)

Gasoline dealers/association, retail

Edighoffer 816-7; Good 1037; Handleman 1036-7; 1062-3; Jones 1038; Stokes 1062-3; Wardle 1036-8; Yoneyama 1037.

Gasoline/motor fuels

A. Allan 1064; Deans 1066; Handleman 1064-5; Laughren 1063-5.

Gasoline prices (*see* Oil/gasoline prices)

General welfare assistance (*see* Welfare assistance, general)

Girls (*see* Women/girls)

GO Transit service

Howard 925, 927-33; Rhodes 683, 924-30; Root 683; F. Young 924-30.

Grants (*see also* Loans/grants)

Grants, arts council

Applebaum 1504-8; Paterson 1507; Stokes 1502-4; Welch 1502-4, 1507.

Grants, arts/theatre

Applebaum 1470-1; McCullough 1471, 1493; B. Newman 1384-5, 1471-2; G. Nixon 1470-1; P. Taylor 1493; Welch 1471-2, 1495.

Grants, community projects/centres

T. Johnston 1531-5; Samis 1532-4; Stokes 1530-2; Welch 1530-3.

Grants, cultural

Applebaum 1469-70, 1495-6; McCullough 1473-6, 1494-5; B. Newman 1382; Root 1469-70; Samis 1390-1, 1473-4, 1494-5; Stokes 1474-6, 1502-4; Welch 1400, 1473-6, 1503.

Grants, daycare centres

J. G. Anderson 169; Brunelle 168-70; M. Campbell 168-70; J. K. Macdonald 168-9; Martel 169.

Grants, ethnic services

Applebaum 1470-1; B. Newman 1382-3; G. Nixon 1470-1.

Grants, French language

Roedde 1549; Samis 1549; Welch 1549.

Grants, highway/road

Root 950-1; Ward 950-1.

Grants, home buyers

M. Campbell 395; Cassidy 394; Crosbie 395-7; Good 394-5; Meen 394-5; Riddell 395; Yurchuk 394.

Grants, horse breeders

Good 1077; McDonnell 1077-8.

Grants, library

Jessiman 1549; B. Newman 1472; Roedde 1548-9; Samis 1548-9; Welch 1472, 1548-9.

Grants, motor vehicle/highway organizations

Germa 706-9; Gilbert 708; Rhodes 706-9.

Grants, museum

Stokes 1478-9; Welch 1478-9.

Grants, senior citizen benefits

Samis 1477-8; Welch 1477-8.

Grants, water/sewage facilities

Good 1261, 1305; Maeck 1305; W. Newman 1251-4, 1261-4, 1305; Root 1254-5; Ruston 1305; Spence 1251-3.

Grants, Wintario

Deans 1396; Samis 1390-4; Welch 1400.

Gravel (*see* Sand/gravel)

Great Lakes cleanup

W. Newman 1215-6, 1222, 1226-7; Wiseman 1227.

Guaranteed income (*see* Income, guaranteed)

Guarantees (*see* Warranties/guarantees)

SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Guardian, official

Brunelle 150.

Halfway houses

J. G. Anderson 216-7; M. Campbell 275-6; Crichton 216-7; R. S. Smith 216-7.

Handicapped/disabled persons

J. G. Anderson 71-3; Borczak 156, 158-9; Brunelle 60, 62, 74-8, 90, 98, 101; M. Campbell 63-6, 91-2, 158-9; Crichton 276-7; Crittenden 73; Heagle 124; S. Lewis 75-82, 90-1; Martel 53-4, 57, 98-100; McKnight 79-80; Morningstar 278; R. S. Smith 66-75; W. G. Smith 69-71.

Handicapped, facilities for

Bidell 964-5; M. Campbell 964; Gilbert 964; Rhodes 964.

Hansard/reporting service

Brannan 1113, 1133-8; M. Campbell 1133; Fleming 1113; Germa 1120-1; R. Lewis 1120-1, 1133, 1136-9; Riddell 1136-7; Ruston 1135-7; Sargent 1137-9; Stokes 1138-9; P. Taylor 1113, 1133-4.

Health

M. Campbell 148, 152.

Hearing aids

J. G. Anderson 259; Brunelle 259; M. Campbell 259.

Herbicides (*see* Pesticides/ herbicides)

Heritage foundation

Evans 1441; Otto 1444-7; Rowan 1443-4; Samis 1452-6; Sargent 1448-50; Stokes 1443-4, 1454; Welch 1441-54.

Highway construction (*see* Construction, roads/highways)

Highway passing lanes

Rhodes 729; Stokes 729.

Highway/road maintenance

Adcock 687-8; F. G. Allen 918; Germa 912-5; Gilbert 896, 913-5, 919; Haggerty 896, 915-7; Rhodes 684, 896, 913-9; Stokes 683-4, 687-9, 917-9; Wilkes 914-5.

Highway/road planning

Bidell 771; Deacon 769-72; Germa 679-80; Good 686-7, 948-9; Haggerty 667-9, 684-6; G. H. Johnston 679-80, 686-7; McFarlane 949; Rhodes 667-87, 770-1; P. Taylor 654-5; Ward 949-50.

Highways

Bidell 654-8; Rhodes 891-2; Ruston 891-2; P. Taylor 654-6; Wilkes 891.

Highways/roads, northern

Adcock 687-8; Bidell 657-8; Germa 627-8, 657-8; Rhodes 628, 684, 728-31, 904, 907-9, 917-9, 949-50; Stokes 683-4, 687-9, 728-31, 904, 907-9, 917-9.

Historical artifacts

McQuat 1439-41; Stokes 1439-41, 1548.

Historical ceremonies/societies

Root 1454; Samis 1445; Welch 1445-6.

Historical sites/buildings

Evans 1441; B. Newman 1442-3; G. Nixon 1451; Otto 1447, 1451, 1455; Rowan 1454; Samis 1447, 1453-6; Sargent 1456-7; Stokes 1458; Welch 1441-3, 1451-3, 1455-8.

Holding tanks (*see* Septic/holding tanks)

Homemakers' services

Brunelle 103; Crittenden 103; Martel 47, 103.

Homes for special care

Brunelle 8.

Homosexuals (*see* Deviant persons)

Horseracing/racetracks

Good 1077; Handleman 1076, 1081; Lawlor 1081; McDonnell 1077-8; Wardle 1076.

Housing/land prices

M. Campbell 411-2; Gillis 411-2.

Housing, prefabricated/modular

Aiken 755; Edighoffer 1031; Gartshore 756; Germa 754-6; Gilbert 755; Handleman 1031; Rhodes 755-6.

Housing, rental

Brunelle 94-5; M. Campbell 94-5.

Human tissue (*see* Medical transplants)

Hydro power/lines

W. Newman 1249, Root 1249.

Hydro rates (*see* Utility rates)

Immigrant services

T. Johnston 1533; G. Nixon 1535-6; Root 1537; Samis 1532-4, 1536; Stokes 1530, 1532; Welch 1351-4.

Immigrants

Auld 497-8; M. Campbell 393-4; Deacon 497-8; F. Young 393; Yurchuk 393-4.

Immigrants, skilled

Auld 511-5; Braithwaite 511-5; Gordge 512; Laughren 515.

Incinerators/incineration

W. Newman 1249-50, 1276-7, 1319-21; Rollins 1249-50; Ruston 1276-7; Spence 1321; Yakabuski 1276-7.

Income groups, low

Brunelle 4, 15, 132; Heagle 16-7; Martel 32-3, 37-46, 117-8, 122-6; R. S. Smith 14-6, 18-9, 23-8, 132.

Income, guaranteed

J. G. Anderson 145-6; Borczak 156, 158-9; Brunelle 4, 18, 61-2, 74-8, 90, 93-5, 98-101, 106; M. Campbell 158-9; Good 395-6; Haggerty 88; Heagle 118, 124; S. Lewis 75-82, 90-1; Martel 48, 98-100, 106-7, 118, 123-6, 155-6, 160; Meen 395-8; Riddell 396-7; R. S. Smith 13-4, 18, 23-8, 66-8, 71-2; Yurchuk 396-7.

Income security programme, federal

Brunelle 3-6; Martel 50.

Income supplement

Brunelle 85, 132-3, 139-40; M. Campbell 392-3; Haggerty 85; Martel 132-3; Meen 396-7; R. S. Smith 139-41; F. Young 393; Yurchuk 392-4.

Incomes, fixed

Brunelle 118; Martel 118-20.

Indian arts/crafts

Stokes 1457-8; Welch 1458.

Indian bands/people

Martel 109, 118; Stokes 1404-5.

Indian commercial projects

Otto 1450; Sargent 1449-50.

Indian community development

Stokes 1539-47; Welch 1539-47.

Indian languages

Stokes 1477; Welch 1477.

Indian people (*see* Indian bands/people)

Indian workers

Gilbert 939; Rhodes 939; Stokes 939.

Indian youth/children

Martel 43.

Industries, foreign/control

Handleman 993-6; Lawlor 993-6.

Industries, primary/resource

Auld 509-10; Foulds 509-10; Gordge 409-10; Laughren 510; Reid 509.

Information services, community/public

Bratty 1549-54; Samis 1551-2; Stokes 1549-51; Welch 1549-54.

Information services, government

Bratty 1553; B. Newman 1552-4; Samis 1551-2; Welch 1551-4.

Inspection, motor vehicle

Aiken 751; Deacon 750-1; Rhodes 750-1.

Inspection, PCV

Aiken 766-7; Germa 766-7; Gilbert 767-8; Stokes 767-8.

Inspection, pollution

Burr 1305-6; W. Newman 1306.

Insurance, automobile (*see*

Insurance, motor vehicle)

Insurance companies

Renwick 870-1.

Insurance costs/premiums

Renwick 883-4; Thompson 883-4.

Insurance, motor vehicle

Edighoffer 816, 877; Germa 719; Gilchrist 885-8; Handleman 875, 879, 882-7; Renwick 875-8, 884-7; Rhodes 716-7, 719; Root 765; Ruston 877-9, 883, 886; Thompson 875-7; Wood 877-9, 882; F. Young 879-84, 886.

Insurance premiums (*see*

Insurance costs/premiums)

Interest/rates

Auld 600; Bonner 600; Bounsall 600; Deacon 600.

Interpreters (*see* Translators/interpreters)

Krauss-Maffei

M. Campbell 956; Cassidy 696-8; Givens 955-6; Rhodes 697-8, 955-6; Sargent 697; F. Young 955.

Laboratories/services

W. Newman 1228-9.

Labour-management relations

Deans 1362-4; Winkler 1363-4.

SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Land acquisition, highway

Germa 677-8; Gilbert 668, 671; Haggerty 667-70; A. F. Leach 678-9; Rhodes 668-71, 677-8.

Land, designated

Gilbert 669-70; Haggerty 668-72; Rhodes 668, 671-2.

Land developers

M. Campbell 411-2; Gillis 411-2.

Land prices (*see* Housing/land prices)

Land registrars/registration

Lawlor 1094-6; Priddle 1094-6.

Land surplus/shortage

Gilbert 671; Haggerty 670-2; Rhodes 670-2.

Land titles (*see* Deeds/land titles)

Land use/planning

Gilbert 670, 672; Haggerty 670-2; Rhodes 618-9, 670-2.

Landfill

W. Newman 1275, 1318-20; Ruston 1275-7, 1318-20; Wiseman 1275-7.

Languages/instruction

Ide 1491; B. Newman 1383-4, 1402-3, 1491, 1529-30; Welch 1402-3, 1529.

Layoffs (*see* Unemployment/layoffs)

Leasing vehicles

Aiken 740; Ruston 739-41.

Legislative dining room

M. Campbell 1117-8; Fleming 1116-7; Germa 1116-7; G. Nixon 1119; Ruston 1117; P. Taylor 1117-8.

Legislative procedures

R. Lewis 1123-8; Stokes 1123-8.

Legislature building

Germa 1114-5; R. Lewis 1114-5.

Libraries

B. Newman 1385-6; Samis 1391.

Libraries, university/college

Auld 457; Bounsall 457; Laughren 445-6, 457; Parr 457.

Licence plates

Haggerty 765-6; Rhodes 765-6.

Licences, drivers

Aiken 761; J. N. Allan 757; Deacon 763-5; Gartshore 752-3; Germa 754; Gilbert 761; Gower 754, 761; Rhodes 752-3, 757, 759-65; Root 765; Ruston 752-3, 757-8; Sargent 759-60; P. Taylor 760.

Licences, motor vehicle

Germa 762; Gilbert 762; Rhodes 758-9, 762-3; Stokes 758-9.

Licences, PCV

Aiken 740; Rhodes 721, 739-40; Ruston 739-41; Sargent 721-4; Shoniker 741, 743.

Licencing, vehicles

Rhodes 739-40.

Liquor/beer/wine

Germa 1116; R. Lewis 1116.

Liquor/beer/wine outlets

G. Nixon 1119.

Liquor boards

W. A. Anderson 1359; Deans 1359-61; Winkler 1360-1.

Livestock

Burr 1274; W. Newman 1274.

Loans/grants, book publishers

Applebaum 1496, 1499-501, 1505; Paterson 1499-501; Samis 1472-3, 1496, 1499-500, 1502, 1504-5; Welch 1472-3, 1502.

Loans/grants, education/academic

Adams 586; Auld 436-8, 479-83, 498, 564-6; Cassidy 564-6; Deacon 498, 564-5; Jackson 565; Laughren 441, 444, 479-83.

Loans/grants, Indian groups

Gilbertson 1538; Stokes 1476-7; Welch 1476-7; Welldon 1538-9.

Loans/grants, municipalities

W. Newman 1305; Spence 1305.

Loans/grants, students

Auld 437-8, 489-91, 587-600, 608-9; Barrett 592; Bonner 586-7, 591-2, 594-5, 597-600, 607; Bounsall 598-600; Cummins 606; Deacon 489-91, 587-90, 600-1, 604-5, 608-10; Kidd 589-90, 593-5, 597, 607; Laughren 586-7, 590-7, 607-8; Martel 601-4; Parr 589, 593.

Lotteries/bingos

Fisher 1090-3; Good 1089-903; Handleman 1092-3.

Lottery, Ontario

Deans 1396-8; Foulds 1434; Meen 371;
B. Newman 1377-81, 1424-7, 1460-3;
Paterson 371; Pollock 1460-3; Root 1430,
1435; Roy 1416-22, 1432-3; Samis 1422-4;
R. S. Smith 1410-6, 1430-3; Stokes 1409-10,
1427-30; Welch 1395-9, 1410-35, 1459-60.

Malport terminal

Bidell 923-4; Rhodes 923-4; Ruston 923-4.

Management board (*see* Cabinet/ management board)

Manpower services, provincial

Adams 527; Auld 506-17; Braithwaite
510-5; Gordge 506, 508-10, 512-4, 521-4,
528; Lane 528-9; Laughren 510, 516-7,
521, 523-8; Martel 522, 524, 529-30; Reid
506-9; Shaver 506, 526.

McMichael collection

McCullough 1493-4; Samis 1494;
P. Taylor 1493; Welch 1493.

Medical advisory board

M. Campbell 63-6, 91-2; Crittenden 64-5,
73; S. Lewis 75-82; R. S. Smith 68-74;
W. G. Smith 69-71.

Medical records/data

J. G. Anderson 65-6, 68-9, 71;
M. Campbell 64-6; Crittenden 64-5, 73;
R. S. Smith 68-74; W. G. Smith 69-71.

Medical transplants

Gower 761; P. Taylor 761.

Members'/ministers' facilities

M. Campbell 1144-5, 1147, 1154; Reid
1150-7; Root 1146-7; Sargent 1140-1,
1146-7; J. R. Smith 1118; Stokes 1146.

Members'/ministers' indemnity/ allowance

M. Campbell 1142, 1144-5; Fleming
1141-5; R. Lewis 1141; Riddell 1141-2;
Root 1143; Stokes 1144; P. Taylor 1141-3.

Mercury poisoning

Burr 1230; W. Newman 1229-30; Spence
1229; Stokes 1546-7; Welldon 1546.

Metro Centre plan

Givens 616-17; Rhodes 617-9.

Microwave power lines

Burr 1250; Ide 1483-4; W. Newman 1251;
Stokes 1483.

Ministers' facilities (*see* Members'/ ministers' facilities)

Minorities/ethnic groups

Bratty 1553; Jessiman 1549; McCullough
1468; B. Newman 1553-4; Paterson 1468;
Samis 1393, 1468-9; Welch 1469, 1549,
1553.

Mopeds

Germa 718-9, 898; Gilbertson 750;
Haggerty 715-7; Rhodes 715-9, 750, 898;
Sargent 715-6; Stokes 718.

Mothers, working

J. G. Anderson 95; Brunelle 88, 93-5;
M. Campbell 92-5; Haggerty 87-8.

Motor vehicle dealers

Drea 1008; Renwick 1009.

Motor vehicle exhaust emissions

Burr 1244, 1248-9; Jefferies 1244;
W. Newman 1244, 1246-9; Riddell 1244,
1246-8.

Motor vehicle lights

I. C. Campbell 663; Germa 663-4;
Humphries 663; Rhodes 663-4.

Motor vehicle/parts industry

Handleman 881-2; Ruston 883; Wood 882;
F. Young 880-3.

Motor vehicles

Rhodes 647-8; Ruston 646.

Motor vehicles, abandoned

Biggs 1316; Good 1313-6; W. Newman
1215, 1313-7; Symons 1314.

Motorcycles

Germa 754; Gower 754.

Multiculturalism

B. Newman 1383-4; Samis 1392-3; Welch
1401-2.

Municipal simulator

M. Campbell 411; Gillis 411.

Museums

McOuat 1440; B. Newman 1442-3; Otto
1449-51; Root 1450-1; Sargent 1449;
Stokes 1440; Welch 1442-3, 1450.

Museums, automotive

B. Newman 1443; G. Nixon 1454; Welch
1443.

Nappan Island

W. Newman 1300-2; Riddell 1300-2.

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Noise levels/control

Laughren 1273; W. Newman 1216, 1223-4, 1273; Riddell 1218; Root 1273.

NorOntair

Clifford 785-7, 796-7; Ferrier 793-4, Germa 806-7; Gilbert 786; Laughren 796-7; MacDougall 785-6; McCabe 793; Rhodes 785-8, 793-4, 806-7; R. S. Smith 785-8.

Northern Ontario affairs

Laughren 429-30; Meen 429-30.

Nuclear radiation (*see* Radiation, nuclear)

Nurseries, day (*see* Daycare/centres)

Nursing aides/assistants

Auld 572; Bounsall 584-5; Gaunt 573-5; Pulsford 571-5; Riddell 572-3, 575.

Nursing homes

Crittenden 301-2; Martel 304-8; Parrott 301-2.

Nutrition (*see* Dietitians/nutrition)

Offenders, young

Martel 47-8.

Official guardian (*see* Guardian, official)

Office of Assembly

M. Campbell 1109-10, 1206-10; Deans 1207-10; Fleming 1206; R. Lewis 1109-30; Miggiani 1205-6.

Oil, fuel

A. Allan 1063; Good 1063.

Oil/gasoline prices

Handleman 1020-1; Stokes 1016, 1019-21.

OISE (*see* Institute for Studies in Education)

Old Fort William

Otto 1455; Samis 1454-5; Welch 1454-5.

Ontario Northland Railway/Commission

Clifford 778-81, 784-8, 791-806; Deacon 808-9; Ferrier 781, 789-94; Germa 803-7; Gilbert 782, 786, 791, 797, 802; Haggerty 797-8; Laughren 794-7; MacDougall 785-6; Martel 791-2; Rhodes 778-85, 787-90, 793-9, 803-9; R. S. Smith 778-89; Stokes 798-803.

Optical services

J. G. Anderson 259; Brunelle 259; M. Campbell 259.

Overpasses (*see* Bridges/overpasses)

Ozone

Burr 1221; W. Newman 1224, 1227-8; Root 1227.

Paper (*see* Pulp/paper)

Parliamentary interns

Germa 1145-6; R. Lewis 1145-6; Riddell 1146; Sargent 1146; P. Taylor 1145.

Parliamentary/legislative assistants

Germa 638-9; Givens 638-9; Rhodes 638-9.

Pension Plan, Canada

Heagle 119.

Pensions, old-age

Martel 107.

Pensions/plans

Auld 440, 547-8; Bentley 855-62; Deacon 440, 547-8; Downer 858-9; Handleman 854-5; Lawlor 859-61; Parr 547-8; Renwick 854, 856-9; Thompson 864-6; F. Young 864-5.

Pensions, portable

Bentley 859; Edighoffer 859.

Pesticides/herbicides

Germa 915; Gilbert 915.

Physical fitness

B. Newman 1387-90, 1523-4; Root 1524; Samis 1393-4, 1524; Secord 1525; Welch 1523-4.

Pioneer villages

Otto 1450; Root 1450-1; Welch 1450.

Pipelines, water

Good 1259, 1261; W. Newman 1259, 1261.

Planning, family

R. S. Smith 127.

Planning, land-use (*see* Land-use/planning)

Plaques

Otto 1446-7, 1449; Root 1441-2; Samis 1446-7; Sargent 1449; Welch 1442, 1446, 1449.

Police, municipal/regional

Crittenden 302-3; Parrott 302-3.

Political parties/system

J. N. Allan 1179, 1195; Bounsall 1180-1; Bullbrook 1175-6, 1180; M. Campbell 1173-4, 1192-3; Deans 1197-9; Fleming 1176-84; Gilbertson 1197; Good 1187-8; R. Lewis 1189; Miggiani 1175, 1178-9; Reid 1182-3; Root 1185-6; Singer 1175, 1178, 1186-7; J. A. Taylor 1195-6; P. Taylor 1177-8, 1189, 1193-4.

Polk, R. L. and Co.

Gilbert 762; Rhodes 762-3; P. Taylor 762-3.

Pollution, air

Biggs 1245; Burr 1219, 1225, 1239-40; W. Newman 1216, 1224-5, 1239-40, 1246, 1251, 1278-9; Pearson 1279; Riddell 1246, 1251; Spence 1244-5, 1278.

Pollution, chemical (*see* Pollution, metal/chemical)

Pollution, environmental

Burr 1220-2.

Pollution, farm

Biggs 1245-6; W. Newman 1245-6; Spence 1245-6.

Pollution index/monitoring

Burr 1247, 1279-80; W. Newman 1279; Riddell 1247; Ruston 1279; Shenfeld 1247, 1279-80.

Pollution, metal/chemical

Burr 1242-3, 1246-7; Laughren 1256-8; W. Newman 1237, 1240-4, 1246-7, 1256-8; Riddell 1237, 1240-2, 1244; Ronan 1237, 1241; Shenfeld 1247.

Pollution, noise (*see* Noise levels/control)

Pollution, thermal

Barr 1268; Burr 1267; Gilbertson 1267-8; Laughren 1267-8; W. Newman 1267-8.

Pollution, water

W. Newman 1275; Wiseman 1275.

Postal service

J. N. Allan 1179; Bounsall 1180-1; Bullbrook 1176, 1180, 1183; M. Campbell 1173-4, 1192-3; Deans 1197-9; Fleming 1174, 1176-84; Gilbertson 1197; R. Lewis 1189; Miggiani 1175, 1178-9; Reid 1182-3; Root 1185-6; Singer 1175, 1178, 1186-7; Stokes 1177; J. A. Taylor 1195-6; P. Taylor 1177-8, 1189.

Poverty, rural

R. S. Smith 25.

Press clipping service

M. Campbell 1202-3; Fleming 1202; R. Lewis 1201-4; Roy 1203.

Press, ethnic

McCullough 1467-8; B. Newman 1467-8.

Press gallery/facilities

Fleming 1110, 1115; Germa 1115-6; R. Lewis 1112; P. Taylor 1112, 1115.

Price differential, regional

J. G. Anderson 140-1; Germa 733; Handleman 1020-1; Rhodes 732-3, 935; Sargent 732-3; Stokes 934-6, 1016, 1019-21; Summerley 733.

Printers/printing

Fleming 1187; Sargent 1187; Stokes 1187; P. Taylor 1187.

Provincial auditor (*see* Auditor, provincial)

Provincial savings office

Breithaupt 335; Cassidy 431; Crosbie 431; Good 431; Laughren 429-30; Meen 337-8, 429-31; F. Young 336-7.

Publications, government

Applebaum 1501; Brunelle 29; I. C. Campbell 709-10; Germa 710-2; Handleman 1022-3, 1027; B. Newman 1501; Renwick 1027; Rhodes 710-2; Sargent 710-1; R. S. Smith 29; Stokes 1021-3; S. D. Turner 1022.

Publicity (*see* Advertising/publicity)

Pulp/paper

Aiken 738-9; Reid 738.

Purchasing, government

Cassidy 346-7; McCutcheon 346-7; F. Young 347.

Quinn Enterprises

Crosbie 358-9; Meen 357-8; Ruston 357-8.

Racetracks (*see* Horseracing/racetracks)

Radiation, nuclear

Burr 1250-1, 1274, 1277-8; Caplice 1274, 1278; W. Newman 1251, 1274, 1278; Ronan 1278.

Radio/television

Handleman 1007; Rathbun 967, 969; Renwick 1007; Rhodes 967-73; P. Taylor 967-73.

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Railway crossings

Rhodes 909-10; Stokes 909-10.

Railway passenger service

Clifford 801-2; Gilbert 802; Stokes 801-2.

Railway relocation

Germa 625-6; Rhodes 629-30.

Railways

Gilbert 693-4; Meen 371-2; Rhodes 693;
Sargent 693-4.

Railways, electrification

I. C. Campbell 660-2; Gilbert 660-1;
Howard 932-3; F. Young 660-1, 932-3.

Rapid transit (*see* Transit, public/ rapid)

Real estate brokers/salesmen

Crone 1012-4; Renwick 1013-4.

Reassessment (*see* Assessment/ reassessment)

Recreation/facilities

B. Newman 1518-9, 1522-4; Welch 1518-9,
1522-5.

Recreation services, community

Root 1522; Stokes 1519-22; Welch 1520-3.

Recycling, waste (*see* Waste recycling)

Rehabilitation, vocational

Brunelle 212-5; Crichton 213-4, 271-2,
276-7, 282; Crittenden 281-2; Martel
271-2; Roy 280-2; R. S. Smith 212-5, 272.

Research, academic

Auld 484-5; Spence 485; Stokes 483-5.

Research, education

Auld 459-60; Bounsall 458; Deacon
458-60; Laughren 459; Parr 458-60.

Research, energy/needs

I. C. Campbell 661-2, 689-90; Germa
661-2; Gilbert 662, 690; Haggerty 689-90;
Ruston 695; Stokes 483; F. Young 662.

Research, forestry

Auld 484-5; Stokes 483-5.

Research, highways/roads

Adcock 687-8; I. C. Campbell 691; Rhodes
690-1; Spence 691; Stokes 687-8.

Research, income supplement

R. S. Smith 14.

Research, motor vehicles

I. C. Campbell 689-90; Gilbert 690;
Haggerty 689-90; Rhodes 690-1.

Research, sports/athletics

B. Newman 1512-4, 1517-9; Secord 1512-7;
Stokes 1515-6; Welch 1517.

Retarded, centres for

Brunelle 286, 290-1, 305-6; Crichton 313;
Gordon 303-4; MacCoy 306, 310-1; Martel
304-6, 309-12; Parrott 303-4; R. S. Smith
285-6, 290-2, 313.

Retarded children (*see* Children, retarded)

Retarded, co-ordinators for

J. G. Anderson 22; Gordon 292; R. S.
Smith 22, 292.

Retarded, facilities for

Crittenden 312; Gordon 294-5; Martel
307-12; Roy 310-1, 313; R. S. Smith
290-300, 313; R. J. Wilson 294-5, 300.

Retarded persons

Brunelle 6-11, 21-2, 290-3, 296, 303, 305-6,
308-9, 328-9; Crittenden 301-3, 312-3;
Foulds 328-9; Gordon 285, 293-300, 303-4;
MacCoy 306, 310-1, 314, 329; Martel 52-3;
Parrott 301-4; R. S. Smith 21, 284-6,
290-300, 313-4; R. J. Wilson 294-5, 300.

Revenue ministry personnel

M. Campbell 341; Cassidy 350-3; Crosbie
350, 352; Gillis 351-2; Laughren 353-6;
Meen 338-41, 357; Paterson 338; Weiers
351; F. Young 340.

Review boards, property assessment

M. Campbell 413; Cassidy 422; Gillis 413,
415-6, 422-3; Good 415-6; Meen 413,
415-6, 423.

Review boards, social assistance

Borczak 156-60; M. Campbell 158-9;
Deacon 160; Martel 156-8.

Road construction (*see* Construc- tion, highway/roads)

Road maintenance (*see* Highway/ road maintenance)

Road salt

Adcock 916; Gilbert 916-7; Haggerty
916-7; Rhodes 916, 918.

Road signs/traffic lights

Gilbert 895; Haggerty 684-5, 892-5;
Rhodes 693, 895, 897, 899, 901, 905; Root
899; Ruston 905; Sargent 692-3; Spence
901; Wilkes 894-5, 897, 905.

Roads, access

Bidell 902; Rhodes 901; Ruston 901-2; Spence 901.

Roads, county/township

Gaunt 951-2; Germa 940-1; Good 948-9; Rhodes 940-7; Root 950-1; Spence 941-2; J. A. Taylor 947-9; Ward 940-1, 947-51; Wiseman 947.

Roads, municipal/regional

M. Campbell 659; Rhodes 659; Stokes 944-7; P. Taylor 942-3.

Roads, ring

Bidell 654; P. Taylor 654.

Roads, service

Rhodes 940; Ruston 939-40.

Roads, township (*see* Roads, county/township)

Roads, winter

Rhodes 688-9; Stokes 688-9.

Room/board

J. G. Anderson 102; Brunelle 101-3; Martel 101-3.

Safety, automobile (*see* Safety, motor vehicle)

Safety belts (*see* Seatbelts)

Safety hazards

Aiken 738-9; Reid 738-9.

Safety helmets

Rhodes 704; P. Taylor 703-4.

Safety, highway

Burr 1267; Gilbertson 1267-8; Laughren 1267-8; W. Newman 1267-8; Rhodes 728-31; Stokes 728-31.

Safety, motor vehicle

Aiken 703, 714, 749; Germa 749; Haggerty 714; Rhodes 703-33, 714; P. Taylor 703-5.

Sand/gravel

W. Newman 1278; Pearson 1279; Spence 1278.

Satellites, space

Rathbun 893; P. Taylor 983.

Scholarships (*see* Bursaries/scholarships)

Schools, community/use

B. Newman 1383.

Schools, medical

Auld 500; Laughren 500.

Science centres

Paterson 1512; Samis 1512; Stokes 1509-12; Welch 1510-2; J. T. Wilson 1509, 1511.

Seatbelts

I. C. Cambell 709-10; Germa 709; Givens 622; Rhodes 704-6, 709-11; Root 725-6; Ruston 712-3; Sargent 710; P. Taylor 704.

Securities commissions/regulations

Bray 850-4; Deacon 839-40; Handleman 838-40, 845-6; Pattillo 839, 843-5, 847-9; Renwick 843-52; Salter 853; F. Young 853.

Security passes, legislative

M. Campbell 1109-10; Fleming 1110-1; R. Lewis 1110-1, 1113; J. R. Smith 1111-2; P. Taylor 1112-3.

Senior citizens (*see* Aged/senior citizens)

Septic/holding tanks

J. N. Allan 1290-1; Good 1297; Maeck 1298; W. Newman 1226-7, 1288-91, 1297-8, 1301, 1317-8; Riddell 1226, 1298, 1301; Root 1304; Ruston 1288-9, 1291, 1317-8; Wiseman 1227.

Sessional requirements

Fleming 1140; R. Lewis 1140; Miggiani 1140; Sargent 1140.

Sewage disposal

J. N. Allan 1290-1; Barr 1280-1; Burr 1282-3; Gilbertson 1303; Moore 1304; W. Newman 1280-91, 1303; Root 1286-7; Ruston 1284-6, 1288-9; Spence 1280, 1283-4, 1287, 1302-3; Wiseman 1281-2.

Sewage treatment

Burr 1282-3; W. Newman 1282-3; 1288-9, 1299-302, 1317-8; Riddell 1299-302; Ruston 1288-9, 1317-8; Timko 1299-300.

Sheltered workshops (*see* Workshops, sheltered)

Signs, road (*see* Road signs/traffic lights)

Single-parent families (*see* Family, single parent)

Smokestacks/chimneys

W. Newman 1251; Riddell 1251.

Snow removal/disposal

Gilbert 916-7; Haggerty 916-7; Rhodes 916, 918.

SUBJECTS—Continued

Social/family services

Martel 41.

Social workers

Crichton 271-2; Martel 271-2; R. S. Smith 272.

Spadina corridor

Givens 621-2; Rhodes 632; P. Taylor 942-3; F. Young 924-5.

Speed limits

Haggerty 896; Root 724-5.

Sports/athletics

B. Newman 1386-90, 1513-4, 1522-4;
G. Nixon 1517-8; Samis 1393-4; Secord 1513-6; Stokes 1516-7, 1519-21; Welch 1400-1, 1516-22.

Sports violence

Samis 1514; Secord 1514-5.

Stock exchanges

Bray 850-4; Pattillo 848-9; Renwick 848-9.

Student award officers

Bonner 598-9; Bounsall 598-9.

Student commercial enterprises

Auld 608-12; Brown 608-11; Deacon 608-10; Foulds 610-1.

Student demonstrations

Laughren 445-6.

Student evaluation/ examinations

Auld 492; Deacon 492; Parr 492.

Students, foreign

Auld 492-3, 497-9, 602-3; Bonner 603;
Deacon 497-8; Laughren 499; Martel 601-4; Spence 492-3.

Students/graduates, CAAT

Auld 449, 539-42, 544-5, 553-5, 572; Deacon 439-40, 449; Jackson 540-1, 544-5, 554;
Laughren 533, 540-1, 553-4; Martel 542;
Parr 541-2, 554; Pulsford 571-5; Riddell 572-3, 575.

Students/graduates, medical

Auld 497-8; Deacon 497-8.

Students/graduates, nursing

Apps 544-7; Auld 544-7; Jackson 544-5.

Students/graduates, university

Auld 449; Deacon 439-40, 449.

Subways

I. C. Campbell 661-2; Germa 661-2.

Suicides

Brunelle 151; M. Campbell 147, 151.

Sulphur dioxide

W. Newman 1247; Riddell 1247.

Sunday observance

Germa 627, 757; Handleman 1076;
Rhodes 757; Wardle 1076.

Supermarkets/chain stores

Drea 1026; Good 1023-5; Handleman 1024-5; Jamieson 1024.

Surtax

Rhodes 719-20; Spence 719-20.

SWEEP programme

W. Newman 1238-9; Riddell 1238-9.

Tapes/cassettes

B. Newman 1507; Welch 1507.

Tax, building materials

Cassidy 389-90; Crosbie 389-91; Evans 391; Meen 389.

Tax, children's clothing

Breithaupt 385-7; M. Campbell 387;
Cassidy 385-7; Crosbie 385, 387; Meen 385-7.

Tax, corporation

M. Campbell 362, 367-8; Cassidy 360-1;
Good 360, 369-72; Laughren 361-2; Meen 340-1, 361-2; 367-71; Paterson 371; Weiers 360-3, 367-72; F. Young 340-1, 368-9, 372.

Tax credits/rebates

Brunelle 15; Good 341-2; Heagle 16-7;
Meen 341-2; R. S. Smith 15-7.

Tax exemptions

M. Campbell 349, 390; Crosbie 349, 390-1;
Good 390-1; Meen 349.

Tax, gasoline/motor fuels

Crosbie 358-9; Good 373-4; Meen 357-8, 373-4; Ruston 357-8.

Tax, income

Martel 48-9.

Tax, income, provincial

Cassidy 342-3; Good 342; Meen 338-42;
Paterson 338; Weiers 342-3.

Tax, land speculation

Cassidy 375, 379; Good 378-80; Meen 375-80; Stephenson 379.

Tax, land transfer

Breithaupt 376-7, 379; Cassidy 375, 379;
Good 378-80; Meen 375-80; Stephenson 379.

Tax, mining/revenue

Meen 340; F. Young 340.

Tax, production machinery

M. Campbell 382-4, 391-2; Gibson 391;
Meen 382-4, 393-4; Riddell 391-2.

Tax, racetracks

Good 391; Meen 391.

Tax, sales

M. Campbell 348-9, 381-4; Cassidy 384-90;
Crosbie 348-9, 384-7, 389-90; Meen 380-92;
F. Young 380-1.

Tax, tobacco

Cassidy 374-5; Evans 373; Meen 373-5.

Teacher-student ratio

Auld 500; Laughren 500.

Teachers, daycare

J. G. Anderson 172; M. Campbell 166-7;
J. K. Macdonald 1667.

Teachers, post-secondary

W. A. Anderson 1355-7; Auld 440, 547-8,
554-5, 570-1, 576-9; Cassidy 558-61;
Deacon 440, 547-8, 576; Jackson 577;
Laughren 554-5, 577-9, 1355-7; Parr 547-8,
571; Riddell 570-1; Winkler 1355.

Teaching ratios (*see* Teacher-student ratio)

Telecommunication services (*see* Communications/services)

Telephone companies

Rhodes 966-7; Ruston 986; P. Taylor 966.

Telephone rates (*see* Utility rates)

Telephone service

Bulger 973-4; Duncan 974-7, 983-4; Gaunt
985-7; Gilbert 986; Rathbun 966, 969,
981-3; Rhodes 965-6, 969, 973-4, 977-85;
Stokes 973-81; P. Taylor 965-6, 969, 983-4.

Television (*see* Radio/television)

Television, cable

Ide 1484; P. Taylor 1484.

Television, educational

Handleman 1007; Ide 1480-93;
McCullough 1494-5; B. Newman 1480-1,
1490-1; Paterson 1486; Renwick 1007;
Root 1490; Samis 1486-92, 1494-5; Stokes
1481-2, 1492, 1495; P. Taylor 1483-6,
1488-90, 1495; Welch 1491-2.

Television, legislative proceedings

Brannan 1114; M. Campbell 1120;
P. Taylor 1114.

Television/movie violence

Deans 1085-7, 1089; Handleman 1084-7;
Ide 1480-1, 1491; Lawlor 1083-4, 1088-9;
B. Newman 1480-1, 1491.

Textbooks/educational materials

Auld 515; Braithwaite 514-5; Cassidy 559.

Theatre (*see* Arts/theatre)

Throughways (*see* Expressways)

Toronto Transit Commission

Bidell 964-5; M. Campbell 964-5; Rhodes
964-5.

Tourist attractions

Clifford 792-3; Ferrier 792-3; B. Newman
1381-2.

Trades training (*see* Vocational/trades training)

Traffic lights (*see* Road signs/traffic lights)

Trailers/mobile homes

Aiken 755; Gartshore 756; Germa 754-6;
Gilbert 755; Rhodes 755-6.

Training, block/modular

Gordge 508-9; Reid 508-9.

Transfer payments (*see* Grants)

Transit, public/rapid

Bidell 685-6, 698-9, 959-61; M. Campbell
648; Cassidy 696-9; Deacon 956-9; Germa
625; Gilbert 957-9; Givens 621-2, 648;
Haggerty 685; Howard 925, 927-33;
Morrow 960; Rhodes 628-9, 648-9, 924-30,
957-65; P. Taylor 959-60; F. Young 924-30.

Translators/interpreters

Samis 1547; Welch 1547.

Transplants, medical (*see* Medical transplants)

Transportation, aged/handicapped

Brunelle 270-1; Foulds 278-9; Martel
270-1.

Transportation costs/fares

Bidell 961; Givens 622; Handleman 1020;
Morrow 961; Rhodes 632, 960-5; P. Taylor
960-2.

SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Transportation development corporations

I. C. Campbell 657, 662; Germa 627, 657, 662; Gilbert 662; Rhodes 630, 657.

Transportation, hazardous products

Germa 713; Haggerty 713-8; Rhodes 713.

Transportation, intermediate capacity

Cassidy 696; Givens 621; Rhodes 631.

Transportation, light rail

I. C. Campbell 698-9; Cassidy 697-700; Clifford 791; Deacon 791; Ferrier 790-1; Germa 659-62; Gilbert 791; Givens 621; Rhodes 630, 646-7, 659-60, 696-700, 791; Ruston 645-6.

Transportation ministry personnel

Gilbert 637; Givens 636, 638; Rhodes 636-8; Ruston 637-8; Spence 638; P. Taylor 636-7.

Transportation planning/studies

Bidell 654-6, 698-9; I. C. Campbell 657, 660-2, 699; M. Campbell 956; Cassidy 696-9; Deacon 956-9; Germa 623-8, 656-60; Gilbert 660-2, 903; Givens 616-7, 619-23, 650-1, 955-6; Haggerty 668-9, 673, 685, 902-5; G. H. Johnston 668-9, 673, 686-7; Rhodes 617-9, 628-40, 646-60, 692-3, 902-5, 955-7; Ruston 645-6; Sargent 692; P. Taylor 653; F. Young 955.

Transportation terminals

Bidell 923-4; Givens 616-7; Rhodes 618-9, 923-4; Ruston 923-4.

Travel agencies

Drea 1032-3.

Trucking industry

Aiken 738, 740, 749; Germa 626, 733, 737-8, 749, 757; Givens 622-3; Haggerty 745-8; Reid 738-9; Rhodes 720-1, 723-4, 727-30, 737-49, 757, 907; Rollins 695; Ruston 739-44; Sargent 720-1, 731-3; Shoniker 727-8, 741, 743; Stokes 726-30; Summerley 733, 737; F. Young 906-7.

Trucking rates (*see* Freight/trucking rates)

Trust funds

Brunelle 150; M. Campbell 149.

Tuition fees

Adams 586; Auld 568-70; Deacon 568-70; Laughren 441, 445-6; Parr 570.

Tunnels

Bidell 673-4; Haggerty 673-5; Rhodes 674-5, 909-10; Stokes 909-10.

Twin Valley Centre

Brunelle 283; Crichton 282; Crittenden 281-2; Roy 280-2, 289.

Unemployables

J. G. Anderson 71-3; Borczak 156, 158-9; Brunelle 60, 62, 74-8, 90, 98, 101; M. Campbell 91-2, 158-9; Crittenden 73; Heagle 124; S. Lewis 75-82, 90-1; Martel 53-4, 57, 98-100; McKnight 79-80; R. S. Smith 22-3, 26, 66-75; W. G. Smith 69-71.

Unemployment/layoffs

J. G. Anderson 145-6; Eaton 146; Martel 58-60, 145-6.

Universities/colleges

Auld 435-8, 449-52, 467-93; Deacon 438-41, 449-50; Laughren 441-8, 471-83; Spence 485; Stokes 483-5.

Universities/colleges, bilingual

Auld 479-81, 564; Cassidy 564; Laughren 443, 448, 479-81.

Universities/colleges, de-Canadianization

Auld 486-9; Deacon 439, 489; R. S. Smith 486-9.

Universities/colleges, deficit financing

Auld 477-83; Laughren 477-83; B. A. Wilson 480-1.

Universities/colleges, open

Auld 500-1; Laughren 500-1.

University affairs council

Auld 463, 502-5; Deacon 463, 502-5; Laughren 505; Parr 503-4.

University faculties

Auld 474-5; Deacon 439; Laughren 474-5; Parr 474; B. A. Wilson 474.

Utility rates

Bulger 973-4; Duncan 974-7, 983-4; Rathbun 982; Rhodes 973-4, 985; Stokes 973-81; J. A. Taylor 981.

Veterans

M. Campbell 392; Yurchuk 392.

Videotapes (*see* Tapes/cassettes)

Violence, social

Carruthers 1087-8.

Vocational trades/training

Adams 527; Auld 509-17; Braithwaite 510-5; Foulds 509-10; Gordge 509-10, 523, 528; Lane 528-9; Laughren 510, 516-7, 525-8; Reid 509; Shaver 526.

Warranties/guarantees

Renwick 820-1.

Warranties,/housing

Deans 1066-74; Edighoffer 816; Handleman 829, 1015, 1066-76; Renwick 820, 1015; Wardle 1074-5.

Waste disposal/management

Burr 1274, 1277-8; W. Newman 1274-7, 1319-21; Riddell 1217-8; Root 1320-1; Ruston 1274-6; Yakabuski 1276-7.

Waste, industrial/liquid

Barr 1295; Caplice 1296; Good 1295-7; W. Newman 1263-4, 1275, 1295-7; Ruston 1263; Wiseman 1275.

Waste recycling

Caplice 1296; Good 1296; W. Newman 1215, 1222-3, 1322; Riddell 1218, 1321-2; Williamson 1322.

Water levels, inland

Good 1260-1; W. Newman 1260-1.

Water/services

Barr 1263; Biggs 1259; Good 1258-63; Laughren 1256-8, 1268-70; W. Newman 1268-70; Sharpe 1259-60.

Water table

Riddell 1255-6.

Water testing

Burr 1235-7; W. Newman 1229, 1235-7; Ronan 1236; J. A. Taylor 1229.

Water treatment

Laughren 1270-2; W. Newman 1270-2.

Weigh stations

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